

Electricity Distribution (DPCR5): Glossary of Terms - Regulatory Instructions and Guidance: Version 2

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Target audience: Electricity Distribution Network Operators, Independent Distribution Network Operators, Electricity Suppliers, consumers and consumer representatives.

Overview:

This document sets out the glossary of terms for the Electricity distribution price control RIGs documents and should be used in conjunction with these documents

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Context

This document contains the Glossary of terms for the three Electricity Distribution Price Control Regulatory Instructions and Guidance (RIGs).

The purpose of the RIGs is to provide a framework to allow Ofgem to collect accurate and consistent asset data and performance information from the Electricity Distribution Network Owners (DNOs).

This document is one of four which together form the entire RIGs associated with DPCR5. The three further documents cover:

- Electricity Distribution Price Control Cost volume and Revenue Reporting RIGs,
- Electricity Distribution Price Control Customer Service Reporting RIGs, and
- Electricity Distribution Price Control Network Asset Data and Performance Reporting RIGs.

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Summary

The Electricity Distribution Price Control Review¹ (DPCR5) sets the maximum amount of revenue that Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) can recover from customers over a five-year period from 1 April 2010 and places a number of incentives and obligations on the DNOs. We collect data annually to allow us to monitor DNO performance against their incentives, monitor compliance with their price control obligations and to allow analysis between price controls and at the subsequent price control review. Annual data collection also allows Ofgem to identify issues of performance ahead of the next price control review and provide us with a more robust understanding of the DNO business.

The Regulatory Instructions and Guidance (RIGs) provide a framework that enables Ofgem to collect data from DNOs in a consistent format. The RIGs inform DNOs about the information we plan to collect, guide them on how to provide this information and enable the DNOs to put the systems in place to collect the data to the detail we require.

Since we introduced the annual regulatory reporting arrangements in 2005 there have been significant improvements in the quality of data DNOs have provided to us annually and as part of their Forecast Business Plan Questionnaire (FBPQ) submissions. These improvements allowed us to carry out more robust cost comparisons and cost assessments at DPCR5. However, there are still inconsistencies in the data provided to us by DNOs and we will be looking for further improvements in the lead up to the next price control review.

As part of DPCR5 we introduced a number of new incentives and obligations, many of which require us to collect new data from the DNOs. In designing the RIGs associated with DPCR5 we have looked to streamline the approach to collecting the data to avoid duplication and overlaps between data requests.

Rather than establish new RIGs for each of the new price control mechanisms, which would lead to a proliferation of RIGs and a risk of duplication of data requests, we have grouped the data collection according to whether it relates to financial data (i.e. cost or revenue data), data on network assets and outputs and activity volumes, such as connection, quality of service and environmental volumes, or data related to quality of service including the guaranteed standards of service reporting.

For each of these three areas we have established separate RIGs documents. This means we will collect data on areas such as connections through returns relating to all three RIGs documents depending on whether it is cost, volume or service related.

In our annual reports on DNO performance, we will bring together data from across all three areas to provide stakeholders with a complete view of performance against

¹ Electricity Distribution Price Control Review Final Proposals, December 2009. Ref: 114/09

each of the DPCR5 mechanisms. We intend to widen the scope of our annual reports to include information on DNOs' costs and revenues, an overview of financial issues, an update on delivery against agreed network outputs and performance against environmental targets, connections and quality of service standards.

There are a number of conditions in the electricity distribution licences that require the DNOs to provide the information set out in the RIGs. These licence conditions also provide a procedure by which we can amend the RIGs. We intend to keep the RIGs reporting obligations under review and may seek to change them in light of the recommendations arising from the RPI-X@20 review, experience of reporting and analysing data from the new RIGs and where we identify duplication or gaps in the RIGs data.

1. Glossary of terms

A

Abortive Calls

This cost category relates to site visits undertaken by DNO staff in response to Trouble Call occurrences, but the site visit proves to be abortive. This would include, for example:

- A report of low overhead line that was found to be a BT circuit;
- Cause of loss of supply found to be on customer's equipment (e.g. earth trip switch operation); and
- Customers found to be on supply
- Excludes occurrences where the cause of loss of supply is found to be on metering equipment (e.g. faulty prepayment meter).

Accounting standards

The term encompasses Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"), Statements of Standard Accounting Practice ("SSAP") and Urgent Issues Task Force ("UITF") statements, International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards (together "IAS") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations.

Accounts payable

An account of monies owed to suppliers but not paid. Classified as current liabilities where the payment is due within one year.

Accounts processing

For the purposes of the Finance and Regulation table, this activity includes:

- Payments and receipts,
- Duos billing,
- Credit and debit control, and
- Banking and treasury management.

Accounts receivable

The money owed to the business by outside entities, classified as current assets where the debt is due within one year.

Accruals and prepayments

For determining what amounts should be excluded as non cash item are only those items that are not incurred as part of the ordinary level of business activities, the latter being normal trade accruals and prepayments, holiday pay provisions; and would be atypical costs.

Activity Volumes - I & M

This is a measure of the amount of inspection and maintenance work undertaken by the DNO on its assets. This can include the number of assets inspected or maintained or the number of surveys undertaken for example.

Adjusted network outputs

The Adjusted Network Outputs are the Agreed Network Outputs, adjusted for all agreed Material Changes that occur over the price control period.

Admin Support (including 'front of house')

In relation to Property Management costs, includes administrative work undertaken to maintain the operation of the offices, depots and other buildings included within Property Management.

EXCLUDES:

Admin Support for Operational Training Centres (Include under Operational Training).

Agreed network outputs

As per paragraphs 2 and 3 of SLC 44A, the Agreed Network Outputs are references to the Network Outputs (measured in terms of the Load Index, the Health Index and the Fault Rate Record) that DNOs have committed to delivering as part of the DPCR5 settlement. Those outputs were specified for the DNO in the Authority's decision document published on 7 December 2009.

Agreed Upon Procedures

Procedures from time to time agreed between the Authority, the Appropriate Auditor, and the licensee for the purpose of enabling the Appropriate Auditor to review and report to the Authority on matters relating to the licensee's provision of Price control and other regulatory information.

All other LV (with only LV work)

A demand connection provided at LV where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is LV and the connection does not qualify as a Single Service LV connection nor Small project demand connection (LV).

All voltages

For distribution activities means the voltages of *LV, HV, EHV* and *132kV*.

Allocation of indirect costs by project type based on final view of project mix within year

The full allocation of annual connection indirects to the connection types identified in table CI2

Allocation of indirects based on initial forecast of work mix - include only if DNO has amended allocation process within the reporting year

Where a DNO has reset any element of its methodology for the allocation of indirect cost to all, or any, of the market segments identified in special Licence conditions CRC12 within the reporting year in question, this is what the end of year allocation of indirects would have been if the methodology had not changed.

Annual submission

The information to be included in an Annual Submission is defined as follows:

- in section 1.9 of the NADPR RIG.
- in section 1.9 onwards of the Cost and Revenue RIG.
- in section 1.9 onwards of the Customer Service RIG.

Any other (consented) activities

Refers to business or activity to which the Authority has given its consent as referred to at Standard Licence Condition 29.4(c).

AONB (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty)

An abbreviation for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are protected landscapes within England, Wales and Northern Ireland as defined by the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Asbestos management - Meter positions

Where the DNO cut out has previously been fixed to a meter board containing asbestos (e.g. syndanio type) and has been removed or replaced with a modern equivalent.

Asbestos management - Substations

Where work has been carried out at a substation site to either remove asbestos or contain the existing asbestos by encapsulation or treatment.

Asset register

This is the group of worksheets within the Asset Data and Performance report which shows the total volume of network assets. The annual additions and disposals of network assets under various work drivers is also recorded.

Asset Register - Other Movements

The total asset additions and disposals associated with all activities excluding Demand Connections, General Reinforcement and Asset Replacement (of prime assets).

Asset additions and disposals associated with the following activities should be reported as Other Asset Register movements:

- Quality of Service;
- High Value Projects;
- Severe Weather Atypical 1-20 Year Events;
- xcluded Services (excluding Demand Connections);
- Diversion (non fully rechargeable);
- ESQCR;
- DG Connections;
- Consequential Asset Replacement;
- Undergrounding in Designated Areas;
- Legal & Safety;
- Inspection & Maintenance;
- Trouble Call;
- Worst Served Customers;
- Environmental Investment;

- Dismantlement of redundant assets;
- Assets adopted from ICPs; and
- Data Cleansing

Asset Repair/Replacement Required

For the purposes of the MTP worksheets in the Network Outputs RIGs, the term "Asset Repair/Replacement Required" is used in conjunction with unplanned incidents on power system voltage equipment and relates to unplanned Damage incidents.

Asset replacement

Asset replacement is an activity undertaken by the DNOs to remove existing assets and install a new asset. The driver for this replacement may be due to poor asset condition, obsolescence or environmental or safety liabilities.

The principal assets replaced as part of a replacement project are captured as primary assets. Where associated assets are also replaced to facilitate the primary asset replacement, these are counted as consequential assets.

In respect of the grounds set out below includes:

- the planned installation of replacement assets; and
- the dismantlement of existing assets (at all voltage levels) where the dismantlement is undertaken as part of the project.

the planned installation of replacement assets; and
the dismantlement of existing assets (at all voltage levels) where the dismantlement is undertaken as part of the project.

Includes assets replaced because of an assessment of their condition or performance. In particular includes replacement of assets which have faulted in the past (on one or more occasions), been repaired and returned to operation and are subsequently replaced as a planned activity due to an assessment of their condition (not in response to a particular incident having occurred).

Includes fluid filled/pressure assisted cable replacement (Note: Where early replacement is carried out due to fluid leakage this should be included in 'Environment').

Includes assets replaced as the result of an Unplanned Incident where under the guidance in Appendix G1 allows the cost to be included.

Costs can only be allocated to Asset Replacement where it can be shown there is a process for categorisation based on the scope of the work undertaken which should not be based on the cost of the repair or the length of conductor or cable installed.

Includes resilience work where the prime driver is to improve the ability of a network to withstand severe weather:

- replacement of assets that are otherwise fit for purpose (i.e. in good condition or performing adequately) where the intention is to reduce the number of unplanned incidents that would occur as a consequence of a severe weather event; and
- incremental or extra costs associated with the replacement of existing assets that are planned for replacement on condition assessment or are performing poorly with assets which have a specification that exceeds the nearest MEA. (e.g., the nearest MEA for a conventional HV overhead line constructed to BS1320 is a conventional HV overhead line constructed to EATS 43-40. A specification that exceeds the nearest MEA would be an HV overhead line using BLX construction. The incremental cost of replacing a poorly-performing BS 1320 HV overhead line with an HV line constructed using BLX should be treated as resilience.)

Includes procurement of Strategic Spares; items of plant and equipment held specifically to cover emergencies, where the equipment is subject to long delivery lead times or it will not be available in the future and where it is of strategic importance to maintain supplies. Purchase of strategic spares in the year held as stock at the year end.

Assumed Materials (Contractor Type)

The value of Material assumed to be included in the costs reported under the 'Contractors' cost type split between the different contractor types (see Contractor Types below).

Atypicals

Specific costs or events that are specified as atypical under this definition, or where Ofgem provide an agreement for the costs to be reported as atypicals in the Cost and Revenue RIGs.

INCLUDES:

- Severance (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenues Reporting RIGs).
- Early Retirement Deficit Contributions (ERDCs) (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Non-Severance related restructuring/mergers (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Rebranding (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Activities consented in writing by Ofgem for inclusion in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs). Separate consent is required from Ofgem for

each reporting year; consents for previous years cannot be used to justify classifying costs as atypicals.

EXCLUDES

- For the purpose of cost reporting, the costs of any event defined as an exceptional event under IIS incentive scheme but that does not meet the definition of a Severe Weather 1-in-20 Event (report in [C71] Trouble call).
- Severe Weather 1-in-20 events (report in [C72]-Atypicals-Sev Weath 1 in 20)

Atypicals Non Sev Weather non Distribution

Those specific costs or events that are specified as atypical under this definition, or where Ofgem provide an agreement for the costs to be reported as atypicals in the Cost and Revenue RIGs, that are associated with non-distribution activities.

INCLUDES:

- Severance (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenues Reporting RIGs).
- Early Retirement Deficit Contributions (ERDCs) (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Non-Severance related restructuring/mergers (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Rebranding (costs to be reported in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs).
- Activities consented in writing by Ofgem for inclusion in worksheet [C97] in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs). Separate consent is required from Ofgem for each reporting year; consents for previous years cannot be used to justify classifying costs as atypicals.

Atypicals - Severe Weather 1 in 20 Events

Specific atypical costs associated with Severe Weather 1 in 20 events.

Audit

The process of examining and checking of business records and supporting documents.

B

Bad debt expense (Net of recoveries)

The charge/credit to the profit and loss account (income statement under IAS) for bad and doubtful debts.

INCLUDES

- Debts written off or a provision against non-recovery; and
- Debts recovered after they have been written off.

EXCLUDES

- The cost of debt recovery (include under Finance and Regulation).

Bad debt provision

A provision against a debt that may be uncollectible in whole or in part.

Bad Debt Written Off

The cost net of Value Added Tax (where recovered) for all or part of a Duos Debt, which is considered will not be collected

Balance sheet values

For the purposes of Connections cost reporting, represents the value of contributions received from the customer in advance of work being undertaken and held on the Balance Sheet/ statement of financial position.

Base Indirects

Consists of the following activities:

- Network Design & Engineering,
- Project Management,
- Engineering Management & Clerical Support,
- System Mapping,
- Control Centre,
- Call Centre,
- Stores,
- Operational Training, and
- Vehicles & Transport.

Basic meter asset provision

The service of providing Legacy Metering Equipment comprises the provision of Metering Equipment (which, at the licensee's own choice, may be Metering Equipment owned by itself or by any person other than the person making the application to the licensee under paragraph 34.4) in respect of premises at which such equipment had been installed on or before 31 March 2007 and is of the same functionality as was being provided by the licensee at 1 June 2003.

Biomass & energy crops (not CHP)

A category of DG. Electricity generation from burning biomass and energy crops, but not including combined heat and energy plants and not including generation from burning waste.

Black start

Black Start refers to the series of actions necessary to restore electricity supplies to customers following a total or widespread partial shutdown of the GB Transmission System. Black Start requires distribution substations to be re-energised and reconnected to each other in a controlled way to re-establish a fully interconnected system.

Black Start expenditure is associated with initiatives to improve the resilience of both the distribution network assets and the key telecommunications systems, essential to DNOs for the organisation and coordination of resources, to achieve Black Start Resilience.

Black Start Resilience

Refers to resilience of both the distribution network assets and the key telecommunications systems, essential to DNOs for the organisation and coordination of resources, to a prolonged loss of supply in order to implement restoration plans under Black Start conditions. The required level of resilience shall meet the recommendations of the Electricity Task Group sub-committee of the Energy Emergency Executive Committee (E3C).

BMU Connection Point

Is an abbreviation for Balancing Mechanism Unit Connection Point. For the purposes of reporting electricity distribution losses, is the point of connection at which a licensed embedded distributed generator, is connected to the Distribution System and is registered in Central Meter Registration Service (CMRS).

BSRBSC - Balancing & Settlements Code

The current Balancing & Settlements Code as published on Elexon's website.

BSR

Is an abbreviation for Black Start Resilience

BSR - Securing of Existing Telecommunications Infrastructure

The establishment of Black Start Resilience for the DNOs existing telecommunications systems that are necessary for the implementation of Black Start recovery.

BSR of Land lines & Internal Telephony

Expenditure on the establishment of Black Start Resilience for:-

- telephone land lines to key strategic sites, such as Control Centres and Customer Call Centres, but excluding substation premises; and
- the DNOs existing internal telephony systems

BSR of Mobile Voice Communications

Expenditure on the establishment of Black Start Resilience of the DNOs existing mobile voice communication systems that would be utilised for the coordination of field staff during Black Start recovery. This shall exclude systems that are not independent of terrestrial cellphone networks or public PSTN networks.

BSR of Protection Batteries

Expenditure on the establishment of Black Start Resilience for battery supplies at substations used for power system protection or tripping of switchgear.

BSR of SCADA Batteries

Expenditure on the establishment of Black Start Resilience of SCADA battery supplies at substations.

BSR of SCADA Infrastructure

Expenditure on the establishment of Black Start Resilience for the telecommunications infrastructure for SCADA system operations under Black Start conditions, excluding expenditure on the Black Start Resilience of SCADA battery supplies at substations.

BT 21st Century (BT21CN)

21CN refers to the roll out of BT's next generation communications network which replaces Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) with a Digital Internet Protocol (IP). Whilst effectively changing the communications protocol used on the existing network assets, it also accelerates the replacement of copper communications circuits with non-metallic optical fibre.

Building

A walled construction, from brick, block or concrete, which encapsulates the contents.

This excludes GRP and steel enclosures.

Scope of work includes full replacement of the building only, including the doors and roof.

Buildings - Electricity

BCF emissions attributed to electricity usage in a DNOs buildings (excluding substation buildings)

Buildings - Other Fuels

BCF emissions attributed to the use of all fuels except electricity in a DNOs buildings (excluding substation buildings)

Buildings energy usage

BCF emissions attributed to the usage of electricity and other fuels in buildings (including substations).

Business Carbon Footprint (BCF)

A measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) resulting from operations on which the DNO has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policy and contractors emissions relating to the operational transport fleet and mobile power plants.

Business Performance Reporting & Monitoring

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Asset worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, this relates to any IT systems associated with Business Performance Reporting and Monitoring for internal purposes.

Business Rates

Has the meaning given in Charge Restriction Condition 2 of the electricity distribution licence. In England & Wales, the rates payable by the licensee in respect of hereditaments on the Central Raing lists (England & Wales) compiled under section

52 of the local Government Finance Act 1998; and in Scotland, the rates payable by the licensee in respect of any land and heritages on the Valuation rolls compiled under the Local Government Scotland Act 1975, the local Government (Scotland) Act 1994, or any legislation amending or replacing those enactments

Business Support Costs

Collectively includes the Activities of:

- Network Policy
- HR and Non-Operational Training
- Finance & Regulation
- CEO etc
- IT & Telecoms
- Property Management

Business transport

Business Transport is a category of BCF arising from travel undertaken by staff travelling to locations that are other than their normal place of work or moving between sites for purposes such as meetings.

C

Cable

An underground conductor used to distribute electrical power, typically buried directly in the ground or installed in ducts. This excludes underereaves or mural wiring.

Cable Bridge

An above-ground structure which carries power cables and/or pilot cables external to substation sites which is owned and operated by the DNO.

Includes access, security, fire protection, purpose-built free-standing structures and structures attached to or part of third party assets e.g. road and rail bridges.

Cable Bridge - Inspections

This is the routine inspection of cable bridges (all voltages) including fixtures and fittings and associated plant, e.g. access arrangements and lighting etc.

Cable Bridge (Repair & Maintenance)

This includes civil, electrical and mechanical work , repairs and painting (all voltages).

Cable overlays

This is an alternative expression for the replacement of an existing underground cable with a new underground cable. The activity includes the installation of the new underground cable, the full decommissioning of the existing underground cable, any necessary underground cable jointing and any associated network operations.

Cable Tunnel

A tunnel (accessible by personnel) either underground or contained within an existing structure, containing power cables and/or pilot cables external to substation sites. Includes access, security, drainage, lighting, ventilation, fire protection, communications

Cable Tunnel - Inspections

This is the routine inspections of cable tunnels (all voltages) including fixtures and fittings and associated plant, e.g. sump pumps, lighting etc.

Cable Tunnel (Repair & Maintenance)

This includes civil, electrical and mechanical work, repairs and painting (all voltages).

Call Centre

Responding and managing the main telephone lines for the business. Where reports or queries require further investigation by another division of the business these costs are not included except to the extent that a member of the Call Centre team responds after obtaining additional information.

Customer compensation claims administration - Responding to and administration of customer compensation claims, ex gratia compensation payments and ombudsman payments.

INCLUDES

- Answering power loss calls;
- Facilitating the reporting of distribution network faults and safety hazards and complaints about the quality and reliability of supply;
- Responding to queries, for example from retailers, customers, builders and contractors, on new connections, disconnections and reconnections;
- Responding to queries, for example from customers, builders and contractors;

- Responding to initial queries on metering;
- Metering call centre for suppliers, customers and agents; and
- Primary recording of reports or queries and, where appropriate, reporting the information to the appropriate business operation.
- Any employees administering the handling and calculating of customer compensation claims;
- Customer complaints

EXCLUDES

- IT and property costs associated with the Customer Call Centre;
- Any employees handling and administering insurance claims or making payments (include under Finance and Regulation).

Capital Expenditure

This includes all costs associated with the following activities of groups of activities:

- Metered demand connections (Customer funded)
- Metered demand connections (Use of System funded)
- Metered DG connections (Customer funded)
- Metered DG connections (Use of System funded)
- Unmetered connections
- Core Network Investment
- Non-Core (ex-ante)
- Non-Core (reopener/logging up)
- Standalone funding (RAV)
- Standalone funding (not RAV)
- High Value projects

Capital Investment Management

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Overview worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, are IT systems that assist with managing capital investment.

Carried forward

For the purpose of Connections cost reporting, represents the balances of costs or revenues relating to connections costs work carried forward into the following regulatory period. Should agree with the brought forward figure in the following reporting period.

Cash Basis

All costs incurred and paid in cash or normally paid in cash, subject to short timing differences, as part of the ordinary level of business.

INCLUDES

- All accruals and prepayments that are incurred as part of ordinary level of business activities, these include holiday pay provisions, normal trade accruals and prepayments, and which are expected to be paid within the entities standard terms of business;
- IIS Atypical events that do not meet the 1 in 20 year storm definition;
- Assets acquired under a finance lease; and
- Cash payments for the utilisation of a provision.

EXCLUDES

- All provisions (as defined by CA1985 and accounting standards) whether incurred as part of ordinary level of business activities or otherwise;
- The cost or transfer value of assets acquired from a related party which have been previously used in or by the distribution business;
- All accruals and prepayments that relate to atypical events; and
- Atypical cash costs.

Catch-up depreciation

Straight-line (15-year) depreciation of the difference between RAV balances assuming (i) a 20-year life for post vesting RAV additions and (ii) the original post-vesting RAV additions life (38 years for DNOs whose distribution services areas are in Scotland and 33.3 years otherwise).

Catch-up depreciation only arises once the vesting assets have been fully depreciated.

CEO etc.

Combines the activities of:

Non-executive & group directors labour & Board meeting costs
 Management charges from Affiliates of a general non-specific nature
 Corporate communications/Community Awareness
 Legal services
 Company secretarial services

INCLUDES

- The labour and any other costs of the CEO;
- The labour and any other costs of non executive directors of the DNO;
- The charges for senior group management and group directors not directly attributable to a specific activity;
- The costs of hosting and attending board meetings;
- Any meetings of shareholders of the company, or of any controlling undertaking;
- Where a board member provides a service to the DNO under any of the other activities (e.g. Finance Director of DNO is also board member), the labour costs for that board member attending board meetings should be allocated here and the remainder of his or her labour should be allocated to his or her usual activity.
- Management charges from a parent or related undertaking not for a specific purpose or defined activity.

- All legal services, whether in-house or external, excluding those connected with wayleaves/servitudes/easements;
- Corporate communications;
- Any brand advertising, including notification of telephone contact numbers to the public domain;
- Customer satisfaction and similar surveys;
- External entertaining;
- Branding or rebranding of vehicles or buildings;
- General promotional activities;
- Public relations;
- Investor relations;
- Sponsorship;
- Donations,
- Corporate image making;
- Provision of shareholder communications;

EXCLUDES

- Insurance management (include under Finance and Regulation);
- Legal advice relating to Wayleaves/servitudes/easements (include under Wayleaves/servitudes/easements)

CI- Customers interrupted per year

The number of customers interrupted per year (CI) – the number of customers whose supplies have been interrupted per 100 customers per year over all incidents, where an interruption of supply lasts for three minutes or longer, excluding re-interruptions to the supply of customers previously interrupted during the same incident (see below for further details). It is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The sum of the number of customers interrupted for all incidents} * 100}{\text{The total number of customers}}$$

CI/CML Schemes

Any discretionary schemes primarily aimed at improving CI and/or CML performance.

Circuit breaker

Device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit operation and also making, carrying for a specified time and breaking, fault current. Also includes auto-reclosers. Does not include any circuit breakers that form part of an RMU.

Circuit Breakers (Primary & Secondary)(Repair & Maintenance) - HV

This includes testing, repair and preventative maintenance. This also includes expenditure on associated switchgear protection, control and metering equipment and integral CTs and VTs. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

Civil Works

Civil engineering work associated with DNO assets and buildings.

Civil Works At 33kV & 66kV Substation

Civils works at a substation where the highest voltage of operation is either 33 kV or 66 kV.

Civil Works At 132kV Substation

Civils works at a substation where the highest voltage of operation is 132 kV.

Civil Works Driven By Condition Of Civil Items

Civil works undertaken to replace the civils item primarily due to the condition of the civil item itself.

Civil Works Driven By Plant Asset Replacement

Civil works undertaken to replace or modify existing civils items primarily required to facilitate, or enable, the replacement of plant assets. Excludes works on civil structures in outdoor compounds, the costs of which are reported as part of Asset Replacement for the relevant plant asset being replaced.

Civils Refurbishment

The construction work required to bring a civil structure back to required design specification (e.g. rebuilding a concrete footing).

Claims handling (in-house only)

The activity of processing claims (in-house only) where claimants have experienced a financial loss.

Classroom training

Formal training undertaken either in classroom-based environment (whether DNO training centre or third party training establishment) or on assets that do not form part of the DNO's operational network.

Classroom training days

Number of days spent by trainees (DNO employees and third party trainees) in classroom training activities. 1 employee for 1 working day = 1 classroom training day.

Includes classroom training days provided by third party training establishments.

Clerical Support: Data Input

Populating, updating and auditing the physical asset register and other asset databases except the financial asset register (include in Finance and Regulation).

Includes:

- Updating plant and overhead line support asset inventory databases following asset commissioning and decommissioning;
- Updating plant and overhead line support asset condition data following inspection and maintenance
- Dealing with verbal and written enquires for new connections, street lighting or faults;
- Programming of minor works;
- Issuing of work instructions;
- Preparation of quotations for minor works;
- Sending quotations to customers;
- Customer liaison;
- Liaising with contractors;
- Preparing plans, schematics, notices, materials schedules and work instructions;
- Preparing shutdown notices;
- Environmental notifications;
- Clerical support for staff undertaking street lighting, including answering verbal and written enquiries regarding street lighting faults, dealing with instructions from lighting authorities, liaising with contractors and lighting authorities and providing statistics to local authorities.

EXCLUDES:

- Any Employees managing indirect activities (include under the relevant indirect activity heading);
- Design work relating to new connections new or replacement assets;
- Responding to NRSWA notices sent to the DNO by other parties (include under Systems Mapping);
- Maintenance of mobile generation plant (include under Vehicles and Transport);
- Any employees engaged in maintaining the financial asset register;

- Idle, down and sick time of direct field staff (include with their normal direct time in the appropriate direct activity);
- IT or property costs associated with Engineering Management & Clerical Support;
- Apprentices undertaking classroom training (include under Operational training and workforce renewal)
- Time of employees attending training (include as labour costs under the relevant activity);
- Training courses and training centre costs for staff relating to working on system assets (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Engineering and health and safety training, courses for staff involved in indirect activities (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Updating of underground cable and overhead line asset data bases (include under System Mapping);
- Updating financial asset register (Finance & regulation).

Clock stopping

Clock stopped is defined as the ability, in circumstances as described in paragraphs 3.71 to 3.74 of the NADPR RIGs, to legitimately stop the count of the number of minutes that customers are off supply even though supply has not been restored.

Closely Associated Indirects

Collectively includes the Activities of:

- Network Design and Engineering
- Project Management
- Engineering Management and Clerical Support
- System Mapping
- Control Centre
- Call Centre
- Stores
- Operational Training
- Vehicles and Transport

CML- Duration of interruptions to supply per year

The duration of interruptions to supply per year (CML) - average customer minutes lost per customer per year, where an interruption of supply to customer(s) lasts for three minutes or longer, calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The sum of the customer minutes lost for all restoration stages for all incidents}}{\text{The total number of customers}}$$

CNI (Critical National Infrastructure)

Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) refers to sites designated as CNI by DECC. Such designated sites would normally "contain any electricity related infrastructure which if lost in totality would result in a loss of supply to greater than 300,000 consumers for greater than 18 hours" (Source DECC letter to DNOs 18th August 2010). The CNI activity relates to specific security-related improvements undertaken to reduce or eliminate the impact of a possible incident associated with CNI identified as a threat under a CNI risk assessment.

Communications for switching & monitoring

IT equipment which is used exclusively in the real time management of network assets, but which does not form part of those network assets. This includes communication solely for the purpose of switching (SCADA, antenna, pacnet etc.) and communication equipment receivers at the control centre. This excludes auxiliary cables that form part of a pilot cable or are integral with/supported from a main.

Completion Date

For the purposes of Connections reporting, the completion date is the financial completion of a project and is the latter of the following:

- energisation of the cut-out
- all cost transactions completed
- all invoices have been raised

Conductor replacement

Removal of existing conductors and installation of new conductors. The driver for this replacement may be due to poor asset condition, obsolescence or for safety reasons.

Congestion charges

Charges paid under congestion charge schemes (such as that operated by TfL in London) for the carrying out of street works and other operational activities covered by DUoS charges.

Connected exit points provided as part of a connection project which has an element subject to the apportionment rules

Exit points connected as part of a connection project which involves some element of the work funded via the apportionment rules

connected exit points provided as part of a connection project which has no element subject to the apportionment rules

Exit points connected as part of a connection project which is fully funded by the connecting customer due to none of the work being funded via the apportionment rules

Connected for

Within the detailed Unmetered connections sheets, this column should be completed with either;

- Name of Local Authority, if a Local authority connection,
- Name of PFI if a PFI connection,
- Company funding other connection (e.g. BT)

Connection Cost associated with completed jobs (£m)

Cost incurred that relate to connection projects completed within the year. In terms of the direct cost of Connection projects, this refers to the detailed costs as entered in CN2. For indirect costs this refers to the allocation of indirects to completed projects as per Ofgem's allocation process that operates in tabs CI2-CI4.

Connection Cost in year (£m)

Cost incurred on Connection work; In-year total

Connection projects completed within year

Connection projects that are financially closed within the reporting year

Connection projects not completed within year

Connection projects that are not financially closed within the reporting year

Connection projects UMC

Connection projects that do not involve any metered exit points, or ICP/IDNO POCs.

Connection projects UMC; DPCR4

Unmetered connection projects where a quotation was offered to the connecting party before the required systems and processes were in place to provide the level of

project specific detail required for a DPCR5 project. "Before the required systems and processes are in place" refers to before the earlier of;

- The introduction of the new connection guaranteed standards on 1 November 2010
- The date on which the DNO started charging a regulated margin under their regulated margin notice

Connectee funded connections

Connections which are funded by the connecting party or customer.

Connection projects UMC; DPCR5

Unmetered connection projects where a quotation was offered to the connecting party after the required systems and processes were in place to provide the level of project specific detail required for a DPCR5 project. "after the required systems and processes are in place" refers to after the earlier of;

- The introduction of the new connection guaranteed standards on 1 November 2010
- The date on which the DNO started charging a regulated margin under their regulated margin notice

Connection projects UMC; DPCR5 - Reg. Margin

DPCR5 UMC project where a regulated margin of 4% is to be charged on the sole use element under Special Licence Condition CRC12

Connection projects UMC; DPCR5 - Unreg. Margin

DPCR5 connection project where an unregulated margin is to be charged on the sole use element under Special Licence Condition CRC12.

Connection projects; DPCR5 - Zero margin

DPCR5 connection project where no margin is allowed to be charged on the sole use element under Special Licence Condition CRC12.

Connection projects; DPCR5 & DG- direct costs

The direct costs associated with completed Connection projects; DPCR5 and Connection projects; DG (ie: not in-year costs, the full costs across all years of the projects that have financially closed within the year in question).

Connection projects; DPCR5, UMC & DG- direct costs

The direct costs associated with completed Connection projects; DPCR5 and Connection projects; DG (ie: not in-year costs, the full costs across all years of the projects that have financially closed within the year in question).

Connection Services

See ES1 - Connection Services

Connection volumes; DNO provided exit points

The volume of exit points connected as part of connection projects where the DNO is the majority provider of the contestable work.

Connection volumes; exit points adopted from ICPs

The number of connected exit points that have been adopted from an ICP within the reporting year.

Connection volumes; P.O.C.s to ICPs

The number of points of connection provided to ICPs within the reporting year.

Connection volumes; P.O.C.s to IDNOs

The number of points of connection provided to IDNOs within the reporting year.

Connection Work - brought forward and completed in year;cost in year

"Connection Work - brought forward" where the relevant projects are then financially closed within the reporting year in question.

Connection Work - brought forward and not completed in year;cost in year

"Connection Work - brought forward" where the relevant projects are then not financially closed within the reporting year in question and therefore carried forward into the next reporting year.

Connection Work - In-year total

Total Work undertaken on connection projects within the year (brought forward + Started in year = In-year total).

Connection Work - started in a previous year

Work undertaken on connection projects where a quotation was offered to the connecting party before the start of the regulatory year in question.

Connection Work - started in year

Work undertaken on connection projects where a quotation was offered to the connecting party during the course of the regulatory year in question.

Connection Work - started in year and completed in year; cost in year

"Connection Work - started in year" where the relevant projects financially closed within the reporting year in question.

Connection Work - started in year and not completed in year; cost in year

"Connection Work - started in year" where the relevant projects are then not financially closed within the reporting year in question and therefore carried forward into the next reporting year.

Connection work in year

Activity undertaken and costs incurred as part of a connection project within the reporting year

Connection/ Customer type

Within the detailed connections workbook all DPCR5 connection jobs should be categorized into one of the market segments as explained within the guidance.

Connections

Within the reporting for DPCR5, the term connection refers to the provision of exit points. All provisions of new exit points or upgrades of existing exit points should be referred to as connections within the annual reporting for connections.

Connections expenditure brought forward

Connection expenditure incurred in previous years on connection projects that were not financially closed on the first day of the regulatory year of reporting

Connections policy and agreement management

For the purposes of the disaggregated Finance and Regulation worksheet in the Cost and Revenue RIGs, includes those activities within Finance and Regulation relating to

- Connection charge policy formulation;
- Un-metered connections records; and
- Connection agreement administration.

Consac

A type of cable with paper insulation and aluminium sheathing, used for distribution of electricity at low voltage.

Consequential assets

Assets which are replaced along with and to facilitate the replacement of a primary asset. See also the definition for asset replacement.

Consumer complaint

Complaint means any expression of dissatisfaction made to an organisation, related to any one or more of its products, its services or the manner in which it has dealt with any such expression of dissatisfaction, where a response is either provided by or on behalf of that organisation at the point at which contact is made or a response is explicitly or implicitly required or expected to be provided thereafter.

Complaint means a complaint, other than a network outage report, which is made against a regulated provider either (a) by a person in that person's capacity as a relevant consumer in relation to that regulated provider; or (b) by a person acting on behalf of such a relevant consumer.

Contaminated Land

Land that is contaminated contains substances in or under the land that are actually or potentially hazardous to health or the environment.

Contaminated Land Clean Up

Relates to the activity of cleaning up or other risk mitigation works associated with contaminated land. Contaminated land is defined as land contains substances in or under the land that are actually or potentially hazardous to health or the environment.

Contestable

Contestable refers to contestable connections work; work that can be carried out by a non-affiliated third party with relevant accreditation.

Contingent Pension Asset Costs

The cost incurred by sponsor(s) of a defined benefit pension scheme in providing a contingent asset to support pension scheme technical provisions or a recovery plan. These costs should only include costs paid by the licensee and other pension scheme co-sponsors.

Contractor types

Type 1

Contractor works effectively as an extension to DNO's direct labour force.

The DNO would undertake:

- All network design;
- Engineering design;
- Project management;
- Resource scheduling;
- Engineering management;
- Procurement of majority of "materials" used by contractors.

The "indirect costs" embedded in the contractors costs (and reported as direct activities within RRP and FBPQ) would predominantly be:

- Vehicle and transport costs;
- Supervisory costs associated with running direct labour organisation; and
- Business Support indirect costs that can be expected of any company e.g. Finance, HR etc.

Type 2

Contractor works effectively as an extension to DNO's direct labour force and undertakes some indirect activities.

It is likely that there is no single definition to this type of contractor, as this type of contractor is intended to be the "catch all" between Type 1 and Types 3/4.

The nature of the work undertaken by such contractors could include:

Overhead line work, when the contractor, in addition to the direct activity would also typically undertake the following indirect activities:

Resource scheduling;
Procurement of some of the materials used
Vehicle and transport; and
Supervisory costs associated with running direct labour organisation.

Provision of new connections; when the contractor in addition to the direct activity would also typically undertake the following indirect activities:

Resource scheduling;
Minor engineering design in compliance with DNO prescribed standards;
Vehicle and transport; and
Supervisory costs associated with running direct labour organisation.

In all cases the contractor costs would include Business Support indirect costs that can be expected of any company e.g. Finance, HR etc.

All contractors' costs would be reported as direct activities within the cost tables.

Type 3

The contractor works effectively as an extension to both the DNO's direct labour and indirect labour force.

Contractor undertakes significant amount of "indirect" activities for DNO as part of their delivery of direct activities. The total contractors' costs would be reported as direct activities within the cost tables. The indirect activities undertaken by the contractor could include:

Network design;
Engineering design;
Project management;
Resource scheduling;
Engineering management;
Procurement of materials used by contractors;
Vehicle and transport costs;
Supervisory costs associated with running direct labour organisation; and
Business Support indirect costs that can be expected of any company e.g. Finance, HR etc.

Type 4

This type of contractors operates in the same way as Type 3.

However, the DNO & contractor have an open book arrangement such that:
The indirect activity costs embedded in the contractors overall costs are revealed;
and
The DNO reports the "indirect activity costs embedded in the contractors overall costs" and indirect activities in cost tables.

For type 4 contractors describe the levels of "indirect" costs that remain within direct, not the amount already unwound.

Contractors

An organisation that contracts with the DNO for the provision of services.

INCLUDES

Professional Services - services provided on a consultancy basis, typically items such as legal services, audit fees, taxation services.

Subcontractor - an organisation that performs part or all of the obligations of another's contract.

EXCLUDES

Charges for materials provided by the contractor where the cost of such materials has been separately identified by the contractor (include in Materials).

Ex principal related party services provider (costs should be reported as if company remains a related party).

Contractors - Direct including embedded Indirect services

For those contracts which include embedded indirect activities: the cost of direct contractors less estimated material costs.

Contractors - Direct Materials

An estimation of the cost of materials reported as part of contractors in the direct tables, as not separately identified by contractor billings.

Contractors - Direct Only

Direct contractor costs which do not contain materials or embedded indirect costs (other than own transport).

Control Centre

Control Centre
Operational management and control of the network

Outage planning and management

Relates to both the short term and long term outage planning and management that is carried within the Control Centre, at all voltage levels, prior to the undertaking of planned incidents.

INCLUDES:

- Approval of planned incident proposals and switching schedules submitted by either DNO's own staff or related parties' staff;
- Liaison with transmission companies in order to agree and prepare planned incidents that affect the transmission/DNO interface;

Real time control and monitoring

Relates to the tasks associated with the real time operational tasks undertaken within the Control Centre. Includes:

- Instructing and controlling the execution of network switching, adjusting of protection relays, issuing of safety documentation associated with both planned and unplanned incidents;
- Instructing and undertaking the remote control operation of switchgear during both planned and unplanned incidents
- Dressing the network control diagram in line with network switching etc. Undertaken during both planned and unplanned incidents;
- Updating the network control diagram in respect of sustained changes to the network;
- Prioritising incidents, including managing resource in terms of the appropriate response to HV and EHV unplanned incidents, ensuring appropriate decisions are taken regarding network response and customer service drivers;
- Completion of fault reports and entry into fault recording systems (e.g. NAFIRS).
- Updating IT systems with information from site;

Dispatch

Relates to the activity of dispatching resources in response to Trouble Calls (both supply related and safety related incidents). Includes:

Interrogation of information systems to determine most appropriate resource to dispatch;

- Dispatching resources;
- Calling customers back with appropriate information regarding unplanned incident;
- Updating messaging systems.
- Completion of fault reports and entry into fault recording systems (e.g. NAFIRS) for LV incidents.
- Maintaining an up-to-date, real time information log for unplanned incidents in TroubleCall
- Creation of unplanned incidents in the Trouble Call system and reporting of these incidents into the fault recording system (e.g. NAFIRS).

Major incidents and emergency planning

Relates to the liaison with National and Regional Emergency planning committees in respect of network operations, security of supply, civil contingency, business recovery, servicing local resilience forums and preparing for/participating in exercise scenarios both internal and external to the DNO.

EXCLUDES

- Raising and sending NRSWA notices in respect of unplanned incidents (include in Engineering Management and Clerical Support);
- Completing, where appropriate environmental notifications (include in Engineering Management and Clerical Support);
- Raising of service orders (include in Engineering Management & Clerical Support);
- Processing Guaranteed Standard failures and associated payments (include in Call Centre (including compensation claims) activity);
- Customer call taking at any time of day;
- IT and property costs associated with the Control Centre.

Control centre hardware and software

IT equipment which is used exclusively in the real time management of network assets, but which does not form part of those network assets.
This includes control hardware and software at the control centre.

Conversion of Wayleaves to Easements(Servitudes)

The costs involved in retaining assets in place through purchasing easements or land and cancelling terminable arrangements, for example, in response to injurious affection claims.

Core

Collectively includes the activities of:

- Diversions - Wayleave Terminations
- Diversions - Highways
- Diversions - Conversion of Wayleaves
- Reinforcement - General
- Reinforcement - DSM Payments to avoid Reinforcement
- Fault Level Reinforcement
- ESQCR
- Asset Replacement
- Information Technology (Operational)
- Legal and Safety

Cost of Items Sold

The gross cost before charging depreciation recorded as a fixed asset prior to sale/disposal of specific asset.

Cost of savings

For the purposes of the Efficiency Savings worksheet in the Cost and Revenue RIGs these are the costs of implementing operational or other changes intended to improve the efficiency or lower the costs of the business and reported as cost savings in the worksheet.

Cost of scheme (£m)

The cost of a scheme excluding any allocation of Indirect costs or Non-Operational Capex and gross of any income (including capital contributions).

Cost Recoveries

The recovery of costs, relating to activities.

INCLUDES

- Insurance claim receipts;
- Government funding for training schemes (In Operational and Non-Operational Training);
- Cable damage recovery payment; and
- Recovery of design costs for quotations where the payee does not proceed with the connection.

EXCLUDES

- Any income received primarily for other activities where a proportion of the income relates to the recovery of the costs of Indirect Activities or Non-Operational Capex (e.g. Capital contributions relating to connections).

Cost type

The categorisation of the type of costs incurred by the DNOs consisting of:

- Labour
- Pensions
- Contractors
- Materials
- Wayleaves (including Easements/Servitudes)
- Road Charges
- Rent
- Subscriptions
- Related Party Margins
- Cost recoveries
- Customer contributions

Costs charged to DNO

In relation to the Calculation of Allowed Related Party Margin in the Costs and Revenue Reporting RIGs, this means the costs of the related party that have been charged to the DNO for which the worksheets have been completed.

Costs charged to external customers

In relation to the Calculation of Allowed Related Party Margin in the Costs and Revenue Reporting RIGs, this means the costs of the related party that have been charged to external customers.

Costs charged to other related parties

In relation to the Calculation of Allowed Related Party Margin in the Costs and Revenue Reporting RIGs, this means the costs of the related party that have been charged to its related parties excluding the DNO for whom the RIGs have been completed and other related DNOs.

Costs charged to related DNO(s)

In relation to the Calculation of Allowed Related Party Margin in the Costs and Revenue Reporting RIGs, this means the costs of the related party that have been charged to related party DNO(s) excluding the DNO for whom the RIGs have been completed.

Craftsperson

Craftsperson employed by DNO or related party to undertake craft or mate roles such as linesman, jointer, fitter and mates.

Includes people employed to undertake the following activities:

- Conduct routine overhead line activities such as condition assessment, fault repair, maintenance, quality assurance, refurbishment and dismantlement in line with approved, safe and environmental standards.
- Carry out complex, non routine activities such as fault investigation, whilst also controlling and directing resources. Undertake routine cable jointing activities such as repair, replacement and termination to approved, safe and environmental standards.
- Provide onsite support under direct supervision, to craft activities in line with approved, safe and environmental standards.
- Carry out complex, non routine activities such as fault investigation, whilst also controlling and directing resources. Undertake routine substation activities such as installation, maintenance, inspection and repair of plant and apparatus to maintain the asset to approved, safe and environmental standards.

- Undertake routine installation, removal, replacement and commissioning of metering equipment to approved, safe and environmental standards.

Includes persons multi-skilled in a number of craft skills

- Equivalent to EU Skills categories L1 to L3

Excludes:

- Any craftsperson employed by third parties

Critical customers

Connected customers that provide a vital service to the community, where the loss of supply to these sites is likely to lead to mass evacuation. e.g;

- Sewage works;
- Water treatment plant.

CT600

The annual corporation tax return form that an entity makes to HM Revenue & Customs.

Currency Swaps

A currency swap is an agreement to exchange the principal and/or interest payments of a loan in one currency for equivalent aspects of an equal (in net present value) loan in another currency.

Customer

For the purposes of Standard Licence Condition 45, Charge Restriction Condition 8 and the NADPR RIGs only, customer means in relation to any energised or de-energised entry or exit point to the DNO's distribution system, where metering equipment is used for the purpose of calculating charges for electricity consumption, the person who is providing or is deemed to be providing a supply of electricity through that entry point, or the person who is taking or is deemed to be taking a supply of electricity through that exit point.

Customers should be identified from Metering Point Administration Numbers (MPANs), such that an individual customer is identified at each connection point.

Customer Contact Management

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Asset worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, this relates to any items associated with Customer Contact Management.

Customer contributions

Is the income, including normal accruals (i.e. matching income and cots), for an activity.

INCLUDES

Customer Contributions received by the DNO or related parties in respect of the provision of a new connection; and

Any pre-1 April 2005 Tariff Support Allowance which is held on the balance sheet as being potentially refundable contributions held at 31 March 2005 which are subsequently released should be reported as customer contributions under Connections or Reinforcement at the time of the release.

Cut Out

A cut out assembly is defined in BS 7657: 2010 as a combination of fuse-link(s), neutral terminal(s), earth terminal(s), combined neutral and earth terminal(s), ancillary terminal block(s), connecting units and anti-tamper facilities, as applicable, so as to provide facilities for terminating service cables and a means of protection, isolation, and earthing of electricity supplies to buildings.

Cut Out (Metered)

A cut out which is associated with a metered LV service connection.

D

Damage fault rates

A damage fault rate is the incidence (per unit) of faults (i.e. unplanned incident where it is necessary to effect the repair of equipment) for a specific category of distribution assets.

Damage incident

For the purposes of Quality of Supply reporting in the Network Asset Data and Performance Reporting RIGs, a damage incident is defined as any unplanned incident

where it is necessary to affect the repair of equipment. For example, the changing of a damaged insulator is considered to be a repair.

Data cleansing

Data cleansing is the activity of detecting and correcting missing or inaccurate records.

Data Input (EMCS)

See Clerical Support

Data Services (MPAS and data transfer)

Data Services comprise:

- (a) Metering Point Administration Services provided under and in accordance with the provisions of the Master Registration Agreement; and
- (b) Data Transfer Services provided by the Data Transfer Service.

De Minimis

Any business conducted or carried on by the licensee, or by an Affiliate or a Related Undertaking of the licensee in which the licensee holds shares or other investments, other than:

- (a) the Distribution Business; and
- (b) any other business or activity to which the Authority has given its consent under paragraph 4 of standard condition 29 (Restriction of activity and financial ring-fencing of the Distribution Business).

Deadlock letters

A final response from the DNO to the customer in which the position of the DNO is stated to be different from that of the customer.

Debt

See - Net Debt

Debtor Management

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Asset worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, this relates to any IT systems associated with Debtor Management.

Deferred revenue expenditure

In the corporation tax and capital allowance context means allowed revenue expenditure which constitutes the repair or replacement of an asset which is at the end of its' useful life on a like-for-like basis or nearest modern equivalent basis, providing that the asset being replaced is not an entirety entity for tax purposes and which does not result in an increase in the capacity of a distribution network. The expenditure is amortised to the profit and loss account/income statement over a period, and is tax deductible in line with allowed capital expenditure when charged to the profit and loss account/income statement.

Defined Benefit pension scheme (DB)

A pension scheme where the benefits accrue to members independently of the contributions payable and not directly related to the investment in the scheme. These are normally based on a set formula taking into account the final salary and accrual of service in the scheme. It is also known as a final salary pension scheme.

Defined Contribution pension scheme (DC)

A pension scheme where the benefits that accrue to members are based on the level of cash contributions made to an individual account and the investment returns thereon. These are used to provide a cash amount to purchase an annuity on retirement.

Delivered network outputs

The Delivered Network Outputs are the outputs actually delivered on 31st March 2014, and forecast to be delivered by the DNO by 31st March 2015. The Delivered Network Outputs are relevant for the purposes of the Network Outputs performance assessment.

Demand driver

One or more of the causes identified for increasing (or decreasing) demand on the network. Usually associated with new network connections, industry closures or increased load requests.

Demand forecasting

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Overview worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, are IT systems that assist with the activity undertaken to predict

the future demand on an electricity network due to changing supply and demand metrics.

Demand group

A Demand Group is an individual substation or group of interconnected substations for which the DNO is required to provide Load Index information.

Demand group categories

Any category of Demand Group for which the DNO is required to provide Load Index information. The Demand Group Categories are specified in paragraph 2.137 of the NADPR RIGs.

Demand side management payments

Includes payments made to customers to manage or reduce their maximum demand on the network at certain times. See Expenditure on DSM to avoid general reinforcement.

Depreciation (non activity based costs table)

The cumulative depreciation charged against fixed assets at point of sale/disposal of specific asset.

Derogation

A derogation is either a complete or partial revocation of a DNO's licence requirement that can be granted by the Authority subject to such conditions and for such periods as the Authority may consider appropriate.

Designated Areas

For the purposes of the RIGs this refers to AONBs and NPs both of which are defined in the glossary.

DG

See Distributed Generation

DG connection at LV involving LV assets only

A low-voltage DG connection where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is low voltage.

DG connection at any voltage that includes assets of HV and above

A DG connection where the highest voltage involved in providing such connection, or associated works, is HV, EHV or 132 kV.

DG connection start date

This is the date, according to the agreements between the DNO and the agents of the particular DG, and as subsequently notified by the DNO, when all associated network connection and infrastructure reinforcement works necessary for the agreed commercial DG operations are in place so that the network is capable of accepting output from the generator at its agreed level of capacity. This will also be the starting date for the DG being eligible for use of system charges. In the case of generation whose connection does not require prior application, it is the date that the notification is served by the relevant agent of the generator in accordance with Engineering Recommendation G83/1 or any other means. Relevant agents are parties such as the generator owner, relevant suppliers, meter registrant or independent distribution network operator who enter into the connection and use of system agreement(s) with the DNO on behalf of the generator.

DG Network Unavailability Rebate Payments

Payments made to Generator Customers (HV & above) due to a failure of Distribution Network. Failure payments made to LV Generator Customers are reported under guaranteed standards of performance compensation payments.

DG Voltage Level

This is the voltage level at the point of metering the DG, and is classified as either LV, HV, EHV or 132kV.

Direct Activities

Those activities which involve physical contact with system assets.

INCLUDES:

Labour cost of staff whose work involves physical contact with system assets. This can include the element of labour costs associated with trench excavation staff, craftsmen, technicians, technical engineers, administration and support staff,

network planners and designers where a portion of their time involves physical contact with system assets, however only that portion spent on direct activities may be included. It will include idle, sick, non operational training and other downtime of staff, which cost should follow their normal time allocations.

Operational engineers working on commissioning of assets, physically changing protection settings, issuing safety documentation or liaising with the control centre are considered direct activities.

The cost of contractors being the total charges invoiced by external contractors for the prime purpose of performing direct activities.

The cost of materials drawn from stores or purchased and delivered directly to site for use in performing direct activities. In addition, this includes the cost of small tools and consumables; and the materials (stores issues) for refurbishing system assets.

Servitude and easement payments to enable the direct activity to be performed. This does not include the cost of management or administration of these.

Related Party Margins charged by a related party for work performed on direct activities.

In addition, includes, for the purposes of flooding, site surveys and non site based costs.

In addition, includes, for the purposes of Low Carbon Networks, resourcing and programming preparation and Second Tier bid preparation

Distribution Activities are defined in Standard Condition 44 of the Distribution Licence.

Direct Expenditure

Expenditure incurred undertaking Direct Activities.

Disallowed Related Party Margins

The portion of the related party margins which will not be included within the RAV Additions calculation for the year in accordance with the relevant price control settlement. Also see Related Party Margin Adjustment

Dismantlement

Dismantlement is the activity of de-energising, disconnecting and removing (where appropriate) network assets where the cost of dismantlement is not chargeable to a third party and no new assets are to be installed.

Distributed Generation (DG)

Means an installation comprising any plant or apparatus for the production of electricity that is directly connected to the licensee's Distribution System or is connected to that system through one or more electricity networks (other than an onshore Transmission System) that is or are directly connected to it.

Distributed Generation Connections

Where the assets installed for demand cannot also cater for generation:

If discrete additional assets are required solely for the generation, e.g. loss of mains protection:

- the scheme remains a demand connection, and the net shared costs of assets installed for demand go to the demand RAV;
- the net costs of the additional assets installed for generation go to the distributed generation RAV; and

If larger/additional assets are required that will serve both demand and generation, but the specification is driven by the need to accommodate generation as well as demand, the scheme is a distributed generation connection for the cost reporting rules and net costs go to the distributed generation RAV. For example, on a new housing estate with extensive micro-generation flow will cause a voltage constraint that does not occur for demand alone. This will likely be addressed by providing a stronger local network (fatter cables and perhaps more substations) that will support both generation and demand (so cannot readily be apportioned) but is defined by the need to accommodate generation as well as demand.

Distribution Asset

A Distribution Asset means any of the electric lines, cables, plant and equipment included within the licensee's Distribution System.

Distribution asset categories

The categories of Distribution Assets referred to in this RIG are defined in accordance with the. This RIGs document provides details of the mapping process from Distribution Asset Categories to Health Index Asset Categories and Fault Rate Asset Categories, respectively.

Distribution billing (DUoS)

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Overview worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, are IT systems that assist with DUoS billing.

Distribution Network Operator (DNO)

Any Electricity Distributor in whose Electricity Distribution Licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect (whether in whole or in part).

Distribution system

“Distribution system” is defined in standard condition 1 of the distribution licence. Transmission activities in Scotland encompass 132 kV electric lines and plant; therefore references to reporting on 132 kV in the rigs are not applicable to the two Scottish DNOs (SP Distribution Limited and Scottish Hydro-Electric Power Distribution Limited).

Distribution Use of System (DUoS)

Charges in accordance with CRC (Charge Restriction Condition) 3 of the Distribution Licence.

Diversions (conversion of wayleaves to easement)

Costs involved in retaining assets by way of the purchase of land or easements and the cancellation of terminable agreements, for example in response to injurious affection claims.

Diversions (non-fully rechargeable)

Diversions activity that is not fully recharged to any third party or agent, Diversions (non fully rechargeable) is a generic category that includes:

- Conversion of wayleaves to easements, easements and injurious affection;
- Diversions due to wayleave terminations
- Diversion for Highways (funded as detailed in NRSWA).

Diversions due to Wayleave terminations

The raising or rerouting of a circuit and/or the relocation of plant following the termination of a wayleave or lease. Diversions is a generic term that includes:

- Diversions (non fully rechargeable); and
- ES2 - Diversionary works under an obligation

Diversions for Highways

The raising or rerouting of a circuit or repositioning of plant associated with new roads or streetworks. Such costs represent the DNO proportion of the costs. The proportion that is charged to the customer is reported under ES2.

DNO Contribution

Funding that the DNO itself makes towards the project. As per the Governance Document, a DNO is required to fund a minimum of 10% of the project itself, meaning that that a maximum of 90 per cent of Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure can be recovered.

DNO First Tier Expenditure

The sum of:

- Allowable Set-up Expenditure and;
- Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure

DPCR4

Distribution Price Control Review 4 - the price control regime imposed by the charge restriction conditions of DNO licences and applicable for the period from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2010.

DPCR5

Distribution Price Control Review 5 - the price control regime imposed by the charge restriction conditions of DNO licences and applicable for the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2015.

Draw down from BS to P&L

For the purposes of margin calculation in the Connections workbook of the Cost and Revenues RIGs means the amount drawn down from the Balance Sheet to the Profit & Loss Account (Income Statement) for connections. Should be in accordance with matching the revenues with the costs incurred.

DSCP

Is an abbreviation for Distribution Systems Connection Point. This is a connection point between two Distribution Systems that are the responsibility of different

licensees, who are each, a DNO. In accordance with the BSC, a DSCP is a Systems Connection Point at which two Distribution Systems are connected.

DUoS

See Distribution Use of System

E

Early Retirement Deficiency Contributions (ERDCs)

Early retirement programmes which have been financed by the employer making additional contributions to their pension scheme(s) to offset the associated increase in liabilities arising because of such programmes.
Cost of providing enhanced pension benefits granted under severance arrangements which have not been fully matched by increased contributions.

Earthing upgrades

Where earthing, at a substation site with a primary voltage greater than HV, has been upgraded by the installation of additional earth electrodes to mitigate against a high earth potential rise (EPR) or step and touch potentials in excess of tolerable limits.

This excludes sites where earthing has been replaced due to fault or theft.

Easements

An entitlement to retain assets in a location for a determined period of time or in perpetuity without risk of interference from the owner.

EHV (Extra High Voltage)

Voltages over 20kV up to, but not including, 132kV.

EHV end connection involving only EHV work

A demand connection at EHV level where the only voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is EHV.

EHV metered DPCR4 demand connections

Metered at EHV demand connections with a quotation offered date prior to the date on which the DNO has the relevant systems and processes in place to provide the level of detailed reporting required to earn regulated margin on the contestable sole use element of relevant market segments. This category is identical to the "EHV" RRP reporting category used in DPCR4 reporting, but with 132kV connections stripped out.

Electricity Distributor

Any person who is authorised by an Electricity Distribution Licence to Distribute Electricity

Element of connection that is Sole Use funded

This is defined as the element of a connection that will only be used by the connecting party [at the time of completing the work] and is therefore fully funded by this party.

Element of connection that is subject to the apportionment rules - Customer Funded

Where a connection project requires the reinforcement of existing assets or involves the installation of new assets that will not be used solely by the connecting party, the funding will be split between the new connectee and the wider customer base through DUoS funding. This funding is split using the apportionment rules as detailed in DNO connections charging methodologies. The portion funded by the connecting customer is referred to as the Connectee funded element of connection subject to the apportionment rule. This element will usually contain funding for both sole use and shared- use connection assets.

Element of connection that is subject to the apportionment rules - DUoS Funded

Where a connection project requires the reinforcement of existing assets or involves the installation of new assets that will not be used solely by the connecting party, the funding will be split between the new connectee and the wider customer base through DUoS funding. This funding is split using the apportionment rules as detailed in DNO connections charging methodologies.

The portion that is funded by the wider customer base through DUoS is referred to as the DUoS funded element of connection subject to apportionment rule.

Embedded BMU Connection Point

A BMU Connection Point where the Aggregation Rules for the site incorporate one or more Line Loss Factors (LLFs), calculated to reflect losses incurred between the point at which the supply is or is intended to be measured for the purposes of Settlement (the metering point) and the boundary with the transmission system. This definition does not extend to LLFs that are calculated solely to adjust actual meter readings to be at the metering point. An Embedded BMU may be a BMU or other (aggregation of) CVA Metering System(s) used for the purposes of Settlement.

Embedded DSCP

A DSCP Connection Point where the Aggregation Rules for the site incorporate one or more Line Loss Factors (LLFs), calculated to reflect losses incurred between the point at which the supply is or is intended to be measured for the purposes of Settlement (the metering point) and the boundary with the transmission system. This definition does not extend to LLFs that are calculated solely to adjust actual meter readings to be at the metering point.

Enclosures and Surrounds

Enclosure, a physical structure, excluding a building, which provides protection from the weather to the enclosed assets.
Includes GRP and steel enclosures.

INCLUDES

Full replacement of enclosures and renewal or significant modification of the enclosure foundation. A construction, of brick, concrete, steel, wood or any combination of these, which surrounds a substation site or electrical assets within a substation site.

This includes; boundary walls and fences; security fences and gates.

Scope of work includes replacement of all or part of the surround.

EXCLUDES

Repair and painting/timber treatment

Surrounds, a construction, of brick, concrete, steel, wood or any combination of these, which surrounds a substation site or electrical assets within a substation site.

This includes; boundary walls and fences; security fences and gates.

Scope of work includes replacement of all or part of the surround.

EXCLUDES

Repair and painting/timber treatment.

Energy Ombudsman decisions in favour of the complainant

All Energy Ombudsman decisions where the DNO is required to make a payment to the complainant, change its processes, or both.

Engineering Management & Clerical Support

The office-based activities of engineering and clerical support staff (i.e. depot clerical staff, managers, work planners, etc) managing or assisting employees undertaking direct activities and Wayleave Administration.

INCLUDES:

- Strategic Network Plan Development and implementation
- Managing the delivery organisational structure to achieve the long and short term company goals;
- Agreeing resource requirements (own employees, contractors, finances and outcome targets);
- Managing the allocation and distribution of delivery resources to achieve plans;
- Managing key corporate policies and standards for investment/ service delivery;
- Leading the management team for service delivery;
- Monitoring the achievement of plans;
- Overseeing compliance monitoring to company technical and health & safety requirements;
- Overseeing the management of teams with responsibility for service delivery;

Identification and implementation of improvement initiatives

- Redesign of business processes
- Customer service improvements

Work Planning, Budgeting, Allocation and Control

- Monitoring delivery of major works
- Monitoring fault activity;
- Monitoring budgets of Inspections and maintenance, faults and major works;
- Setting and agreeing performance targets, monitoring actual performance;
- Reporting and analysis of Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs").

Line management of staff undertaking direct activity work

- Standards of performance, disciplinary and sickness absence procedures;
- Monitoring absence, back-to-work-interviews and welfare visits;
- Establishing day to day work plans;
- Managing the allocation tasks to achieve the delivery of operational and capital plans;
- Monitoring the achievement of work jobs;
- Managing budget;
- Ensuring work activity adheres to company technical and health & safety requirements.

Mobile generation Management

- Managing the use of mobile generation
- Managing and scheduling the maintenance of mobile generation

Operational Performance management

- Health and Safety checks on work and personnel

-
- Compliance checks on staff and contractors work carried out
 - Site safety inspections
 - Providing safety advice to cable contractors and others (to help prevent damage)
 - Investigation, report and corrective action following an accident or environmental incident
 - Authorisation of team members for operational and non operational duties
 - Operational safety checks

Providing safety advice to persons working in proximity to network assets.

Health and Safety

The activity of promoting and maintaining health and safety of employees, contractors, customers and the public.

INCLUDES:

- Developing the company's overall health and safety policy;
- Establishing procedures to comply with best practice for health and safety;
- Maintenance of records to show compliance with Factory and Health and Safety at Work Acts;
- Providing advice on security matters both for property and personnel and provision of advice on fire prevention.

Streetworks admin: Customer Funded/ Duos funded

- Processing of NRSWA notifications;
- Processing the payment of notification penalties (but not the cost of the penalties);
- Processing permit applications (but not the costs of the permits) ;
- Processing the payment of permit penalties (but not the cost of the penalties);
- Processing payment of inspection penalties (but not the costs of the penalties) ;
- Liaising with contractors and direct labour force to undertake remedial works following inspections (but not the cost of the remedial works) ;
- Processing of congestion charges payments (but not the cost of the payments);
- Processing of lane rentals payments (but not the cost of the payments);
- Processing of overstay fines (but not the cost of the fines);
- Updating the Street Gazetteer

Wayleave Payments

Annual payments made in advance to the owner and/or occupier to cover the financial impact of having equipment on their land.

Wayleaves and Easements/Servitudes: Admin Costs

Obtaining, managing and administering Wayleave, substation rents, easements and servitudes

- Negotiating new Wayleaves;
- Managing Wayleave terminations;
- Administration of existing Wayleaves including the preparation of payments;
- Negotiation conversions from Wayleave arrangements to permanent easement/ Servitudes, substation rents and Wayleave payments

Clerical Support

-
- Updating plant and overhead line support asset inventory databases following asset commissioning and decommissioning;
 - Updating plant and overhead line support asset condition data following inspection and maintenance
 - Dealing with verbal and written enquires for new connections, street lighting or faults;
 - Programming of minor works;
 - Issuing of work instructions;
 - Preparation of quotations for minor works;
 - Sending quotations to customers;
 - Customer liaison;
 - Liaising with contractors;
 - Preparing plans, schematics, notices, materials schedules and work instructions;
 - Preparing shutdown notices;
 - Environmental notifications;
 - Clerical support for staff undertaking street lighting, including answering verbal and written enquiries regarding street lighting faults, dealing with instructions from lighting authorities, liaising with contractors and lighting authorities and providing statistics to local authorities.
 - Data gathering and the provision of evidence to support claims against third parties for damage to DNO property'

EXCLUDES:

- Any Employees managing indirect activities (e.g. logistics manager) (include under the relevant indirect activity heading);
- Design work relating to new connections new or replacement assets;
- Responding to NRSWA notices sent to the DNO by other parties (include under Systems Mapping);
- Maintenance of mobile generation plant (include under Vehicles and Transport);
- Any employees engaged in maintaining the financial asset register;
- Idle, down and sick time of direct field staff (include with their normal direct time in the appropriate direct activity);
- IT or property costs associated with Engineering Management & Clerical Support;
- Apprentices undertaking classroom training (include under Operational training and workforce renewal)
- Time of employees attending training (include as labour costs under the relevant activity);
- Training courses and training centre costs for staff relating to working on system assets (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Engineering and health and safety training, courses for staff involved in indirect activities (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Updating of underground cable and overhead line asset data bases (include under System Mapping);
- Updating financial asset register (Finance & regulation).
- Compliance checks on staff and contractors' work carried out,
- Site safety inspections,
- Investigation, report and corrective action following an accident or environmental incident;
- Authorisation of team members for operational and non-operational duties;
- Operational field safety checks;

- Time of employees attending training (include as labour cost under the relevant activity of that employee);
- Purchase of equipment (include under non-operational capex).
- Training, courses and training centre costs for staff relating to working on system assets (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Engineering and health and safety training, courses for staff involved in indirect activities (include under operational training and workforce renewal);

Engineers

Employees whose intended role requires the skills and abilities of incorporated or professional engineers, regardless of whether those engineers ultimately work on direct or indirect engineering activities.

Environmental Agency (EA)

An Executive Non-departmental Public Body responsible to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and an Assembly Sponsored Public Body responsible to the National Assembly in Wales concerned mainly with rivers, flooding, and pollution.

Environmental Cautions

Written notice from the Environment Agency, Natural England, CCW, DEFRA, WAG, English Heritage, CADW or local authority requiring actions to comply with the law, or to return to compliance, within a specified period.

Environmental Compliance Notice

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as a Regulator's written notice requiring actions to comply with the law, or to return to compliance, within a specified period.

Environmental Enforcement Undertaking

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as an offer, formally accepted by the Regulator, to take steps that would make amends for non-compliance and its effects.

Environmental Fixed Monetary Penalty

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as a low-level fine, fixed by legislation, that the regulator may impose for a specified minor offence.

Environmental Management System (EMS Scheme)

Processes, procedures and systems in place that are accredited and certified, typically in accordance with ISO 14001 Environmental Management System standard. The certification can be applicable to a company's whole operations or specific parts of a company's operations.

Environmental Prosecutions

Criminal or civil charges brought against someone for environmental damage.

Environmental Reportable incidents

Incidents likely to cause damage or danger to the natural environment (pollution - air, land, water; illegal waste disposal, watercourse damage, poaching).

Environmental Reporting

Information provided under the environmental categories specified in Worksheet CV12 – Environmental Reporting.

Environmental Restoration Notice

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as a Regulator's written notice requiring steps to be taken, within a stated period, to restore harm caused by non-compliance, so far as possible.

Environmental Stop Notice

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as a written notice which requires an immediate stop to an activity that is causing serious harm or presents a significant risk of causing serious harm.

Environmental Variable Monetary Penalty

Is defined by the Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (England and Wales) as a proportionate monetary penalty, which the Regulator may impose for a more serious offence.

Environmental Warnings

Written notice received from the Environment Agency, Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), DEFRA, Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), English Heritage, CADW or local authority which requires immediate action to stop an activity that is causing harm or which may cause significant harm.

ERDCs

See Early Retirement Deficiency Contributions

ESPS

Electricity Supply Pension Scheme - a scheme with a number of sub groups covering many employees in the industry. A number of Groups participate in the Scheme, principally those electricity distribution companies based in England and Wales which were privatised in 1990. The Scheme is administered by a Trust Company called Electricity Pensions Trustee Limited (EPTL). Directors of EPTL are drawn from the Trustee and from the Group Trustees of the other Groups participating in the Scheme.

ES2 - Diversionary works under an obligation

This category consists of the relocating of any electric line or electrical plant (including the carrying out of any associated works) pursuant to any statutory obligation other than one imposed on the licensee under section 9(1) (general duties of licence holders) or section 16 (duty to connect on request) of the Act.

ES3 - Works required by an alteration of premises

This category consists of the moving of any electric line, electrical plant, or Electricity Meter that forms part of the licensee's Distribution System to accommodate the extension, redesign, or redevelopment of any premises on which the asset in question is located or to which it is connected.

ES4 - Top-up, standby, and enhanced system security

This category consists of the provision of electric lines and electrical plant to the extent required by any user of the licensee's Distribution System:

- (a) for the specific purpose of enabling the delivery of top-up or standby supplies of electricity; or
- (b) to provide a higher degree of security than is required for the purposes of complying with paragraph 1 of standard condition 24 (Distribution System planning standard and quality of performance reporting).

ES5 - Revenue protection Services

This category consists of the provision, at the request of any third party (which could include an Affiliate or a Related Undertaking of the licensee), of services relating to the prevention of Electricity Meter interference and other forms of illegal abstraction of electricity.

ES6 - Metering Services

This category consists of the provision of any Metering Service (other than the provision of Legacy Metering Equipment) that is not already remunerated under any other charge in respect of an Excluded Service.

ES7 - Miscellaneous

This category consists of the provision of any other service (including electric lines or electrical plant) that:

- (a) is for the specific benefit of any third party who requests it;
- (b) is not made available by the licensee as a normal part of the activities of its Distribution Business within the Distribution Services Area; and
- (c) is not remunerated under one of the charges mentioned in paragraph 15.7 or under any other charge for an Excluded Service.

ESPS

Electricity Supply Pension Scheme - a scheme with a number of sub groups covering many employees in the industry. A number of Groups participate in the Scheme, principally those electricity distribution companies based in England and Wales which were privatised in 1990. The Scheme is administered by a Trust Company called Electricity Pensions Trustee Limited (EPTL). Directors of EPTL are drawn from the Trustee and from the Group Trustees of the other Groups participating in the Scheme.

ESQCR - Diversions

Are diversions undertaken in order to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR - Other

Is the activity of undertaking works in order to address instances of non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18, where the works cannot be classified as:

- ESQCR - (Shrouding (Permanent))
- ESQCR - Diversions)

- ESQCR - Reconductoring
- ESQCR - Rebuild
- ESQCR - Undergrounding
- ESQCR - Derogation
- ESQCR - Part of Other Planned Work

ESQCR - Derogation

A derogation that relates to ESQCR.

ESQCR - Part of Other Planned Work

Is the resolution of an instance of non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18 ESQCR, achieved as a by-product of work undertaken for other reasons. For example the dismantlement of a non compliant overhead line as part of a general reinforcement project.

ESQCR - Rebuild

Is the activity of the complete reconstruction of an existing network asset in order to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR - Reconductoring

Is the activity of removing existing bare overhead line conductors and erecting insulated conductors in order to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR - Shrouding (Permanent)

This refers to the covering of the conductor with permanent plastic ducting to prevent contact with conductors in order to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR - Undergrounding

Is the activity of dismantling an overhead line and installing a replacement underground cable in order to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR 43-8 Safety Clearance

Is the generic activity of undertaking remedial work and other actions where the prime driver is to address instances on non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR Sites

Is a span of overhead line that has one or more instances of non compliance with Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18,

ESQCR Sites Resolved

Relates to ESQCR Sites where ESQCR 43-8 Safety Clearance activities have been completed during the reporting year.

ESQCR Sites To Be Resolved

Relates to ESQCR Sites where ESQCR 43-8 Safety Clearance activities have not been undertaken and are therefore unresolved at the end of the reporting year.

ETR 132 - As Part of OHL Replacement

Is Tree cutting: ETR 132 activity that is undertaken in conjunction with overhead line reconducting works and on the same spans.

ETR 132 - In addition to 43-8 clearance work

Is Tree cutting: ETR 132 activity that is undertaken at the same time that ENATS 43-8 Tree Cutting is undertaken on the same overhead line spans.

ETR 132 Stand Alone

Is Tree cutting: ETR 132 activity that is undertaken independent of any other network activity.

Ex gratia compensation payment

Discretionary compensation payment to customers not covered by the guaranteed standards of performance compensation scheme.

INCLUDES

- Payments to customers who have experienced dissatisfaction.

EXCLUDES

- Payments to customers who have experienced a financial loss (include under Finance and Regulation);
- Any payments in respect of employees.

Exceptional events

Where a licensee's CIIS and or CMLIS [interruption performance] is affected by exceptional circumstances, as set out in Part K of CRC8, an exceptional event has occurred.

Excluded services

Excluded Services are the services that comply with the General Principle set out in Charge Restriction Condition 15 and include, without limitation, those listed in that condition.

Exit points adopted from ICPs

Exit points which are obtained by the DNO by making adoption payment to the ICP owner of the relevant assets.

Expenditure on DSM to avoid general reinforcement

This is direct or indirect expenditure on systems or payments to customers that enable demand to be constrained at times to reduce the requirement to reinforce the network.

Export MPAN in quote

Where the quotation for a Connection project; DPCR5 or Connection project; DG includes the installation of an MPAN for the exporting of an electricity supply to the DNO's network. A "Y" should be used in the appropriate columns of tables CN2 & CN3 where an Export MPAN is included in the quote.

External Customers

For the purposes of reporting Related Party Margins in the Cost and Revenue RIGs are customers of a related party to the DNO that are not themselves related parties of the DNO.

External Parties

Any party which is not an affiliate, joint venture, associate or an affiliate of a relevant associate of the licensee (Opposite of related party definition).

F

Fair value

Fair value is the value of an asset or liability in an arms length transaction between unrelated willing and knowledgeable parties. The concept of fair value is used in many accounting standards and requires assets to be revalued when the fair value is materially different from the current book value <http://moneyterms.co.uk/book-value/>.

Fault

Any incident arising on the licensee's distribution system, where statutory notification² has not been given to all customers affected at least 48 hours before the commencement of the earliest interruption (or such notice period of less than 48 hours where this has been agreed with the customer(s) involved).

Fault level

The maximum fault current flowing into a direct short circuit fault (i.e. with no fault impedance), as would be measured at the point of fault. For a particular location a number of different fault levels may be determined. These can represent different conditions that consider nature of the fault (e.g. three phase - earth, or single phase - earth), duration of the fault current/ operation (and operating time) of plant (e.g. subtransient, transient or steady state currents, 'make' conditions or 'break' conditions etc.) and consideration of ac and dc components, as appropriate.

The duty imposed upon an item of plant or apparatus, during short circuit fault conditions, requires consideration of the fault current flow that results in the item itself.

² Regulation 12 of the Electricity (Standards of Performance) Regulations 2005

Fault Level - Other

Relates to investment schemes to address fault level issues where the scope of the scheme does not involve replacement of the transformer or Switchboards/ substation busbars.

Fault level duty > 95% of rating

Relates to Switchboards/ substation busbars and is the prescribed criteria to be applied in respect of reporting the number of Switchboards/ substation busbars where the fault level exceeds the prescribed criteria. In this context the prescribed criteria is where one or more items of switchgear have a fault level duty upon them that exceeds 95% of their individual fault current rating, for either three phase or single phase fault conditions.

The fault level duty upon an item of switchgear considers the maximum fault current flowing through the switchgear itself, under both 'make' and 'break' operating conditions (as appropriate), against the relevant fault current ratings for the operating conditions.

Fault level operational restrictions

The use of operational procedures to manage the risks associated with fault level issues, including restrictions upon the operation of, or access to, switchgear or other equipment. This may require the network to be rearranged, to reduce the fault level, to permit operation or access, which in some cases may temporarily reduce security of supply.

Fault level reinforcement

Work carried out on the existing network where the prime objective is to alleviate fault level issues associated with switchgear or other equipment.

Fault level reinforcement schemes

Schemes undertaken with the prime objective of alleviating fault level issues associated with switchgear or other equipment.

Fault level reinforcement schemes should be categorised on the basis of the solution to the works. For example, where the solution, to overcome the problem of fault level duty exceeding capability of a switchboard, is to install a high impedance transformer, then the fault level reinforcement scheme should be categorised as transformers.

Fault Level Risk Mitigation

Measures to mitigate the risks associated with fault level issues.

Fault Level Status At Year End

Relates to fault level reporting requirements in respect of Switchboards/ substation busbars at the end of the reporting year. The reporting requirements relate to reporting of the number of Switchboards/ substation busbars where the fault level exceeds the prescribed criteria.

Fault rate

A Fault Rate is the incidence (per unit) of unplanned incidents for a specific category of distribution assets.

Fault rate asset category

Any category of Distribution Assets for which the DNO is required to provide Fault Rate information.

Fault rate record

Tier 2 Network Output Measure related to the incidence of faults in an asset population. The Fault Rate Record is the record maintained by the licensee that tracks actual observed Fault Rates against forecast Fault Rates in respect of each Fault Rate Asset Category. A five-year rolling average of damage fault rates will be used as a complementary Network Outputs measure to the Health Index, for specific Distribution Asset Categories where:

the DNO does not presently have Health Index capability, and / or it is not economic or practical to collect a full set of Health Index data.

The baseline Fault Rate Record includes exceptional events and Third Party Damage (defined in accordance with the QoS RIGs).

Field Force Management

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Asset worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, this relates to systems that support the management of field employees.

Final quote value - Element of connection that is Sole Use funded - Direct & Indirect including margin

The total amount, once the relevant level of margin has been applied, in a connection project's connection charges that covers the direct and indirect costs of the Element of connection that is Sole Use funded.

Final quote value - Element of connection that is Sole Use funded - Direct including margin

The total amount, once the relevant level of margin has been applied, in a connection project's connection charges that covers the direct cost of the Element of connection that is Sole Use funded.

Final quote value - Element of connection that is Sole Use funded - Indirect including margin

The total amount, once the relevant level of margin has been applied, in a connection project's connection charges that covers the indirect cost of the Element of connection that is Sole Use funded.

Final quote value - Total charged to customer

The total amount, once the relevant level of margin has been applied, in a connection project's connection charges that relates to work that is funded by the connecting customer.

Final quote value - Total direct costs of project

The total amount, once the relevant level of margin has been applied, in a connection project's connection charges that covers the entire direct cost of the work, including the element of the connection that is subject to the apportionment rules - DUoS funded.

Finance (excluding taxation and audit)

A sub-set of Finance & Regulation used in the Memo and Disaggregated tables. It includes Financial Management (excluding tax and audit), Accounts processing and income management, as defined below :

Financial Management (excluding tax and audit)

- Financial planning, forecasting and strategy;
- Financial accounting;

- Management accounting;
- Statutory (excluding regulatory) reporting;
- Banking and treasury management;
- Maintaining the financial asset register.

Accounts Processing:

- Payments and receipts;
- Duos billing;
- Credit and debit control.

Income management:

- Transmission exit charges administration;
- Tariff formulation;
- Revenue forecasting.

Finance and Regulation

Performing the statutory, regulatory and internal management cost and performance reporting requirements; and customary financial and regulatory compliance activities for the DNO.

INCLUDES

- Finance (excluding taxation and audit)
- Financial management
- Tax compliance and management
- Audit (both internal and external)
- Connections policy and agreement management
- Regulation
- All subscription to trade associations
- Procurement
- Fines and penalties - excluding Streetworks
- Insurance - Management
- Insurance - Premiums
- Insurance - claims paid out to DNO
- Third party claims paid by the DNO (i.e. any claims met which are not covered by insurance)
- Insurance - Claims Management, including claims handling

EXCLUDES

- Maintaining the physical asset register(s); and any of the IT systems associated with finance and regulation (include under IT & Telecoms).
- Ex gratia compensation payments and Guaranteed Standards of Performance compensation payments.

Financial Management

For the purposes of the Finance and Regulation table, this activity includes:

- Financial planning, forecasting and strategy,
- Financial accounting,
- Management accounting,
- Statutory reporting (excluding regulatory reporting, which is in the definition for Regulation),
- Tax compliance and management,
- Audit (both internal and external), and
- Maintaining the financial asset register.

Financial Year

For the purposes of regulatory reporting is a period of 12 months ending on 31 March of any year.

A financial year to be reported under the year in which it ends (i.e. a financial year 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 to be reported as financial year '2011').

SEE ALSO:

Statutory Accounting Financial Year

Fines and Penalties

Includes any fines or penalties paid by the DNO that do not fall within the categories of:

- Permitting Penalties
- Cost of notification penalties
- Inspection Penalties
- Overstay Fines

Includes all tax penalties, fines and interest.

Fire protection Substation

The provision of fire protection system improvements including emulsifier and inert gas systems but excluding improvements to fire prevention or fire detection systems only.

Firm (n-1) capacity

The maximum capacity that is immediately available at a substation post an (n-1) incident without manual intervention. The maximum capacity will be based on the cyclic or dynamic rating of equipment taking into consideration:

the prior loading on the equipment;
the prevailing winter or summer ambient conditions when maximum loading on the substation occurs; and any capacity that is made available under such circumstances through normally connected interconnection or by automatic transfer schemes.

Firm capacity (FC)

Firm capacity is the amount of energy available for distribution which can be (and in many cases must be) guaranteed to be available at a given time.
A network's firm capacity is likely to change due to network load growth or DNO interactions.

Flood Defences

Existing or proposed physical measures to limit or eliminate the risk of flood damage to a substation or operational asset.

Flood Mitigation

Current physical and non physical measures of flood prevention in place on a site and/or potential improvements that reduce the risk of flooding.

Flood Mitigation Scheme

Schemes undertaken with the primary purpose of providing Flood Mitigation.

Flood Plain

An area of land adjacent to a water course i.e. stream or river that is subject to periodic flooding whenever water levels rise and exceed those of the banks of the water course.

Flooding Level of Protection

Level of flooding risk protected to, mitigated by physical measures.

Flooding Non-Site Specific Costs

Costs associated with the purchase of temporary equipment to act either as flood defences or to offset/mitigate flood risk.

Flooding Risk

The probability of flooding, as identified as part of the ENA Substation Resilience to Flooding Task Group, is to be measured as a “return period” in years to the nearest whole number, i.e. the longest period in years that will pass without the site flooding. For example, if there is a risk of a substation flooding once in 20 years, this must be categorised as a flood risk of 1/20 (to be measured to the nearest whole number).

Flooding Risk (ETR138)

This refers to the risk of damage to a substation as a result of flooding in any 1 year. Where detailed analysis is not available to determine the exact level of risk to the nearest whole number, the level of risk to a site should be determined from the EA/SEPA indicative flood map contours and should therefore be categorised into one of the following, in accordance with ETR 138;

- 1/100 - The probability that a site experiences damage as a result of flooding that would statistically occur once in 100 years, or a 1% chance of occurring during any 1 year.
- 1/200 - The probability that a site experiences damage as a result of flooding that would statistically occur once in 200 years, or a 0.5% chance of occurring during any 1 year.
- 1/1000 - The probability that a site experiences damage as a result of flooding that would statistically occur once in 1000 years, or a 0.01% chance of occurring during any 1 year.

Flooding Site Surveys

These surveys make take two forms:

Detailed flooding site survey - Comprehensive assessment of flood risk at an individual site containing topographical survey; likely level of flood risk from potential flooding due to water courses; flooding from other sources including surface water, groundwater, reservoir failure and inadequate drainage; Hydraulic modelling where appropriate

Simple flooding site survey - Flooding survey to determine modelled flood zone (expressed in terms of return period); min., max. and mean depth of flooding.

Fluid Recovered

Is fluid associated pressurised fluid filled underground cables that has leaked from a cable and is subsequently recovered and includes:

- Fluid captured in a container whilst jointing works are being undertaken; and
- Spoil removed from site because it has become saturated with fluid during a cable leak. In order to avoid double counting, the volume of fluid used to top up a cable in order to prevent pressure reaching the Pressure emergency level prior to jointing or repair should be excluded.

Fluid Used to Top Up Cables

Is fluid pumped into pressurised fluid filled underground and includes fluid used to:

- Bring a circuit back up to pressure from a lower pressure level; and
- Sustain a circuit fluid pressure from reaching Pressure emergency (Pe) level, prior to jointing or repair of a leak.

Forecast ES7 excluded services revenue

The value submitted by the DNO for "Other Excluded Services" in its FBPQ for DPCR5 and accepted by Ofgem for inclusion in DPCR5 modelling. See ES7 - Miscellaneous.

Free Cashflow

The remaining cash generated from operations after capital expenditure has been made.

Fuel Combustion

A category of BCF - the emissions caused by non-building fuel usage, such as mobile plants and the stand-by diesel mobile generators that are deployed from time to time in response to planned outages or faults.

Fuels Other

Greenhouse gas emissions from a range of gases that may be relevant to the DNO business. We anticipate that this will mainly include SF6 emissions, but other gases may be included (e.g. HFC from air conditioning).

Fugitive Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions from a range of gases that may be relevant to the DNO business. We anticipate that this will mainly include SF6 emissions, but other gases may be included (e.g. HFC from air conditioning).

Full Time equivalent (FTE)

The number of normal hours worked by an employee divided by the normal hours of a full-time member of staff in an equivalent role according to his or her contract of employment.

Funds from Operations

The cashflow generated by a business before taking capital expenditure into account (net income with depreciation added back plus/ minus changes in working capital).

FY

Forecast year.

G

Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS)

Switchgear with gas-insulated busbars.

Gas Natural

BCF emissions resulting from fuel combustion attributed to natural gas.

Gases Other

Fugitive BCF emissions attributed to all gases except SF6.

General Environmental Management

Refers to the percentage of distribution activities covered by a certified Environmental Management System (EMS scheme).

General reinforcement

Work carried out on the network in order to enable new load growth (both demand and generation) which is not attributable to specific customers.

General reinforcement (EHV & 132kV N-1)

Work carried out on the network required to maintain or restore compliance with ER P2/6 or avert future non-compliance for first circuit outages.

Excludes work associated with High Impact Low Probability (HILP) expenditure.

General reinforcement (EHV & 132kV N-2)

Work carried out on the network required to maintain or restore compliance with ER P2/6 or avert future non-compliance for second circuit outages (a fault outage following an arranged outage).

Excludes work associated with High Impact Low Probability (HILP) expenditure

General reinforcement (EHV & 132kV Other)

Work carried out on the network which fall outside of 'General Reinforcement (EHV and 132kV N-1)' and 'General Reinforcement (EHV and 132kV N-2)' such as:

- Reinforcement to correct potential voltage non-compliance
- Reinforcement to correct issues at a lower voltage where it is the most efficient and economic solution.

It excludes work associated with High Impact, Low Probability (HILP) expenditure.

Grid Supply Point (GSP)

In accordance with the BSC, a GSP is a Systems Connection Point at which the Transmission System is connected to a Distribution System

GSP

is an abbreviation for Grid Supply Point.

Guaranteed standards compensation payment

Payments to customers made following failures against the guaranteed standards of performance.

Guaranteed standards of performance compensation payments

Payments to customers made following failures against the guaranteed standards of performance.

H

Head Count

For the purposes of the Operational Training worksheet of the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs, head count is the number of people attending the operational training courses.

Health & Safety

The activity of promoting and maintaining health and safety of employees, contractors, customers and the public.

INCLUDES:

- Developing the company's overall health and safety policy;
- Establishing procedures to comply with best practice for health and safety;
- Maintenance of records to show compliance with Factory and Health and Safety at Work Acts;
- Providing advice on security matters both for property and personnel and provision of advice on fire prevention.

EXCLUDES:

Health and Safety checks on work and personnel such as:

- Compliance checks on staff and contractors' work carried out,
- Site safety inspections,
- Investigation, report and corrective action following an accident or environmental incident;
- Authorisation of team members for operational and non-operational duties;
- Operational field safety checks;
- Time of employees attending training (include as labour cost under the relevant activity of that employee);
- Purchase of equipment (include under non-operational capex).
- Training, courses and training centre costs for staff relating to working on system assets (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Engineering and health and safety training, courses for staff involved in indirect activities (include under operational training and workforce renewal).

Health Index (HI)

Tier 2 Network Output Measure related to asset condition. The Health Index (HI) is a framework for collating information on the health (or condition) of Distribution Assets and for tracking changes in their condition over time.

The HI will be used to inform an assessment of the efficacy of the DNOs' asset management decisions over the price control period. Under the HI framework, each relevant asset is assigned a ranking between HI1 and HI5 by the DNO based on the DNO's assessment of its overall health or condition, and for the forecast period based on the DNO's views about future degradation, the options for Intervention and their impacts.

HI1 - New or as New
HI2 - Good or serviceable condition
HI3 - Deterioration requires assessment and monitoring
HI4 - Material deterioration, intervention requires consideration
HI5 - End of serviceable life, intervention required

Health Index Asset category

This refers to any category of Distribution Assets in respect of which the DNO is required to provide Health Index information. The Health Index Asset Categories are specified at paragraph 2.49 of this RIG.

HHSCP

Is an abbreviation for Half-hourly Settled Connection Point. Is a connection point that, in accordance with the BSC, is registered in SMRS as having a Half Hourly Metering System (which may include an Equivalent Meter). Energy may enter or exit the Distribution System at a Half-hourly Settled Connection Point.

HILP High Impact Low Probability

Electricity distribution networks are designed and operated to ensure high levels of security of supply for credible first/second outage events as specified in Engineering Recommendation P2/6. There is a low probability that a more extreme event could result in the prolonged loss of supply to localities that have a high Gross [Economic] Value Added. These extreme events are referred to as High Impact Low Probability (HILP) events.

HILP activity relates to increasing the security of supply, to localities that have a high Gross [Economic] Value Added, to levels that exceeds P2/6 recommended levels.

HVP (High Value Projects)

Schemes specified and agreed with individual DNOs to be undertaken during the DPCR 5 period as laid out by Ofgem in the DPCR 5 Final Proposals document.

Higher voltages

For the purposes of reporting under SLC 49, higher voltages include HV, EHV and 132 kV networks.

Horizontal Clearance

The horizontal distance between an overhead line and a building or structure.

HR and Non-Operational Training

The personnel management of all staff, and the provision of non-engineering training to office-based staff.

INCLUDES

- Provision of the Human Resources function;
- Industrial and employee relations, including developing HR strategy, policies and procedures;
- All costs of providing non-engineering training courses to office-based staff;
- All costs of recruiting non-operational staff;
- Monitoring equal employment opportunity;
- HR involvement in staff performance development and reviews;
- Payroll and pensions management and operation - including any PPF levy and pensions admin cost paid directly by the company rather than via contributions;
- Cost of communications to staff, including staff magazine;
- Cost of IT & Telecoms training.

EXCLUDES

- Time of employees attending training (include as labour cost under the relevant activity of that employee);
- Costs associated with staff whose line management responsibilities require them to apply HR policies;
- IT and property management costs of operating a training centre (include under IT and property for non-operational training and within operational training and workforce renewal for operational training);
- The cost of recruiting operational staff (include under operational training and workforce renewal).

HV (High Voltage)

Voltages over 1kV up to, but not including, 22kV.

HV end connections involving EHV work

A demand connection at HV level where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is extra high voltage.

HV end connections involving only HV work

A demand connection at HV level where the only voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is high voltage.

HV GM Switchgear (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to expenditure on HV Switchgear (excluding X type RMUs and Circuit Breakers) including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

HV metered DPCR4 demand connections

Metered at HV demand connections with a quotation offered date prior to the date on which the DNO has the relevant systems and processes in place to provide the level of detailed reporting required to earn regulated margin on contestable sole use element of relevant market segments. This category is identical to the "HV" RRP reporting category used in DPCR4 reporting.

HV network

The DNO network that operates at all voltages above 1kV up to and including 20kV.

HV or EHV end connections involving 132kV work

A demand connection provided at either HV or EHV, where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is 132kV.

HV Pole Mounted All Other (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to expenditure on HV Pole Mounted switchgear (excluding CBs) including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

HV Pole Mounted CB (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to expenditure on HV Pole Mounted CBs including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

HV X-type RMU (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to expenditure on X-Type RMUs including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection, control

and metering equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

Hydro

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a hydroelectric generator.

I

IDNO (Independent Distribution Network Operator)

Any Electricity Distributor in whose Electricity Distribution Licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have no effect (whether in whole or in part).

IFI

Has the meaning and purposes attributed to the innovation funding incentive scheme in standard condition 46 of the electricity distribution licence

IFI - Eligible Expenditure

This means the amount of expenditure spent or accrued by the licensee in respect of eligible IFI projects in a reporting year as defined in CRC10 (Adjustment of licensee's revenues to reflect innovation funding performance) of the distribution licence.

IFI - Eligible internal expenditure

This means that amount of Eligible IFI expenditure spent or accrued on the internal resources of the licensee in a reporting year as defined in CRC10 (Adjustment of licensee's revenues to reflect innovation funding performance) of the distribution licence.

IFI - Eligible project

A project will qualify as an eligible IFI project provided that it is designed to enhance the technical development of distribution networks (up to and including 132 kV) and to deliver value (i.e. - financial, supply quality, environmental, safety) to end consumers. Eligible IFI projects will meet the criteria outlined in Section 3 of the ENA's Engineering Recommendation G85 – Innovation Good Practice Guide for Energy Networks.

DNOs should commit to eligible IFI projects on the expectation that the present financial value of the portfolio of such projects as reported in the IFI Annual Report will be positive.

IFI carry forward

This is amount of unspent IFI "allowance" a licensee is permitted to carry from one year into the next, as defined by the KIFIt term in CRC10 (Adjustment of licensee's revenues to reflect innovation funding performance) of the distribution licence.

IFRS

See - International financial reporting standards

In flood plain

DNO owned assets which face at least a 1/1000 risk of damage as a result of flooding.

In year gross margin on total in-year cost (%)

This the "In year gross margin on total in-year cost (£m)" expressed as a percentage of "Cost in year (£m)"

In year gross margin on total in-year cost (£m)

This is calculated as follows: "Income in year (£m)" minus "Cost in year (£m)"

Incident

An incident is defined as any occurrence on the DNO's Distribution System or other connected distributed generation, transmission or Distribution System, which:

- results in an interruption of supply to customer(s) for three minutes or longer, or
-
- prevents a circuit or item of equipment from carrying normal load current or being able to withstand "through fault current" for three minutes or longer.

Incident on other systems

Any incident arising on other connected electricity systems which leads to the interruption of supply to the customers of the licensee, including:

- National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) or transmission companies (in Scotland);

- distributed generators; and
- any other connected systems – which should be identified.

Income from completed jobs (£m)

Income received from customers within the reporting year.

Income in year (£m)

Income received from customers within the reporting year.

Independent connection provider ('ICP')

A provider of connections services that are not a related party or affiliate of the DNO.

Indirect Activities

Those activities which do not involve physical contact with system assets:

INCLUDES

Network Policy
Network Design & Engineering
Project Management
Engineering Mgt & Clerical Support

Control Centre
System Mapping
Call Centre
Stores
Vehicles & Transport
IT & Telecoms
Property Mgt
HR & Non-operational Training
Operational Training (classroom and on job training not involving direct activities)
Finance and Regulation
CEO etc.

Note that operational engineers working on planning and project mobilisation, preparing and planning associated with protection settings, administration of outages, contract specification and liaising with contractors and customers are considered indirect activities.

Excludes:

Site surveys and non site based costs associated with flooding (in Direct Activities Resourcing and project preparation and Second Tier bid preparation associated with Low Carbon Networks (in Direct Activities)).

Indirect Costs

The costs incurred undertaking Indirect Activities.

Inflation

For the purposes of the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs, the change in prices as measured by the Retail Price Index (RPI). This is calculated from the arithmetic average of the monthly RPI figures for the regulatory financial year under review compared to the average of the index for the previous year.

Inflation adjustment

Adjustment applied to the brought forward RAV balance each regulatory financial year for movements in RPI (either inflation or deflation).

Injurious affection

The effect on nearby land or property owners caused by the presence of DNO assets, such as loss of visual amenity or fear of the effect of EMFs.

Inspection Costs (Street Works)

Costs paid to Highway Authorities in respect of random sample inspections.

Inspection Penalties (Street Works)

Penalties paid to Highway Authorities in respect of defects identified as part of inspections.

Inspections

Is the activity relating to the visual checking of the external condition of system assets including any associated civil constructions such as buildings, substation surrounds, support structures, cable tunnels and cable bridges. The inspection activity is part of the overall activity Inspections and Maintenance.

INCLUDES

- Helicopter and foot patrols;
- Hammer testing of poles;
- High resolution photography;
- All asset surveys of whatsoever nature and purpose, including asset condition surveys;

- Inspection of tools (including lifting tackle inspections and pat testing); and
- Reading gauges.

EXCLUDES

- Use of diagnostic testing equipment (hammers used to test poles are not regarded as diagnostic testing equipment);
- Supervisory input to plan workloads and manage staff (include under engineering mgt & clerical support);
- Data review except the initial recording on site (include under engineering mgt & clerical support);
- Inspection of non-system assets (include under property mgt);
- Site surveys for flooding;
- Any of the costs associated with the indirect activities as defined in this appendix; and
- Any of the costs associated with maintenance.

Inspections (Street Works)

Highway Authorities inspect a random sample of street works based on the volume of inspection units submitted to them by the undertaker. Where these inspections are failed the Defect process and associated charges are triggered.

Inspections and Maintenance

Is the overall activity that encompasses Inspections, Shrouding of LV overhead line conductors and Repairs & Maintenance.

This excludes site surveys in relation to areas at risk of flooding.

Insulated Conductor

An overhead conductor covered with insulating material which will prevent danger in the event of accidental contact with other objects.

Insulating Fluid

In general takes the form of an electrically insulating oil used in pressure assisted cable systems and transformers.

Insurance

Protection against loss for which the DNO pays a premium periodically in exchange for a guarantee that they'll be compensated under stipulated conditions for any specified loss

Insurance - claims management

For the purposes of the Finance and Regulation worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs represents the costs of managing insurance claims.

Insurance - claims paid out

The value of insurance claims paid to the DNO under the provisions of insurance they have taken out.

Insurance - management

For the purposes of the Finance and Regulation worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs.

INCLUDES;

- The costs of managing the insurance function within the DNO or within related parties.
- Any fees paid by the DNO to brokers for managing their insurance portfolio

EXCLUDES:

- Costs of Claims Management
- Costs of insurance policies and of claims paid out.

Insurance - premiums

The costs of insurance premiums for insurance the DNO has taken out.

Intact capacity

With respect to the substations at Transmission Connection Points, the capacity with no local outages.

Interest

See Net Interest.

Interest Rate Swaps

An interest rate swap is an agreement in which one party exchanges a stream of interest payments for another party's stream of cash flows.

International financial reporting standards (IFRS)

IFRS are standards, interpretations and a framework (being a foundation of accounting standards). They are principles based and are a broad set of rules as well as directing specific treatment for preparing financial statements.

Interruption

An interruption is defined as the loss of supply of electricity to one or more customers due to an incident but excluding voltage quality and frequency abnormalities, such as dips, spikes or harmonics.

Intervention

A deliberate action taken by a DNO to physically alter the health or capacity of the distribution network. For example, Interventions may include:

- Asset replacement
- Asset refurbishment
- Reinforcement to increase firm capacity for a Demand Group
- Increasing equipment fault level ratings
- Operational measures
- Permanent load transfers
- Execution of a contract for demand side response or distributed generation

Involving onsite diversionary works as part of project

Where a connection project involves any diversion work wrapped up within the quotation to the customer.

IT & Telecoms

The purchase, development, installation, and maintenance of non-operational computer and telecommunications systems and applications.

INCLUDES:

- Installing or developing new software for non-operational IT assets.
- The cost of either an internal or contracted out software development resource.
- All the operating and maintenance costs of the IT infrastructure, including management and applications costs.
- Fees for the maintenance of software licences.

EXCLUDES

- Ordnance survey data / licences.

- Any of the property costs associated with IT & Telecoms (include under Property Mgt), except where the cost of specific IT environmental control systems can be distinguished from other property costs.

J**K****km removed during year**

This is the length in km that have been removed under the eligibility criteria for the undergrounding in Designated area scheme (as set out in DPCR5 Final Proposals: Incentives and Obligations, chapter 9). This length should include eligible lines removed under the DPCR4 allowance and km that have met the criteria but have been funded outside of any visual amenity allowances.

L**Labour**

Costs including any form of payment, consideration or other benefit, paid or due to or in respect of employees, including the costs of temporary or agency staff.

INCLUDES

Gross salaries and wages of all employees, including payments resulting from bonus and profit-related payment schemes;

Employer's national insurance contributions;

Salary sacrifice payments;

Sick pay;

Sickness benefits;

Private health insurance;

(non pension related) retirement awards;

Death in service benefits;

Paid leave;

Company cars or payments in lieu thereof;

Standby costs -are the costs incurred when employees are on standby to be called upon if required in the event of a specified occurrence in accordance with their terms of employment.

Agency staff - persons who are not under a direct contract of employment with the licensee or an affiliate of the licensee but are hired through a third party or employment agency.

Subsistence;

Travel;
Entertainment expenses;
Share options (including employee share purchase plans, employee share option plans);
Medical insurance costs;
Childcare assistance;
Protective clothing; and
Welfare costs.

EXCLUDES

Professional services;
Contractors;
Company vehicles take home over night, other than company cars (include under vehicles and transport activity);
Small tools and equipment (include under non-operational new assets and replacement);
Pension costs (employer only); and
Pension deficit repair payments.

For all activities except operational training excludes time spent on operational training courses (include in labour under operational training).

Landfill gas, sewage gas, biogas (not CHP)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation by burning gasses from landfill, sewage or biogas, but not including combined heat and power.

Lane rentals

Charges paid to a Highway Authority under Section 74A of NRSWA requiring undertakers to pay a daily charge for occupation of the highway.

Large CHP ($\geq 50\text{MW}$)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using combined heat and power plant that is greater or equal to 50MW.

LCN

Abbreviation of Low Carbon Networks.

'LCN Fund Allowable First Tier Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document, this is the sum of:

- Allowable Set-up Expenditure and;

- Allowable First Tier Project Expenditure

LCN Fund Allowable First Tier Project Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document, this is to recover expenditure associated with undertaking First Tier LCN Projects.

A DNO is required to fund a minimum of 10 per cent of the Project itself, meaning that a maximum of 90 per cent of Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure can be recovered.

LCN Fund Allowable Set-up Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance document, expenditure incurred by a DNO to put in place the people, resources and processes to progress innovative Projects. This may include the costs of putting together bids for the Second Tier Funding Mechanism. Allowable Set-up Expenditure is subject to an annual limit.

LCN Fund Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document, this represents Eligible First Tier Project expenditure, less Unrecoverable First Tier project Expenditure and External First Tier Funding.

LCN Fund Eligible First Tier Project Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document, expenditure on a First Tier LCN Project that is directly related to the distribution of electricity through the licensee's Distribution System, including the purchase of ancillary services that facilitate the distribution of electricity, subject to the restrictions set out in the Governance document.

LCN Fund Eligible Project

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document and within CRC13 the Electricity Distribution Licence.

LCN Fund External First Tier Funding

As defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document, funding from an External Collaborator, third parties or other funding sources that covers Eligible First Tier Project Expenditure that is not Unrecoverable First Tier Project Expenditure.

An External Collaborator is as defined in the LCN Governance Document: A non-DNO party that makes a contractual commitment to contribute equity to the DNO Project (e.g. in the form of funding, personnel, equipment etc.) the return on which is related to the success of the DNO Project. An External Collaborator is not the same as a Project Supplier.

LCN Fund First Tier Allowance

As defined in the LCN Governance Document, an annual limit on the amount of funding that a DNO can recover from the First Tier Funding Mechanism.

LCN Fund First Tier Allowance

The DNOs total allocated annual Tier 1 funding from the LCN Fund.

LCN Fund First Tier DNO Project Contribution

The element of LCN Fund Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure on a project, that is funded by the DNO.

LCN Fund First Tier Project Total Costs

The total costs associated with a project that has an element of Tier 1 funding from the LCN fund.

LCN Fund First Tier resourcing & project preparation

Expenditure incurred by the DNO in the establishment of the resources and processes required to prepare and progress LCN Fund First Tier projects.

LCN Fund First Tier Savings In DPCR5 Allowed Revenue

Revenue allowed for in the DPCR5 settlement that is saved through undertaking a LCN Fund First Tier project.

LCN Fund Governance Document

The document published by Ofgem referred to as Charge Restriction Condition (CRC) 13 of the Electricity Distribution Licence. It sets out all the regulation, governance and administration of the LCN Fund. Available on the Ofgem website.

LCN Fund Non-eligible First Tier Project Expenditure

Expenditure included within LCN Fund First Tier Project Total Costs that does not satisfy the criteria for Eligible First Tier Project Expenditure, as defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document.

LCN Fund Project Bank Account

The separate bank account, or alternative arrangements which have been approved by Ofgem, which receive the Approved Amount to fund a Second Tier LCN Fund project.

LCN Fund Second Tier bid preparation

Expenditure incurred by the DNO in putting together bids for the Second Tier Funding Mechanism of the LCN Fund.

LCN Fund Unrecoverable First Tier Project Expenditure

Unrecoverable First Tier Project Expenditure, as defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document.

LCNF

Low Carbon Networks Fund (LCNF), as defined in the LCN Fund Governance Document and within CRC13 the Electricity Distribution Licence.

Learner costs

The total employment costs of employees undertaking operational training

Net of any third party funding contribution (to be reported as cost recovery in cost type split)

INCLUDES (on a pro-rated basis based on the proportion of employee's time spent on operational training)

- Labour
- Pensions
- Any travel and accommodation costs associated with attending operational training courses/ on the job training activities (report as materials)
- Any external funding for trainees (net off costs, report in cost recoveries on C1)

EXCLUDES

- Labour costs of third party employees undertaking training within DNO training facilities (not to be included in report)

- Non-operational Training Learner costs (reported within labour against activities undertaken by that employee)

Leaver

An employee performing a role that falls within definition of "craftsperson", "engineer" or "Non Engineering Role (for Operational Training)" leaving the licensee (or related party undertaking working for DNO) during the year. Count 1 leaver for one full time employee leaving at any time in the year. If leaver worked part time then report on full time equivalent basis eg if employee worked 3 days per week report 0.6 FTE regardless of when in year leaver left company.

Leaver - due to retirement

A Leaver who retires from the company and immediately receives pension. (ie not deferred pensioner).

Leaver due to other reasons than retirement

A Leaver who leaves the company but does not immediately take pension.

Legacy meter asset provision and data services

Activities as defined in Standard Licence Condition 34 of the Distribution licence.

Legal and Safety

Investment or intervention where the prime driver is to meet safety requirements and to protect staff and the public. This does not include assets replaced because of condition assessment or to meet ESQCR regulations 17 and 18.

Load Index (LI)

Tier 2 Network Output Measure related to network utilisation. The Load Index (LI) is a framework for collating information on the utilisation of the Distribution Assets supplying each Demand Group and for tracking changes in their utilisation over time.

The LI will be used to inform an assessment of the efficacy of the DNOs' general reinforcement decisions over the price control period. Under the LI framework, each Demand Group is assigned a ranking of LI1 to LI5 by the DNO based on the loading and firm capacity at the site, and for the forecast period based on the DNO's views about future load growth, the options for Intervention and their impacts.

Using the Load Index Logic, each Demand Group is assigned an LI ranking in accordance with the definitions below.

- LI1 - Significant spare capacity
- LI2 - Adequate spare capacity
- LI3 - Highly utilised
- LI4 - Fully utilised, mitigation requires consideration
- LI5 - Fully utilised, mitigation required.

Load index logic

Decision criteria adopted by each DNO to allocate sites a Load Index (LI) ranking LI1 to LI5. The allocation is dependent on the individual DNO's views regarding the level of and interaction between the following drivers for a site-specific demand-related Intervention:

Demand driver: measure of the maximum demand of the Demand Group relative to the firm (n-1) capacity of the Demand Group; and

Duration driver: measure of the hours / energy at risk per annum brought about by the capacity utilisation for the Demand Group.

Load related investment

Load related investment includes the costs associated with the following activities:

- Demand and DG connections,
- Unmetered connections,
- Diversions,
- General reinforcement,
- Fault level reinforcement and
- Relevant high-value projects

Logistics

For the purposes of the IT and Telecoms Systems Asset worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, this relates to any items associated with Logistics.

Long life assets (>20yrs) Pool

Additions to tax pools of assets with an expected life of greater than 20 years.

Long Life Assets Pool

The special rate pool for long life assets.

Loss Reduction Schemes

Specific initiatives undertaken to reduce the levels of distribution network electrical losses.

Losses

Is defined in CRC7 as the difference between units entering and units exiting the DNO network through different connection points.

Losses DG Adjustment (DGV)

Is defined in CRC7 as the DG losses adjustment of units entering the system at Entry points (other than entry points which are connected to an onshore transmission system) where the loss adjustment factor applied for settlement purposes is less than 0.997.

Losses DG Adjustment (LAG)

Is defined in CR7 as the value of the annual loss adjustment factor applicable to an entry point and is derived by applying the loss adjustment factors used in the relevant settlement procedure of the Balancing and Settlement Code in respect of the entry point to the units for that entry point for each half hour of the regulatory year and then dividing the sum of those loss adjusted units by DGV.

Low Carbon Networks Fund (LCN Fund)

A funding mechanism introduced in DPCR5 to encourage the DNOs to innovate to prepare for the role they will have to play as GB moves to a low carbon economy.

LV (Low Voltage)

This refers to voltages up to, but not including, 1kV.

LV end connections involving EHV work

A demand connection provided at LV where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is EHV.

LV end connections involving HV work

A demand connection provided at LV where the highest voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is HV.

LV metered DPCR4 demand connections

Metered at LV demand connections with a quotation offered date prior to the date on which the DNO has the relevant systems and processes in place to provide the level of detailed reporting required to earn regulated margin on contestable sole use element of relevant market segments. This category is identical to the "LV" RRP reporting used in DPCR4 reporting.

LV network

The DNO network that operates at voltages of 1 kV and below.

LV Services associated with RLM (Inspections)

This refers to the identification of properties, each with a service (or looped service) connected to a rising main or lateral, within multi-occupancy buildings for which the company accepts asset management responsibility.

LV Services associated with RLM (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to repairs and maintenance expenditure on LV services associated with rising mains for which the company accepts asset management responsibility. Complete replacement of services should be reported under Asset Replacement.

LV Street Furniture

Civil works associated with the 'LV UGB & LV Pillars (OD not at Substation)' asset category. This includes replacement of UGB covers, repairs to UGB structures and civil repairs to LV pillars not involving full replacement of the pillar.

LV Underground Service Transfers

Is an activity associated with the asset replacement of all types of LV underground cables (i.e. cable overlays). LV underground service transfers relates to the activity of connecting existing LV underground services to a new LV underground (mains) cable as required when the existing LV underground (mains) cable is the subject of asset replacement. The LV underground service transfer activity includes any necessary:

LV underground service cable installation required to extend the existing LV underground service;

Jointing of the new length of LV underground service cable onto the existing LV underground service cable; and

Joining of the new length of LV underground service cable onto the new LV underground (mains) cable.

Excludes:

Replacement of a complete LV underground service

Any LV service underground service transfers undertaken as part of an unplanned incident on power system voltage equipment that is dealt with via Troublecall.

M

Maintenance Period Demand

This is the demand level (MVA) experienced at a Transmission Connection Point substation and is the maximum demand level expected during the normal maintenance period. This level is such that the period in which maintenance could be undertaken is not unduly limited. Unless better data is available this should be the level corresponding to demand conditions of 67% of overall group demand (which, for groups supplied through multiple Transmission Connection Point substations, is the total demand at all Transmission Connection Points in the group).

Major Systems Risk

Major system risks includes the activities to mitigate against High Impact Low Probability (HILP) Events in Central Business Districts (CBDs) and Flooding

Margin

For the purpose of the Connections worksheets in the Cost and Revenue RIGs, is the difference between the receipts from customers and the costs incurred to provide connections.

For the purpose of the Related Party Margin worksheets in the Cost and Revenue RIGs is the difference between the costs incurred by the related party and the charge to the DNO or other body.

Margin Calculation

For the purposes of the Connections worksheets in the Cost and Revenue RIGs, is the calculation of receipts from customers less costs estimated in the relevant incurred as a proportion of the costs estimated in the relevant quotation to be incurred.

Margins are calculated by market segment for completed connections and includes related parties.

Margin dates

The date on which a DNO amends the level of margin that can be earned on the contestable sole use direct element of a new/ upgraded connection.

Margin included in quote

The level of margin that is applied to the Element of connection that is Sole Use funded - contestable within the quotation accepted by the customer.

Margin on completed jobs (%)

This is the "Margin on completed jobs (£m)" expressed as a percentage of "Cost associated with completed jobs (£m)"

Marshalling kiosk

A marshalling kiosk is a protected compartment or container associated with an electrical plant installation and housing terminations for alarms, trips, controls and similar devices fitted to the installation concerned.

Material change

A change (from forecast) identified by the DNO during the price control period, and reported with its Network Outputs Submission, and discussed with Ofgem, that the DNO considers is likely to have a material impact on its performance against the Agreed Network Outputs.

A Material Change can fall into one of the following four categories:

Changes to input data,
Changes to the assessment technique / calculation methodology,
Changes due to external factors, and
Changes to the DNO's asset management strategy and approach, which could include a change in attitude to risk overall, or a shift in priorities from one risk to another because of one of the changes identified in (a), (b), and (c) above.

Material change log

Formal record of all Material Changes identified by the DNO over DPCR5, reported with a Network Outputs Submission, and discussed with Ofgem. The Material Change Log is to include details on the nature of the Material Change discussed, the DNO's views on the impact of each Material Change on performance relative to the Agreed Network Outputs, and any issues or concerns raised by Ofgem as part of discussions.

The information contained in the Material Change Log is to assist Ofgem in forming its conclusions as part of the Network Outputs performance assessment at the end of DPCR5.

Materials

The physical components that go into the make-up of a tangible asset or are used for maintenance or other duties for the activities undertaken by the licensee and related parties.

INCLUDES

Tangible items that become part of the network assets;
Small tools, equipment and consumables utilised to allow work on the network and to undertake other activities;
Purchase, rent or lease of vehicles (only where they are “nonoperational assets”);
Fuel for the operational fleet (include under the vehicles and transport activity);
Materials provided by a contractor where the costs have been separately identified;
and
Postage and stationery.

EXCLUDES

Company cars;
Procurement management; and
Storage of the materials, unless the purchase price includes the cost of storage by the supplier.

Medium CHP (>=5MW, <50MW)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a combined heat and power plant, of size 5MW and over, but less than 50MW.

Metering Services

see ES6 - Metering Services.

Micro CHP (domestic)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a combined heat and power plant on a domestic premise.

Mid-period review submission

The information to be included in a mid-period review submission is contained within chapter 2 of the Electricity Distribution Price Control Network Asset Data and Performance Reporting - RIG.

Mini CHP (<1MW)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a combined heat and power plant, of size less than 1 MW.

Term used in relation to Faults and Fault Related Condition Based Replacement (Non-Load Related).

The minimum work that is feasible to undertake at that location given the "as-found" condition and any access constraints.

For example: If the cable is wet and needs to be cut back to find a suitable location to make a joint that is expected to have normal life expectancy then this is minimum work required for that specific location. Likewise where there is an access constraint such as a road crossing that requires extending the cable replaced, this is also the minimum work required for that specific location. The minimum work should not be determined by the cost of the repair or the length of conductor or cable installed.

Miscellaneous

In relation to Excluded Services see ES7 - Miscellaneous as referenced in Appendix 1 to Charge Restriction Condition 15 (Services treated as Excluded Services).

Modelling Assets

Utilising optimisation tools and techniques to maximise the use of assets and forecast performance in future years. The modelling should take into account risk and likelihood of failure of particular assets, the impact and consequences. DNOs will use the outputs from network modelling to inform decisions and develop network operating plans.

Multiple circuit

Two or more circuits of the same construction voltage at HV or above which are laid in close proximity and would be expected to be installed in a common trench, set of ducts or tunnel.

A dual circuit refers to two circuits, which is the most common multiple circuit arrangement.

MWh

Megawatt hours (1,000,000 Watt Hours)

N

n-1 capacity

The capacity (MVA) to meet demand at a Transmission Connection Point substation available under first circuit outage conditions.

The n-1 capacity shall be determined from:-

- the available transformation capacity (from the transmission system) at the Transmission Connection Point substation;
- the transfer capacity to adjacent Transmission Connection Point substations through circuits within the DNOs network (or, where agreement exists, through circuits within other DNO networks), available either through a normally interconnected network and/or immediate automatic switching.

The available transformation capacity and transfer capacity shall consider the capacity available following a worst case single first circuit outage (with the remainder of the system considered as intact).

The assessment of 'n-1 capacity' requires consideration of the ratings appropriate for the time of day, time of year and nature of load (e.g. continuous or cyclic load cycle) of the demand that is to be met by the capacity.

n-2 capacity

The capacity (MVA) to meet Maintenance Period Demand at a Transmission Connection Point substation available under second circuit outage conditions.

The n-2 capacity shall be determined from:-

- the available transformation capacity (from the transmission system) at the Transmission Connection Point substation;
- the transfer capacity to adjacent Transmission Connection Point substations through circuits within the DNOs network (or, where agreement exists, through circuits within other DNO networks), available either through a normally interconnected network and/or immediate automatic switching.

The available transformation capacity and transfer capacity shall consider the capacity available following worst case conditions of an unplanned circuit outage following an arranged circuit outage (with the remainder of the system considered as intact).

The assessment of 'n-2 capacity' requires consideration of the ratings appropriate for the time of day, time of year and nature of load (e.g. continuous or cyclic load cycle) of the Maintenance Period Demand that is to be met by the capacity.

National Parks

Designated areas which are protected by the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to preserve and enhance their natural beauty and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

Net Debt

Net debt is the net borrowing of a business at a given date.

Net debt includes:

- Cash at bank
- Bank overdrafts
- Short term investments
- External borrowings (adjusted to reflect the ultimate liability in sterling resulting from any cross currency swaps relating to that debt instrument and excluding the impact of fair value adjustments and accrued interest).
- Inter-company borrowings
- Short term loans to related parties (except where they have demonstrated the characteristics of being long term in nature, for example by repeated renewal)
- Long term loans to related parties only where they can be justified as for the benefit of the regulated business and are not in the nature of a distribution.

Inter-company debtors/creditors/working capital: where these can clearly be identified as such, they are excluded. However, if they cannot, because the licensee does not clear these balances on a regular basis, they will be treated as effective intercompany loans and included in net debt.

Net debt excludes:

- Year end balances of fair value adjustments on derivatives in regulatory accounts (except cross currency swaps)
- Unamortised issue costs
- Fixed asset investments where not readily converted to cash
- Preference shares
- Long term loans to related parties except where they can be demonstrated as for the benefit of the regulated business and are not in the nature of a distribution
- Short term loans to related parties except where they have characteristics of long term loans

Net Interest

Net interest includes actual net interest (payable less receivable) for the price controlled business extracted from regulatory accounts, used on an accruals basis and total interest on index-linked debt based on the charge to the income statement in regulatory accounts.

Interest includes:

- Actual net interest (payable less receivable) for the price controlled business extracted from regulatory accounts, used on an accruals basis
- Interest on index-linked debt based on the charge to the income statement in regulatory accounts (i.e. on an accruals basis)
- Interest excludes:
 - Any interest that would otherwise be included, but which does not qualify for corporation tax relief
 - Movements relating to pension fund liabilities reported in the regulatory accounts within net interest
 - Fair value adjustments (e.g. losses on derivatives)
 - Dividends on preference shares
 - The cost of retiring long term debt early (including exceptional debt redemption costs)
- Debt issuance expenses (including amortisation charges relating to discounts on debt issuance that had previously benefitted from a deduction against taxable profits)
- The cost of maintaining committed undrawn liquidity backup lines (i.e. commitment fees)

Net Sale Proceeds

Sale proceeds received less sale expenses incurred on disposal of a specific fixed asset.

Network Assets

Operational Network Assets (excluding metering related costs) recorded in Balance sheet as Fixed assets, which are subsequently sold/disposed.

Network Design & Engineering

All processes and tasks involved in the:

- Strategic planning of the distribution network at all voltages; and
- Detailed engineering design of new connections, extensions and changes to the distribution network at all voltages.

Strategic planning of the distribution network – Relates to the tasks associated with the distribution network in totality rather than individual projects. Includes:

- Maintenance of network design data models;
- Development of long term development statements;
- Capital planning for business plans and budgets;
- Network wide demand forecasting;
- Network Modelling associated with determination of Use of System charges;
- Strategic planning of the network in respect of new connections, load related network reinforcement, distributed generation and all aspects of the “non-load new and replacement asset installation” activity;

General and Fault Level Reinforcement – Relates to the tasks associated with the project specific network design and engineering of General and Fault Level Reinforcement projects

Demand Connections – Relates to the tasks associated with the project specific network design and engineering of Demand Connections projects and enquiries.

Relevant Distributed Generation Connections – Relates to the tasks associated with the project specific network design and engineering of Relevant Distributed Generation Connection projects and enquiries.

Other Network Investment – Relates to the tasks associated with the project specific network design and engineering of all other aspects of Network Investment projects.

The tasks associate with General and General and Fault Level Reinforcement projects, Demand Connections projects & enquiries, Relevant Distributed Generation Connection projects & enquiries and all other aspects of Network Investment projects include:

- Load forecasting;
- Network modelling;
- Network and engineering design of the network to accommodate new connections, specific changes in either demand or distributed generation and all aspects of the “non-load new and replacement asset installation” activity;
- Provision of connection charge quotations;
- Approval of network designs undertaken by other parties, such as independent connection providers, IDNOs and related parties;
- The surveying of a specific overhead line in order to identify the detailed work required to address an identified problem/issue;
- The determination of land profiles to select the routes and pole sizes for new or replacement lines;
- The surveying associated with new and existing operational sites in order to identify detailed work requirements;
- Network performance monitoring and evaluation of impact of salient policies; and
- Planning new projects up to the point of authorisation.

Network Design and Engineering excludes

- The surveying, patrolling or inspection of system assets to collect condition information;
- Any it or property costs associated with network design & engineering.

Network Investment

Includes all costs associated with the following activities:

- Metered demand connections (Use of System funded)
- Core Network Investment
- Non-Core (ex-ante)
- Nore Core (reopener/logging up)
- Standalone funding (RAV)
- Standalone funding (not RAV)
- High Value projects

Network Operating Costs

Collectively includes the activities of:

- Faults
- Atypicals- Severe Weather one-in-twenty events
- Inspections and Maintenance
- Tree Cutting
- Dismantlement
- Remote Location Generation

Network outputs

Metrics provided by each DNO to report the status of Distribution Asset utilisation and Distribution Asset health, to forecast the change in those measures that would occur without Intervention, and to illustrate how such network risks will be managed by the appropriate targeting of network investment agreed as part of DPCR5.

Network outputs gap

The Network Outputs Gap is the value of the difference (if any) between the DNO's Delivered Network Outputs and the Adjusted Network Outputs

The Network Outputs Gap is only calculated if, after conducting its performance assessment process, Ofgem qualitatively determines that a DNO has not satisfactorily delivered the Adjusted Network Outputs. In these circumstances, the value calculated will be used to make a Network Outputs revenue adjustment at DPCR6.

Network outputs revenue adjustment

Financial amendment to the DNO's revenue following the conclusion of the Network Outputs assessment for DPCR5.

Network outputs submission

This is the submission made to Ofgem by DNOs in accordance with the timetables and scope set out in chapter 2 of the Electricity Distribution Price Control Network Asset Data and Performance Reporting - RIG, being one of the following:

- Agreed Network Outputs submission,
- Annual Submission,
- Mid-Period Review Submission, or
- Performance Assessment Submission.

Network Policy

The development and review of environmental, technical and engineering policies, including all research and development apart from any defined as IFI (see exclusions).

INCLUDES

Evaluating the impact of changes in relevant legislation;

Development, regular review and updating of engineering policies, such as those for:

- Asset inspection
 - Asset maintenance
 - Asset replacement
 - Asset risk management
 - Technical standards and specifications
 - Plant, equipment and component specifications
 - Vegetation management
 - Network design and protection
-
- Analysis and interpretation of asset condition data, for the purpose of informing the process of improving policies;
 - Development, regular review and updating of the environmental policy;
 - Research and development (inc. Fees paid to research and development organisations, such as EATL).

EXCLUDES

- Excludes IFI related research and development.

Network rates

Alternative description for Business Rates. For the purposes of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, has the meaning given in Charge Restriction Condition 2 of the electricity distribution licence.

New Recruits

New employee recruited to be trained to fill an operational role (craftsperson, engineer or non-engineer) where there are insufficient appropriately skilled employees available in the market-place, where there is difficulty recruiting sufficient employees or where market rates charged by suitably skilled candidates mean that internal training is more efficient option.

New Transmission Capacity Charges

Means those elements of Transmission Connection Point Charges that:

- (a) are attributable (in whole or in part) to connection assets first becoming energised on or after 1 April 2010 pursuant to a requirement of the licensee for the

provision of new or reinforced connection points between the GB Transmission System and the licensee's Distribution System; and

(b) accordingly fall within the category of Specified Information set out at paragraph A2(c) of Appendix 1 of standard condition 45A of the electricity distribution licence (Incentive scheme for Transmission Connection Point Charges).

i.e. Costs arising from GSP reinforcement or New GSP incurred as a result of DNO requirement during DPCR5

NHHSCP

Is an abbreviation for Non-half-hourly Settled Connection Point. Is a connection point that, in accordance with the BSC, is registered in SMRS as having a Non Half Hourly Metering System (which may include an Equivalent Meter). Energy may enter or exit the Distribution System at a Non-half-hourly Settled Connection Point.

No. of GSPs reinforced – total

Total number of GSPs in DNO area that have undergone/will undergo reinforcement work causing a consequential increase in Transmission Connection Point Charges in the relevant reporting year.

No. of new GSPs – total

Total number of new GSPs in DNO area causing a consequential increase in Transmission Connection Point Charges.

No. of GSPs refurbished

Total number of GSPs in DNO area which have been refurbished, causing a consequential increase in Transmission Connection Point Charges. This includes GSP replacement.

No. of GSPs reinforced - licensee requirement

Of the No. of GSPs reinforced – total, the number of GSPs reinforced due to licensee requirement.

No. of new GSPs - licensee requirement

Of the No. of new GSPs – total, the number of new GSPs due to licensee requirement.

Noise Pollution

is the activity of investigating reports of noise pollution. In this context, noise pollution is defined as levels of noise associated with the normal operational characteristics of electrical distribution assets that may be deemed to be a nuisance and subject to Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA).

Non activity based costs

Costs incurred by DNOs that do not relate to Activities defined in these RIGs.

INCLUDES:

- Wheeled Units Imported
- Network Rates
- Ofgem Licence Fee
- Shetland Balancing Costs
- Guaranteed Standards of Performance Compensation Payments
- Ex-Gratia Compensation Payments
- Bad Debt Expense (net of recoveries)
- Profit/Loss on sale of assets and scrap
- Pensions Deficit Repair Payments
- Bad Debt Written Off
- Transmission Connection Point Charges
- Substation Electricity

Non Engineering Role (for Operational Training)

Employees undertaking training to assume key industry specific roles where there are insufficient appropriately skilled employees available in the market-place, where there is difficulty recruiting sufficient employees or where market rates charged by suitably skilled candidates mean that internal training is more efficient option, but which do not fall within the specific definition of "craftsperson" or "engineers". This could include roles such as wayleave officers, operational IT specialists, etc.

Non Load Related Investment

The installation of new assets and the planned installation of replacement assets for reasons other than load-related reasons.

Non Quality of Service Occurrences

Any occurrence logged on the enquiry service operated by the licensee under standard condition 8 (Safety and Security of Supplies Enquiry Service) which is not an incident.

Non Severance Related Restructuring/Merger Costs

Of atypical costs, the costs associated with the identification and implementation of restructuring, mergers and major improvement initiatives, excluding the costs of severance payments and ERDCs.

Non Trading Rechargeables (NTRs)

Are defined by paragraphs ES2 and ES3 of Charge Restriction Condition 15 of the electricity distribution licence.

INCLUDES

The dismantlement of network assets (at all voltage levels) where new assets are being installed as part of an NTR project (including service alterations);

The dismantlement of network assets (at all voltage levels) at the request of a third party and where the cost of dismantlement is chargeable to the third party;

Short term de-energisation (and subsequent re-energisation) of a metering point, at the customer's request, in order to allow customer to undertake work on their own electrical installation. The physical work undertaken by the DNO would typically be the removal and subsequent re-installation of a cut out fuse; and

Dismantling services to street lighting at the request of a third party and where the cost is wholly or partially chargeable to a third party.

Non WFR operational training

Operational refresher training.

Non-contestable

Non-contestable refers to non-contestable connection work; work that can only be carried out by the host DNO/ licence holder.

Non-core reopener/logging up

Collectively includes the activities of:

- *High Impact Low Probability (HILP)*
- *Critical National Infrastructure (CNI)*
- *Black Start*
- *Rising Mains and Laterals*
-

Excludes undergrounding for visual amenity or worst served customers. These are in standalone RAV.

Non-core ex-ante

Collectively includes the activities of:

- BT 21st Century
- Flooding
- Environmental - Other
- Losses

Non-damage incident

A non-damage incident is defined as any unplanned incident where supply can be restored from the original source by network switching and without the need for the repair of equipment. For example:

the remote or manual operation of a pole mounted auto recloser that had previously completed its duty cycle and locked out, to restore supplies, is regarded as network switching;

the changing of a blown LV fuse in an LV feeder pillar is regarded as network switching and is therefore not considered to be a repair of equipment; and the removal of trees from an otherwise healthy overhead line is not considered to be the repair of equipment.

Non-DNO Connection Point

Is a connection point between two licensed Electricity Distributors, where one of the Electricity Distributors is not a DNO (e.g. they are an Independent Distribution Network Operator (IDNO)).

Non-embedded BMU

A BMU that is not an Embedded BMU Connection Point.

Non-embedded DCSP

A DCSP that is not an Embedded DSCP.

Non-Operational Assets

Expenditure on new and replacement assets which are not system assets.

INCLUDES

vehicles (including mobile plant and generators)

Purchase of the commercial vehicle fleet and mobile plant utilised by the DNO or any other related party for the purposes of providing services to the DNO

plant & machinery

small tools & equipment

office equipment

Non-Operational Premises

Premises used by people (e.g. stores, depots and offices) and which are not operational premises (e.g. substations) or operational training centres

Non-Operational IT

IT equipment that is either located away from the network assets or does not directly relate to the control of those assets

IT software upgrade costs.

New and upgraded software licences where the benefit is received over more than one year. This does not include annual maintenance charges whether or not they include standard upgrades to the software.

Also includes the cost of any software development staff employed directly by the DNO or contracted to undertake development work during the reporting year.

EXCLUDES

System assets; and

Company cars (except where included under the labour cost).

Non-Operational Capex

Expenditure on new and replacement assets which are not system assets.

INCLUDES

Vehicles (including mobile plant and generators)

Purchase of the commercial vehicle fleet and mobile plant utilised by the DNO or any other related party for the purposes of providing services to the DNO

Plant & machinery

Small tools & equipment

Office equipment

Non-Operational Premises

Premises used by people (e.g. stores, depots and offices) and which are not operational premises (e.g. substations).

Non-Operational IT

IT equipment that is either located away from the network assets or does not directly relate to the control of those assets.

IT software upgrade costs.

New and upgraded software licences where the benefit is received over more than one year. This does not include annual maintenance charges whether or not they include standard upgrades to the software.

Also includes the cost of any software development staff employed directly by the DNO or contracted to undertake development work during the reporting year.

EXCLUDES

System assets; and

Company cars (except where included under the labour cost).

Notification Penalties

Fixed Penalty Notices issued by a Highway Authority if the data in a notification is incorrect or if the notification is sent late.

Notifications

An electronic notice required by NRSWA which is sent to a Highway Authority relating to an occupation of the Highway. This is a parent definition to describe all Permit (PAA and Permit), Notice (s54, s55 and s57 notices), Work Start and Stop (s74) and Registration (s70) notifications.

For the tables this category only considers street works notices also known as s54, s55, s57, s70 and s74 notices.

EXCLUDES:

Permits

NP

NP is an abbreviation for the term National Parks

NRSWA

New Roads and Streetworks Act (1991).

Number of Works

For the purposes of the Streetworks worksheets of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, a standard works (comprising four notifications) should be counted as a single works. A major works should also be counted as a single works. Where an excavation runs across two streets and multiple sets of notifications/permits must be issued, this should be counted as multiple works.

O

Offer date

The date on which the DNO dispatched the first quotation that is subsequently accepted by the connecting party. This must be assigned to the nearest working day with quotations offered after 5pm rolling into the next working day.

Offshore wind

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a wind turbine situated offshore.

Ofgem licence fee

Payments by the licensee to the Authority determined in accordance with standard condition 5 of the electricity distribution licence.

OHL (Overhead Lines)

Any electric line which is placed above ground and in the open air. This excludes that part of an underground cable running above ground for the purpose of termination with overhead lines

OHL inside Designated Areas at the end of reporting year (km)

Relates to the total circuit length of overhead lines in commission at the end of each reporting year (31 March) within areas designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks

OHL inside Designated Areas at the start of reporting year (km)

Relates to the total circuit length of overhead lines in commission at the beginning of each reporting year (1 April) within areas designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks

OHL Removed in DPCR5 under DPCR4 allowance

The removal of Overhead lines within Designated Areas, where funded by a DNO's DPCR4 Undergrounding in Designated Areas allowance as detailed in the funding mechanism described in the Electricity Distribution Price Control Final Proposals: Incentives and Obligations (December 2009 pages 47 - 49).

Oil Pollution Mitigation Scheme - Cables

Scheme undertaken where the prime objective is to reduce or remove the risk of discharging insulating oil from pressurised fluid filled underground cables into the environment.

Oil Pollution Mitigation Scheme - Non Operational Sites

Schemes undertaken where the prime objective is to reduce or remove the risk of discharging insulating oil into the environment at non-operational sites such oil storage facilities at depots

Oil Pollution Mitigation Scheme - Operational Sites

Scheme undertaken where the prime objective is to reduce or remove the risk of discharging insulating oil into the environment at operational sites

On the job training

Development of operational, technical or professional skills through supervised involvement in active operational activities (whether direct or indirect) as part of a formal training programme.

Includes any partially productive time for the period of the formal training programme.

Does not include any period of time between the conclusion of formal training programme and appointment to permanent role.

On the job training day

Number of days spent by trainees (DNO employees and third party trainees) in on the job training activities. 1 employee for 1 working day = 1 classroom training day. Includes classroom training days provided by third party training establishments.

Onshore wind

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using a wind turbine situated onshore.

Operation and maintenance costs for DG

The actual costs incurred for operations and maintenance of assets associated with Charged DG, including directly attributable costs associated with the operation (i.e. directly attributable costs) and maintenance of the assets that have been included in the total capex for DG in the Regulatory Year, and a relevant portion of the indirect

overhead costs incurred in the Regulatory Year on, or in support of, constructing, maintaining and operating the whole distribution infrastructure required to facilitate network access to all distribution customers.

Operational IT & telecoms

IT equipment which is used exclusively in the real time management of network assets, but which does not form part of those network assets.

Operational Measures

see Protection Operational Measures

Operational premises

Premises which contain network assets and are not maintained for accommodating people except for the purpose of maintenance, asset replacement, etc.

INCLUDES

- substations.

EXCLUDES

- stores;
- depots; and
- offices

Operational refreshers

Operational refreshers

Operational Transport

A category of BCF, this is the emissions resulting from the transportation (often a fleet of vehicles) used in the day to day operation of the business – i.e. in the inspection and maintenance of the network.

Operational training

Includes the activities of;

- Classroom training and
- On the job training
- Trainer and course material costs (classroom training)
- Training centre building & grounds and training admin
- Recruitment - operational training

For the following purposes

- Training Workforce renewal new recruit
- Operational upskilling.
- Operational refresher training

Operational upskilling

Covers all training (whether classroom based or on-the-job) where employee's skill level is increased in order to undertake activities requiring a higher skill level or to undertake activities requiring a different skill set (eg multi skilling or redeployment) or the undertake activities via more efficient/ effective processes.

Does not cover, for example, routine operational refreshers and safety briefings, non-operational training courses eg MS Excel, training for CPD purposes once qualified as eg accountant.

Other (Finance & Regulation)

Activities included within the definition of Finance and Regulation that are not included in the sub-activities listed under that definition.

Other (Non Activity Based Costs)

The costs listed in the table as other in the Non Activity Based Costs worksheet of the Cost and Revenue RIGs.

Includes:

- Guaranteed Standards of Performance Compensation Payments
- DG Network Unavailability Rebate Payments
- Ex-Gratia Compensation Payments
- Bad Debt Expense (net of recoveries)
- Profit/Loss on sale of fixed Assets and scrap
- Pensions Deficit Repair Payments

Other (Profit/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets & Scrap)

Disposals of Non Operational Fixed Assets of Small tools, Equipment, Plant Machinery, Non-Operational property and IT & Telecoms

Other Consented Activities

Any business or activity conducted or carried on by the licensee or a relevant associate or relevant associates other than:

(a)the Distribution Business; and

(b)any other business or activity to which the Authority has given its consent

Other Generation

A category of DG. This is electricity generation that cannot be categorised as any of the other 13 DG categories

Other Network Investment

Relates to the tasks associated with the project specific network design and engineering of all other aspects of Network Investment projects.

Other unmetered connections (non-L.A. or PFI)

Refers to Unmetered connection work [provision of exit points, diversions and disconnections] which are funded through a Private Finance Initiative.

Examples: Lighting on Bus shelters, phone boxes, other street furniture.

Out of area networks

Networks owned or operated by the licensee, which are outside the licensee's distribution services area.

Outage Planning and Management

Relates to both the short term and long term outage planning and management that is carried within the Control Centre, at all voltage levels, prior to the undertaking of planned incidents.

INCLUDES:

- Approval of planned incident proposals and switching schedules submitted by either DNO's own staff or related parties' staff;
- Liaison with transmission companies in order to agree and prepare planned incidents that affect the transmission/DNO interface;

Overhead Line - Inspections

This is the patrol and inspection of overhead lines (all voltages) and includes foot, climbing and helicopter patrols and inspections. This also includes non-routine asset condition surveys (all voltages) and ad hoc repair carried out at the same time as the inspection.

Overhead Line (Repair & Maintenance)

This is the repair and maintenance of all OHL types (all voltages) including anti climbing device repairs, stay and stay insulator repairs, insulation and fittings repairs, steelwork repairs, ad hoc replacement and earthing repairs (i.e. all overhead line expenditure not reported under OHL refurbishment expenditure).

Overhead Line (Temporary Shrouding)

This is the provision and removal of temporary shrouding at the request of a third party, in order to provide safe working arrangements for the third party (e.g. third party is erecting scaffolding close to an LV overhead line).

Overhead mains

A LV overhead line that forms the LV network excluding overhead services.

Overhead Network Length Cleared (km)

Is the length of overhead network that has been brought up to resilience standard as a consequence of Tree cutting: ETR 132 activity undertaken within the year. For example, consider a 20 km overhead line, of which 19 km are not affected by trees and 1 km is affected by trees. Undertaking Treecutting: ETR132 activity on the 1 km length will result in 20 km of Overhead Network Length Cleared.

Overstay Fines

Fines issued by a Highway Authority under Section 74 of NRSWA which allows highway authorities to charge undertakers if street works are unreasonably prolonged (i.e. take longer than previously agreed).

P

Pass through (of costs)

Costs for which companies can vary their annual revenue in line with the actual cost, either because they are outside the DNO's control or because they have been subject to separate price control measures.

Peak Demand

This is the demand level (MVA) experienced at a Transmission Connection Point substation and is the weather corrected maximum demand level during the reported year. The peak demand shall be consistent with the demand data submitted to a transmission company under the terms of the GB Grid Code, and shall be representative of intact conditions.

Pension deficit repair payments

The cash costs paid, directly or indirectly, by the licensee to reduce a shortfall in a pension scheme's assets compared with its liabilities as set out in the deficit recovery plan agreed between the licensee and the pension Scheme trustees, reported to the Pensions Regulator and certified by the pension Scheme actuary, in accordance with the pension Scheme Rules.

Pension Protection Fund (PPF)

The Pension Protection Fund was established to pay compensation to members of eligible defined benefit pension schemes, when there is a qualifying insolvency event in relation to the employer and where there are insufficient assets in the pension scheme to cover Pension Protection Fund levels of compensation.

Pension Protection Fund Levy (PPF Levies)

The cash costs paid, directly or indirectly, by the licensee/distribution business or pension scheme (in respect of the distribution business) to the Pension Protection Fund.

Pension Scheme Administration Costs

The administrative costs for the operation of a pension scheme by the scheme trustees (excluding interest and taxation) including salaries and on costs of pension scheme administrators and all other associated costs of administering the pension scheme, whether borne by the scheme directly or the employer(s) and not recovered from the scheme.

INCLUDES

- Actuarial consultancy fees;
- Administration and investment management fees;
- Third party administration fees;
- Electricity Pensions Services Limited costs;
- Pensions administration system licence and support costs
- Legal advisers fees;

Recruitment costs;
 Pension secretariat;
 Policy and strategy;
 Administration consultancy;
 Auditors fees;
 Custodian fees;
 Communication consultancy fees;
 General office costs (printing / IT support / publications etc);
 Investment consultancy fees;
 Tracing agency fees;
 Member communication costs;
 Trustee remuneration; and
 Trustee training costs.

EXCLUDES:

Costs incurred by the licensee/distribution business in managing its ongoing and contributions and deficit repair payments to pension schemes;
 Costs of actuaries appointed by the scheme sponsors to advise on the scheme valuations and recovery plans;
 Costs incurred by the licensee/distribution business, directly or indirectly, in managing its relationship with the Pension Scheme and scheme trustees or actuaries;

Pensions

For the purposes of the Cost Reporting RIGs only, Pensions includes licensee payments on a cash basis for the following:

- Ongoing normal service Contributions to defined contribution schemes
- Ongoing normal service Contributions to stakeholder and/ or personal pension plans
- Payments in respect of the PPF levy (whether paid directly by the distribution business or within ongoing contribution rates)
- Payments in respect of pension scheme administration costs (whether paid directly by the distribution business or as part of ongoing contribution rates)

EXCLUDES:

Payments in respect of pension deficit repair payments
 Payments in respect of augmentation of benefits
 Payments in respect of pension related severance costs

Permit Reopener Costs

All costs covered by the TMA permitting reopener described in the DPCR5 Final Proposals. These costs relate to the additional costs incurred as a result of the introduction of permitting schemes. This only captures the costs over and above those already incurred as part of the NRSWA notification regime.

Permits

An electronic notice sent to a Highway Authority in place of a notification in streets which are covered by a permit scheme.

Permitting - set-up costs

One-off costs of developing the necessary IT system to process permit applications.

Permitting Penalties

Fixed Penalty Notices issued by a Highway Authority if the data in a permit application is incorrect or if the application is sent late.

Permitting Admin Costs

The additional costs from processing permit applications over and above the cost of processing an equivalent NRSWA notification.

Permitting condition costs

Additional costs of undertaking works resulting from permit conditions – e.g. a requirement to work at non-peak times. This includes the costs of codes of practice such as the London Code of Practice. Only incremental costs resulting from the conditions should be reported in this category – any costs that would have been incurred in their absence as part of usual operating practices should not be included.

Permitting Penalties

Fixed Penalty Notices issued by a Highway Authority if the data in a permit application is incorrect or if the application is sent late.

Photovoltaic

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using photovoltaics (solar panels or cells).

Plant - Batteries at substations (Repair & Maintenance)

This refers to expenditure on substation batteries (HV, EHV, 132kV). This includes testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

Plinths and Groundworks

Plinth, a concrete base providing support to electrical plant.
Includes installation of new or significant modification of existing plinths.
Excludes building or enclosure foundations
Groundworks, works associated with the external surface area of a substation site, such as tarmacing, chippings with site curtilage etc.

Post-2005 DG

DG that has a DG connection start date on or after 1 April 2005.

Post 2010 Unincentivised Transmission Connection Point Charges

Transmission Connection Point Charges attributable to connection assets energised after 1 April 2010, but fall outside the scope of the DR5 incentive as result from GSP refurbishment or any other work not incurred as a result of DNO requirements.

Post-vesting asset

An asset included in the RAV acquired by a licensee after vesting date, i.e. 1 April 1990.

PPF levy

See Pension Protection fund levy

Pre-2005 DG

DG that has a DG connection start date before 1 April 2005.

Pre-arranged incident

Any incident arising from the pre-arranged isolation of any circuit or item of equipment energised at power system voltage that results in loss of supply and where statutory notification has been given to all customers affected at least 48 hours before the commencement of the earliest interruption (or such notice period of less than 48 hours where this has been agreed with the customer(s) involved).

Pre-investment flooding risk

The flooding risk of a site before any investment in flood defence was/ has been undertaken.

Present flooding risk

The flooding risk of a site as of the 31 March of the year that is being reported on.

Present unmitigated flooding risk

The specific flooding risk of sites that have not been mitigated against flooding.

Previously closed job

This refers to jobs that have been financially reopened after having been reported as financially closed in a previous reporting year within DPCR5.

Proceeds of sale of Non-Operational Assets

The net sale proceeds any non-operational asset sold.

Proceeds of sale of Operational Assets

The net sale proceeds any Operational (Network) asset sold

Primary substation

A substation at which the primary voltage is greater than HV and the secondary voltage is HV (covers 132/11kV substations).

Procurement

For the purposes of the disaggregated Finance and Regulation worksheet in the Cost and Revenue RIGs, includes those activities within Finance and Regulation relating to

- Identify strategic needs for materials and services;
- Conduct market analysis;
- Identify potential suppliers;
- Undertake background review;
- Select suppliers and negotiate contracts;
- Purchase order fulfilment; and
- Monitoring supplier performance.

Profit and Loss / Statement of comprehensive income

One of a company's primary financial statements, this indicates how revenue (money received from the sale of goods and services before expenses are taken out) is transformed into net income.

Profit/Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets

The net sale proceeds less the net book value of any asset sold.

Profit/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets and Scrap

The net sale proceeds less the net book value of any asset sold plus any proceeds received from the sale of scrap

Project Management

Project management from authorisation through preparation, construction and energisation to completion.

INCLUDES

- Overall responsibility for major project delivery;
- Determining resource requirements;
- Planning and requisitioning materials and equipment;
- Liaising with procurement for non-standard materials as required;
- Work and resource programming;
- Risk assessments of the overall project content;
- Preparation of work instructions;
- Issue work to own staff and contractors;
- On-site supervision and technical guidance;
- Quality checks on work undertaken;
- Organising network access and co-ordinating outages;
- Organising and supervising (where appropriate) the undertaking of commissioning tests;
- Issuing completion certificates; and
- Arranging energisation of assets; and
- Cost control.

EXCLUDES

- Any IT or property costs associated with Project Management;
- Any employees managing other indirect activities (e.g. Logistics Manager) (include under the relevant indirect activity heading);
- Any design work relating to new connections new or replacement assets.

Property Management

The costs of providing, managing and maintaining all non-operational premises (with the exception of operational training centres).

INCLUDES

- Rent ;
- Rates and other property taxes;
- Utilities (electricity, gas, water supply and sewerage charges);
- Inspection and maintenance costs;
- Facilities management costs, including security and reception.

EXCLUDES

- Any costs relating to operational property (including substation electricity);
- Business rates as defined in CRC 2 (excluded from all activity headings);
- Operational training centres (include under operational training and workforce renewal);
- Any of the IT systems associated with property management (include under it & telecoms);
- Relocation costs to or from non-operational premises;

Protection Communication Circuits - Replacement

Communication circuits used within power system protection schemes where signalling and information exchange is required between protection equipment at separate remote sites to allow high speed clearance of faults. The activity 'Protection communication circuits - replacement' refers to the replacement of BT protection communication circuits with DNO owned protection communication circuits.

Protection Operational Measures

Measures carried out to remove an existing BT protection communication circuit by either:

- works to remove the requirement for a protection communication circuit from within a protection scheme; or
- replacing the functionality of the existing BT protection communication circuit without replacing the BT protection communication circuit with DNO owned protection communication circuits, e.g. leasing alternative communications circuits from another provider.

Protection schemes (all voltages)

This refers to expenditure on substation located protection, control and SCADA equipment (HV, EHV, 132kV). This includes testing, repair and preventative maintenance. This also includes protection of conventional circuit breakers.

Provider of Connection work

Refers to the majority provider of the contestable works within each individual connections project. The majority provider must be determined as the party or parties that will undertake/have undertaken the greater value of contestable connection work, as prescribed by the details of the relevant DNO's charging methodology. Where a third-party connection has subsequently been adopted by the host DNO it must be referred to as an ICP connection. Where the third party retains ownership of the asset for an independent network it must be referred to as an IDNO connection. Where an ICP operates as the connecting agent for an IDNO, this connection project must be referred to as an IDNO connection. Where an IDNO company operates as an ICP, this connection project must be recorded as an ICP connection.

Q

Quality of service

Costs where the prime purpose is to improve performance against the IIS targets or to improve the overall fault rate per km of the distribution network.

INCLUDES

Costs associated with the installation of new assets or the replacement of existing assets where the prime purpose is to either:

- reduce the average number of customers affected by an unplanned incident;
- reduce the average time that customers are affected by an unplanned incident; or
- reduce the overall fault rate per km of the distribution network.

Incremental or extra costs associated with the replacement of existing assets that are planned for replacement on condition assessment or are performing poorly, with assets that have a specification that exceeds the nearest MEA. The incremental costs over and above those of the MEA would be treated as quality of service capex.

EXCLUDES

The planned non-load related replacement of assets undertaken, using their nearest modern equivalent asset (MEA), with the objective of ensuring that the underlying condition, performance, integrity and resilience of the distribution network are maintained. The replacement of assets with their nearest MEA would usually be treated as asset replacement.

R

R&D subject to IFI

Means the amount of expenditure spent or accrued by the licensee in respect of eligible IFI projects.

RAV additions

Expenditure added to the RAV in the year and calculated in accordance with the terms of the price control settlement.

Real Time Control and Monitoring

Relates to the tasks associated with the real time operational tasks undertaken within the Control Centre. Includes:

- Instructing and controlling the execution of network switching, adjusting of protection relays, issuing of safety documentation associated with both planned and unplanned incidents;
- Instructing and undertaking the remote control operation of switchgear during both planned and unplanned incidents
- Dressing the network control diagram in line with network switching etc. Undertaken during both planned and unplanned incidents;
- Updating the network control diagram in respect of sustained changes to the network;
- Prioritising incidents, including managing resource in terms of the appropriate response to HV and EHV unplanned incidents, ensuring appropriate decisions are taken regarding network response and customer service drivers;
- Completion of fault reports and entry into fault recording systems (e.g. NAFIRS).
- Updating IT systems with information from site;

Rebranding

costs relating to rebranding a company's assets or vehicles following a name or logo change.

Rebuild

The reconstruction of an existing network asset.

Receivers

(C40 Info Technology table)

Recoveries of previously written off debt

Income received in respect of a debt which was previously reported as a bad debt written off.

Recruitment - operational training

Facilitating and undertaking recruitment of workforce renewal new recruits

Includes:

- Awareness raising/ sector attractiveness activities
- Trainee recruitment
- Market based recruitment
- Funding paid and unpaid work experience
- Bursaries
- Power Academy membership
- EU Skills membership
- Recruitment costs associated with advertising available roles, assessment centres, interviewing, etc

Ref number/Project id

The unique reference number or name given to each individual connection project on a project-by-project basis within table CN2 of the detailed connection pack. Where possible this reference must follow a logical pattern and when projects are re-opened across reporting years, the project reference must remain constant. However, it is understood that this reference is likely to differ from the original quote reference if this has been included in table CN9 in a previous year.

Refurbishment

Activity which extends the service life of an asset, so that the asset register does not record a new or disposed asset, but the Health Index is improved. Refurbishment can include the replacement or reconditioning of components of an asset.

EXCLUDES

Any activities categorised as Inspection and Maintenance

Refurbishment - Pole

Pole refurbishment is the replacement of steelwork, insulators, stays when undertaken independently of pole replacement. The activity count relates to the

number of poles refurbished, i.e. if both the insulators and stay are replaced on an individual pole, the count is one pole refurbished.

Pole refurbishment excludes:

- Replacement of signs, notices and anti-climbing guards when undertaken independently of tasks that qualify as pole refurbishment
- Insertion of boron rods when undertaken independently of tasks that qualify as pole refurbishment

Refurbishment - Protection

The full or partial replacement of protection schemes where the work is undertaken as a standalone programme of work.

EXCLUDES - Replacement of protection schemes undertaken as part of main plant replacement activity (e.g. transformer replacement)

Refurbishment - Switchgear

Refurbishment of switchgear comprising a fixed and moving portion whereby only the moving portion is replaced with a new modern equivalent unit or a fully factory refurbished unit.

Refurbishment - Tower

Tower refurbishment is the replacement of steelwork, anti-climbing devices and stepbolts when undertaken independently of tower replacement. The activity count relates to the number of towers refurbished

Tower refurbishment excludes:

- Replacement of insulators and fittings (declared as 'fittings')
- Replacement of signs, notices and anti-climbing guards when undertaken independently of tasks that qualify as Tower refurbishment
- vegetation management around tower base

Refurbishment - Transformer

For instance,

Process to remove moisture and acidity from the windings

Retro fitting of new tap changers

Fully refurbish tap changer by the replacement of mechanism components

Retro fitting of new tap change control scheme

Replacement of cooling fins

Replacement of bushings

Complete factory refurbishment

Additionally covers external treatment to inhibit corrosion, repair of oil leaks and the remake or repair of compound filled cable boxes

EXCLUDES

Replacement of maintenance parts (eg tap changer contacts, diverter switches)

Oil change

Painting

Refurbishment - Underground Cable

Cables - replacement of sealing ends and joints

Pressurised Cable - refurbishment or replacement of joints and fixed pressurising equipment, including header tanks, stop joints, sealing ends, connecting pipework, pressure gauges),

Regulated margin

The 4 per cent Margin (as allowed and defined in CRC12 of the electricity distribution licence (Licensee's Connection Activities: Margins and the development of competition)) that can be charged by the DNO over and above the total cost (direct and indirect costs) (as estimated for the relevant quotation) of completing the contestable sole use element of a connection placed on the customer quotation in order to recover a margin on this work.

Regulated margin period

This is an adjustment to the RAV additions to remove related party margins where the DNO related party transaction does not satisfy the 75% rule.

Regulation

Regulation is combined with Finance in the Cost and Revenue RIGs. Regulation includes;

- All costs of monitoring, complying with and updating the regulatory licence (includes collaborative work with Ofgem)
- Regulatory reporting of costs, revenues, asset data and financial resources;
- Reporting of quality of service data and of other non-financial regulatory reporting required by the regulator;
- The cost of any other activities imposed by a licence condition which are unique to a regulated company

Regulatory Asset Value (“RAV”)

The value ascribed by Ofgem to the capital employed in the licensee’s regulated distribution or (as the case may be) transmission business (the ‘regulated asset base’). The RAV is calculated by summing an estimate of the initial market value of each licensee’s regulated asset base at privatisation and all subsequent allowed additions to it at historical cost, and deducting annual depreciation amounts calculated in accordance with established regulatory methods. These vary between classes of licensee. A deduction is also made in certain cases to reflect the value realised from the disposal of assets comprised in the regulatory asset base. The opening RAV is indexed to RPI in order to allow for the effects of inflation on the licensee’s RAV balance each year. The revenues licensees are allowed to earn under their price controls include allowances for the regulatory depreciation and also for the return investors are estimated to require to provide the capital.

Regulatory depreciation

The annual expense for the depreciation of assets in the RAV, determined in accordance with the Price Control settlement.

Regulatory fraction

The element of licensee’s pension deficit which relates solely to the activity of the licensees regulated distribution business.

Regulatory Tax Losses

Those tax losses which licensees incur and which can be offset against future price control tax allowances.

Reinforcement

Network development to relieve an existing network constraint or facilitate new load growth.

Re-interruption

A re-interruption is defined as the loss of supply of electricity to one or more customers, for a period of 3 minutes or longer, where those same customers have experienced an interruption during previous restoration stages of the same incident.

Related party

An affiliate, a joint venture of the licensee or of an affiliate or an associate of

the licensee or of an affiliate or a relevant associate of the licensee.

Related party margin

The profit or loss recorded on a transaction with an affiliate being the excess or deficit on actual direct costs and indirect costs (excluding financing costs) fairly attributable to the transaction or the charge and the cost of providing that transaction.

For the avoidance of doubt this does not include exceptional items, tax, fines, penalties or the gain or loss on the disposal of assets or investments (of any sort), i.e. it should be net operating costs level.

For Captive Insurance businesses the margin is to be computed based on the captive's premium income less reinsurance premiums, claims paid out and movements on technical and IBNR reserves attributable to the distribution business only, i.e. usually reported as the profits/loss on the Technical account. Where a captive insures more than the distribution licensee(s), then its profit/loss should be computed pro rata to the premiums paid by the licensee to total premium income in the captive for the year and the movements on technical and IBNR reserves not attributable to the distribution business must first be removed.

Related party margin adjustment

This is an adjustment to the RAV additions to remove related party margins where the DNO related party transaction does not satisfy the 75% rule.

Related party transaction

A transaction that occurs where one party provides goods, works, supplies or services to a related party.

Relating to Connection projects which would be classified as Network Investment(RAV) within table C1 of the cost and NADPR combined pack

Indirect cost that is allocated by the DNO to connection work which fall into the connection cost types classified as Network Investment Costs (RAV) in table C1 of the cost and volumes reporting pack. These categories are;

- Connection projects; DPCR4
- Element of connection that is subject to the apportionment rules - Customer funded
- Element of connection that is subject to the apportionment rules - DUoS funded

Relating to Connection projects which would be classified as Non Price control within table C1 of the cost and NADPR combined pack

Indirect cost that is allocated by the DNO to connection work which fall into the connection cost types classified as Non Price Control in table C1 of the cost and volumes reporting pack. These categories are;

- Element of connection that is Sole Use funded
- Connection projects UMC; DPCR5
- Connection projects; DG

Relevant Consumer

- a. a person who is a consumer in relation to electricity supplied by a regulated provider;
- b. a person who is a consumer in relation to services provided by a regulated provider

Remote Location Generation

Remote location generation relates to the cost of fuel and contribution to maintenance to run and test diesel generation that provides permanent emergency backup in remote locations including islands.

Repair & Maintenance - 132kV Switchgear All types

This refers to work on 132kV switchgear including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Remote Location Generation

Remote location generation relates to the cost of fuel and contribution to maintenance to run and test diesel generation that provides permanent emergency backup in remote locations including islands. Remote locations will only have a single electrical feed.

Rent

Payment, usually of an amount fixed by contract, made at specified intervals in return for the right to occupy or use the property of another.

Repair & Maintenance - 132kV Switchgear All types

This refers to work on 132kV switchgear including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - Cable Bridges

This includes civil, electrical and mechanical work , repairs and painting (all voltages).

INCLUDES

- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - Cable Tunnels

This includes civil, electrical and mechanical work, repairs and painting (all voltages).

INCLUDES

- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - EHV Switchgear All types

This refers to work on EHV switchgear including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - HV GM Switchgear

This refers to work on HV Switchgear (excluding X type RMUs and Circuit Breakers) including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - HV Pole Mounted All Other

This refers to work on HV Pole Mounted switchgear (excluding CBs) including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - HV Pole Mounted CB

This refers to work on HV Pole Mounted CBs including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - HV X-type RMU

This refers to work on X-Type RMUs including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection, control and metering equipment.

INCLUDES

- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil), whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - LV Services associated with RLM

This refers to repairs and maintenance expenditure on LV services associated with rising mains for which the company accepts asset management responsibility. Complete replacement of services should be reported under Asset Replacement.

Repair & Maintenance - LV UGB & LV Pillars (OD Street Located)

This refers to the repair and maintenance of LV switchgear including feeder pillars, link boxes and connected cabling.

INCLUDES

- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of plant;
- maintenance including weed clearance,
- replacement of link box lids and frames
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

Repair & Maintenance - Overhead Line

This is the repair and maintenance of all OHL types (all voltages) including , pole testing using diagnostic equipment, anti climbing device repairs, stay and stay insulator repairs, insulation and fittings repairs, steelwork repairs, ad hoc replacement and earthing repairs (i.e. all overhead line expenditure not reported under OHL refurbishment expenditure).

Repair & Maintenance - Plant - Batteries at substations

This includes testing, repair and preventative maintenance on substation batteries (HV, EHV, 132kV).

Repair & Maintenance - Protection schemes (all voltages)

This refers to work on substation located protection, control and SCADA equipment (HV, EHV, 132kV). This includes testing, repair and preventative maintenance. This also includes protection of conventional circuit breakers.

Repair & Maintenance - Rising & lateral mains

This refers to repairs and maintenance work on rising mains for which the company accepts asset management responsibility. Complete replacement of mains should be reported under Asset Replacement.

Repair & Maintenance - Substation (Civils)

This includes the repair and maintenance of substation/switching station fencing, buildings, site and assets (HV, EHV, 132kV), ie all substation expenditure not reported under Civils refurbishment. This includes the repair and maintenance of substation buildings (all voltages) including doors, windows, roofs, lighting and heating systems, dehumidifying equipment and painting. It also includes the repair and maintenance of substation grounds and fencing (all voltages) including painting, substation weeding and maintenance of security lighting and perimeter security systems.

Repair & Maintenance - Transformers

This refers to work on transformers, including reactor transformers, and associated earthing transformers and NERS (HV, EHV, 132kV) including testing, oil testing, filtration and replacement, tap changer maintenance, bushing or other ad hoc replacement, maintenance of silica gel breathers. This includes expenditure on associated cooling plant and equipment. This includes painting.

Repair & Maintenance - Underground Cable

This is the maintenance of cables (HV, EHV, 132kV) including diagnostic cable testing, e.g. partial discharge testing, sheath testing. This includes sheath repairs, repressurising cable or repairs to pressurising equipment. This excludes work on cable bridges and tunnels.

Repairs

For the purposes of Trouble Call reporting in the Cost and Revenue Reporting RIGs, the term "Repairs" is used in conjunction with unplanned incidents on power system voltage equipment and relates to the repair costs, which are classified as Network Operating Costs, associated with unplanned Damage incidents.

Repairs & Maintenance

Is the activity relating to the invasive ("hands on") examination of, and the undertaking of any subsequent works to repair defects on, system assets including any associated civil constructions such as buildings, substation surrounds, support

structures, cable tunnels and cable bridges. The repairs & maintenance activity is part of the overall activity Inspection and Maintenance.

INCLUDES

- The top up and pumping of fluid filled cables;
- The renewal and replacement of insulation medium (e.g. SF6 and oil) in switchgear, whether reprocessed or not;
- Environmental clear-ups;
- The painting of substations and plant;
- Substation building maintenance including weed clearance, fencing, outdoor and indoor maintenance;
- The functional testing of plant & equipment;
- The use of diagnostic testing equipment to assess the condition of plant and equipment;
- Minor repairs carried out at the same time as the maintenance visit;
- Subsequent repair works undertaken to remedy defects identified by either inspection or maintenance.

EXCLUDES

- Painting of towers, (this should be included under asset replacement);
- Replacement of fluid filled cable ancillary equipment (include under asset refurbishment);
- Remote Location Generation (i.e. diesel generation costs providing permanent emergency backup on islands);
- The physical dismantlement of existing assets (at all voltage levels) where the cost of dismantlement is not chargeable to a third party and no new assets are to be installed;
- Cost of electricity consumed at substations;
- Supervisory input to plan workloads and manage staff (include under Engineering Mgt & Clerical Support);
- Data review except the initial recording on site (include under Engineering Mgt & Clerical Support);
- Maintenance of non-system assets (include under Property Mgt);
- Tree cutting and tree clearance (include under Tree Cutting);
- Any of the costs associated with the indirect activities as defined in this appendix;
- Any costs resulting from physically repairing an asset that was instigated by the receipt of a trouble call (this should be included under Trouble Call); and
- Any of the costs associated with inspection.

Repeated consumer complaint

AA complaint where a relevant consumer (as defined in the Gas and Electricity (Consumer Complaints Handling Standards) Regulations 2008) makes contact to express dissatisfaction with the same or substantially the same matter that was the subject of a previously 'resolved consumer complaint within twelve months of such prior resolution.

Restoration stage

A restoration stage is defined as a stage of an incident, at the end of which supply to some or all customer(s) is restored and/or a circuit or part of a circuit is re-energised, excluding any restoration/re-energisation which is immediately followed by a circuit trip.

Restructuring

The act of re-organising a business for making the organisation more efficient.

INCLUDES redundancy costs (inc. ERDCs)

EXCLUDES early retirement costs (inc. ERDCs)

Revenue Protection Services

See ES5 - Revenue protection Services.

Revenue allowed for within DPCR5 settlement

As defined in the LCN Governance Document, if revenue allowed for within the DPCR5 settlement has been saved through undertaking the First Tier LCN Project, this must be used to cover the expenditure incurred on the First Tier LCN Project and so must be deducted from the Eligible First Tier DNO Expenditure.

Resourcing & project expenditure (set up expenditure in LCN)

Revenue Protection Services

See ES5 - Revenue protection Services.

RI- Number of customers re-interrupted per year

The number of customers re-interrupted per year (RI) – the number of customers whose supplies have been re-interrupted per 100 customers per year, calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The sum of the number of customers re-interrupted} * 100}{\text{The total number of customers}}$$

RIIO-ED1

Electricity Distribution Price Control that will run from 2015-2023.

RLM

See Rising and Lateral Mains.

RMU (Ring Main Unit)

A Ring Main Unit (RMU) is packaged switchgear that is either pre-welded together or shares the same tank. The unit is therefore non-extensible and is replaced as a single unit.

Road charges

Payments made under the New Roads and Streetworks Act and Traffic Management Act for:

TMA Permit costs
Permit penalties
Streetwork notifications and penalties
Reinstatement inspection costs and penalties
Lane rental costs
Overstay fines
Congestion charge scheme payments
Net of any income from contractors in payment for road charge activities

Excludes:

Street work administration costs
Set up costs associated with the introduction of permitting schemes
Any streetworks costs paid directly by contractors to relevant authorities (report as contractor cost)

Roof

The external upper covering of a building.

Scope of work includes significant refurbishment (renewal of 20% or more of the roof) or full replacement of the roof where the works is driven by the condition of the roof

EXCLUDES

- Roof replaced as part of full building replacement (cost and activity should be recorded against 'buildings' category):
- Replacement of roof driven by replacement of plant assets

RPZ DG capacity (MW)

Is the sum of incentivised DG capacity of all the relevant DG whose connection point is contained in a RPZ.

S

Safety climbing fixtures

This refers to support or plant-mounted fixtures or devices provided to improve the safety for operators.

Salary sacrifice scheme

A scheme by which employers pay additional pension contributions on behalf of the employee in return or as substitution for a reduction (or sacrifice) in salary; and as a consequence there is a saving to the employee in taxation and for both employee and employer in National Insurance contributions.

INCLUDES

Flexible benefit scheme - A scheme whereby an employee may select from a menu of tariff flexible benefits which substitute the selected defined benefit(s) for salary or other benefits.

Scottish electricity settlement runoff

An activity specifically applicable to DNOs whose distribution services areas are in Scotland in respect of the settlement run-off arrangements and costs as defined for the term "SRSt" in paragraph 5 of special condition B2 of the electricity distribution licence and only applicable for the year end 31 March 2006.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

Is Scotland's environmental regulator, a non-departmental public body, accountable through Scottish Ministers to the Scottish Parliament.

Self insured risks

Risks that are not insured with a regulated insurer for an insurance premium and which are either provided for in the licensee's regulatory accounts or which are charged or recharged to it by a related party.

Servitudes

An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use of that land over a determined period of time or in perpetuity. Easements (England & Wales), Servitude (Scotland).

Settlements data management

Costs associated with monitoring and auditing the quality of data received from Settlements and used in DUoS and losses reporting.

Severance (exc ERDCs)

Payments made to secure the exit from the business of an individual, excluding any early retirement deficit contributions (ERDCs)

Severe weather 1-in-20 events

Events which gives rise to more than 42 times the mean incidents at HV and above, give rise to more than the threshold for customer interruptions or customer minutes lost, as listed below;

	1 in 20 CI threshold	1 in 20 CML threshold
CN West	14.5	76.4
CN East	6.0	29.9
ENW	6.2	49.2
CE NEDL	9.1	49.4
CE YEDL	8.0	41.5
WPD S Wales	12.9	48.6
WPD S West	8.8	33.5
EDFE LPN	4.5	18.7
EDFE SPN	11.6	63.7
EDFE EPN	10.8	57.5
SP Disribution	8.6	58.4
SP Manweb	6.0	46.5
SSE Hydro	12.0	76.5
SSE Southern	9.8	45.2

SF6

Is the chemical symbol for Sulphur hexafluoride, a gas that is used as both an insulating and arc extinction medium in electrical plant. The reporting requirement in respect of fugitive BCF emissions attributed to SF6 lost from electrical plant.

SF6 Leakage

Electrical plant utilising SF6 for insulation purposes containing the gas in a gas tight enclosure. Loss of integrity of the enclosure leads to escape or leakage of the gas.

SF6 Lost

Is a measure of SF6 gas that has been discharged into the environment during the reporting year. The reporting requirement is the weight (kg) of SF6 that has been used to top-up SF6 levels in electrical plant.

SF6 Lost Mitigation Scheme

Scheme undertaken where the prime objective is to reduce or remove the risk of discharging SF6 gas into the environment.

Shared connection capex for DG

This is the part of the total capex for DG that is to be recovered from distributed generation connection charges, which are payable to the licensee, but exclusive of all costs relating to sole-use assets and the incremental costs in excess of the high-cost project threshold (as set out in the distribution charging methodology).

Shetland balancing

The activity relating to the balancing of costs of the provision of electricity in the Shetland Isles as determined by the application of Appendix 3 to Charge Restriction Condition 4 of the electricity distribution licence. Such costs are only applicable to Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution Limited.

Short interruption

Short interruptions are defined as the loss of supply of electricity to one or more customers due to automatic, manual or remote control operation of switchgear or fusegear on the distribution system or other systems, upstream of the customers interrupted, where supply is restored in less than three minutes. (Note an initial loss of supply of electricity for less than 3 minutes should be treated as a short interruption rather than an interruption.)

Shrouding (Temporary)

This refers to the covering of the conductor with temporary plastic ducting to prevent contact with conductors in order to achieve safe working clearances when third parties are working near LV overhead lines.

SI- Number of customers interrupted by short interruptions per year

The number of customers interrupted by short interruptions per year (SI) –the number of customers whose supplies have been interrupted by a short interruption per 100 customers per year over all short interruptions, where the initial interruption to supply is restored in less than three minutes, calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The sum of the number of customers interrupted by short interruptions} * 100}{\text{The total number of customers}}$$

Single circuit

One circuit (overhead or underground) which is installed in a single trench or set of ducts or tunnel or set of supports.

Single Service LV connection

A demand connection at LV to a one off domestic or one off commercial premise by means of a single phase service connection only.

Site Security

Activity undertaken where the prime driver is to improve the physical security of sites to prevent third party access or interference.

EXCLUDES

Activity driven by security of critical national infrastructure. Costs for this activity should be captured under 'C20 Critical National Infrastructure (CNI)'.

SLC 45 voltages/systems

Incidents at the following voltage levels should be included in reporting under Standard Licence Condition 45 following these instructions and guidance:

- 132 kV systems;
- extra high voltage systems (i.e. all voltages above 20kV up to but excluding 132 kV);
- HV systems (i.e. all voltages of 1kV and above up to and including 20kV);
- LV systems (i.e. voltages below 1 kV); and
- LV services.

The upper and lower boundaries associated with these voltages are defined in Appendix 1 of the Network Asset Data and Performance Reporting RIGs.

It should be noted that incidents on meters, time-switches and cut-outs, including cut-out fuse operations, are excluded from reporting under SLC 45 even where such incidents have resulted in the operation of a fuse at the DNO's substation, and the definition of LV services therefore excludes this equipment.

Slow money

Slow money are costs which are added to the RAV (as opposed to fast money).

Small CHP ($\geq 1\text{MW}$, $< 5\text{MW}$)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using combined heat and power plant that is greater or equal to 1MW but less than 5MW.

Small tools & equipment (& other non-op Capex)

Expenditure on new and replacement Small Tools & Equipment assets which are not system assets.

Sole use assets

Assets installed as part of a new connection project which are fully funded by the connecting party.

Sole use connection capex for DG

The element of a Connection project;DG relating to assets which are fully funded by the connecting party.

Span

Relates to overhead lines and is the term used to describe the portion of overhead line between two overhead line supports (i.e. poles and towers). The number of spans associated with a double circuit line between two supports (either poles or towers) should be counted as two.

Span Length Average

Is the average distance between distribution poles or towers for circuits at the relevant voltages.

Spans affected by trees

Are spans where vegetation growth necessitates the undertaking of tree cutting on a periodic basis in order to maintain the clearances specified in ENATS 43-8.

Spans Cut

Relates to overhead line spans that are inspected in a reporting year in order to assess the need to undertake tree cutting to meet the requirements of ENATS 43-8 and where tree cutting is undertaken during the reporting year.

Spans Inspected (but not cut)

Relates to overhead line spans that are inspected in a reporting year in order to assess the need to undertake tree cutting to meet the requirements of ENATS 43-8 and where no tree cutting is undertaken during the reporting year.

Spans Managed

Is the sum of "Spans Cut" and "Spans Inspected (but not cut)"

Spans not affected by trees

Are spans where there is insufficient vegetation growth to necessitate the undertaking of tree cutting on a periodic basis in order to maintain the clearances specified in ENATS 43-8.

Stakeholder pension & Personal Accounts

Forms of defined benefit contribution pension scheme.

Stand alone ETR 132

Work where ETR132 is the sole driver. For example, there are not further benefits derived in terms of asset replacement or general reinforcement.

Stand Flone Funding

Collectively includes the activities of:

- Innovation Funding Incentive (IFI)
- Low Carbon Networks
- Undergrounding in National Parks/Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- Worst Served Customers
- Distributed Generation (DG)

Stand Alone Funding (RAV)

Stand Alone Funding that is eligible to be added to the RAV.

Statement of cash flows/ cash flow statement

One of the primary accounting statements that analyses changes in cash and cash equivalents during a period.

Statutory depreciation

The charge in the statutory and/or regulatory accounts computed by applying the licensee's own accounting policies for depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets.

Statutory Non-Op depreciation

The charge in the statutory and/or regulatory accounts computed by applying the licensee's own accounting policies for depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible non operational assets.

Stores

The activity of managing and operating stores

INCLUDES

Delivery costs of materials or stock to stores;
Labour and transport costs for the delivery of materials or stock from a centralised store to a satellite store (and vice versa);
Quality testing of materials held in stores;
The value of losses on materials held in stores; and
The costs of membership of the "ngt spares club".

EXCLUDES

Costs of oil or other insulation medium (report under the activity for which it is used, e.g. Maintenance, faults); and
IT and property costs associated with Stores.

Strategic Network Plan Development and Implementation

- Development of strategic network plan

- Setting the operational and capital network investment priorities.
- Establishing operational and capital plans for the area to achieve strategic goals.
- Managing the delivery organisational structure to achieve the long and short term company goals.
- Agreeing resource requirements (own employees, contractors, finances and outcome targets).
- Managing the allocation and distribution of delivery resources to achieve plans.
- Agreeing key corporate policies and standards.
- Leading the management team for service delivery.
- Monitoring the achievement of plans.
- Overseeing compliance monitoring to company technical and health & safety requirements.
- Overseeing the management of teams with responsibility for service delivery.

Identification and implementation of improvement initiatives

- redesign of business processes; and
- customer service improvements.

Strategic spares

Items of plant and equipment held specifically to cover emergencies, where the equipment is subject to long delivery lead times or it will not be available in the future and where it is of strategic importance to maintain supplies. Purchase of strategic spares in the year held as stock at the year end.

Temporary towers which can be used on either capex related work or faults and maintenance are analogous to strategic spares.

EXCLUDES – Pole Mounted Transformers

Street Works

Activities undertaken by a statutory undertaker which involve the occupation of the highway.

Street Works Incremental Admin Costs Associated with Permitting

The additional costs from processing permit applications over and above the cost of processing an equivalent NRSWA notification.

Street Works related Admin Costs

The admin costs of:

- Processing of NRSWA notifications

- Processing the payment of notification penalties (but not the cost of the penalties)
- Processing permit applications (but not the costs of the permits)
- Processing the payment of permit penalties (but not the cost of the penalties)
- Processing payment of inspection penalties (but not the costs of the penalties)
- Liaising with contractors and direct labour force to undertake remedial works following inspections (but not the cost of the remedial works)
- Processing of congestion charges payments (but not the cost of the payments)
- Processing of lane rentals payments (but not the cost of the payments)
- Processing of overstay fines (but not the cost of the fines)
- Updating the Street Gazetteer

Subscriptions

Subscriptions to IT or Telecoms software and for trade and other associations.

INCLUDES

- Subscriptions to trade bodies including the Electricity Networks Association (ENA).
- Ordnance Survey Licences.
- Other Software Licences.

Substation

An electrical substation is a subsidiary station of a distribution system where voltage is transformed from high to low or the reverse using transformers and/or where circuit switching takes place.

There are a number of types of substation referred to in the RIGs dependent on their type of fixing, location and whether they contain a separate battery supply. Those included in the RIGs are as follows:-

- GM Indoor Substation - ground mounted substation situated inside a building
- GM Mixed Substation - ground mounted mixed substation
- GM Outdoor Substation - ground mounted substation situated outside
- GM Substations with batteries - ground mounted substation with battery power supply
- GM Substations without batteries - ground mounted substation without battery power supply
- GM Third Party Substations - ground mounted substations that are not owned by the DNO

Substation costs

The expenditures in this category are the costs associated with:

substation civil works;
safety barriers/signs;
painting; and
vegetation management,

including other costs related to substations other than transformers and switchgear.

INCLUDES

Reduction of noise pollution;
Installation of oil spillage protection at existing sites(e.g. Bund walls);and
Prevention of the release of material (e.g. Insulating fluid or sf6) into the environment (as set out in the environmental legislation).

EXCLUDES

Visual amenity; and
Replacement of fluid filled/pressure assisted cables.

Substation - Inspections

This includes the inspection of substation/switching station fencing, buildings, site and assets (HV, EHV, 132kV).

Substation (Repair & Maintenance (Civils))

This includes the repair and maintenance of substation/switching station fencing, buildings, site and assets (HV, EHV, 132kV), ie all substation expenditure not reported under Civils refurbishment. This includes the repair and maintenance of substation buildings (all voltages) including doors, windows, roofs, lighting and heating systems, dehumidifying equipment and painting. It also includes the repair and maintenance of substation grounds and fencing (all voltages) including painting, substation weeding and maintenance of security lighting and perimeter security systems.

Substation costs

The expenditure in this category are the costs associated with:

substation civil works;
safety barriers/signs;
building painting; and
vegetation management,
including other costs related to substations other than transformers and switchgear.

Substation Electricity

The electricity consumed in the licensee's substations. DNOs must register their substation electricity usage (whether metered or unmetered) with a supplier.

Substation electricity costs

The cost incurred by the DNO for substation electricity usage.

Substation Fire protection

The provision of fire protection system improvements including emulsifier and inert gas systems but excluding improvements to fire prevention or fire detection systems only.

Substation Indoor

Substation situated inside a building.

Substation Outdoor

Substation situated outside.

Substation RTUs

IT equipment which is used exclusively in the real time management of network assets, but which does not form part of those network assets.

This includes;

RTU units and associated items;

communication equipment marshalling kiosks at substations;

This excludes;

as part of the plant:

Transducers on the plant;

Control/indication panels and relays; and

Wiring from plant to control panel.

as part of the mains:

Auxiliary cables that form part of a pilot cable or are integral with/supported from a main.

as part of the substation:

Transducers associated with the substation, e.g. fire/security alarms and weather stations;

Dataloggers and statistical metering (for both of the above, the distinction from (a) is that these are not directly related to the normal operation of the substation); and

Wiring (if any) from (plant) control panels to RTU and marshalling kiosk.

Supply Restoration By Onsite Switching Only

This cost category relates to unplanned incidents on the power system voltage network that are resolved by network switching only.

The costs to be recorded include the cost of onsite staff only.

The cost of network switching undertaken by Control Centre staff using SCADA/remote control functionality is excluded.

Support

Support is a pole or tower designed to support an Overhead Line (OHL) and maintain required clearances. This includes wood poles, concrete poles, and steel towers. A Support is different from a Structure when counting assets (A Structure may comprise multiple supports (poles only).)

Surround

A construction, of brick, concrete, steel, wood or any combination of these, which surrounds a substation site or electrical assets within a substation site. This includes; boundary walls and fences; security fences and gates. Scope of work includes replacement of all or part of the surround.

EXCLUDES

Repair and painting/timber treatment

Switchboards/ substation busbars

A collective term for all switchgear operating at the same voltage and connected to a common busbar at a substation, including both non extensible switchgear and switchboards comprised of extensible switchgear.

Where a substation contains a switchboard, or common busbar, including in item of switchgear which can be operated as an open point, this shall result in a count of 1 switchboard regardless of the normal running arrangement of the switchgear.

'Switchboards/ substation busbars' at HV shall only consider those associated with 132kV/HV or EHV/HV transforming substations.

Switchgear

A Switch is a device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit operation but not normally capable of breaking fault current.

Includes switch fuses and pole mounted auto sectionalisers. Excludes any Switch that forms part of an RMU

Switchgear All types (Repair & Maintenance) - 132KV

This refers to expenditure on 132kV switchgear including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

Switchgear All types (Repair & Maintenance) - EHV

This refers to expenditure on EHV switchgear including electrical and mechanical maintenance of main and tee-off switching devices and associated protection and control equipment. This includes painting, testing, repair and preventative maintenance.

System Mapping - Cartographical

The activity of mapping of the network and operational premises of the network to geographical locations.

INCLUDES

- Updating the geographical system maps with asset and locational information following the installation, removal or repositioning of system assets;
- the updating of GIS records following Ordnance Survey mapping rebasing upgrades;
- responding to NRSWA notices sent to the DNO by other parties; and
- Ordnance Survey licence fees.

EXCLUDES

- Clerical support and administration associated with New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) (include under Engineering Management and Clerical Support);
- any employees employed in the Control Centre (include under Control Centre);
- updating the network control diagram (include under Control Centre);
- on-site collection of asset and locational information where this task is undertaken with the installation of the asset (e.g. sketches indicating the "as laid" size and route of an HV underground cable) which is part of the associated direct activity; and
- IT and Property costs associated with the System Mapping Activity.

T

Tariff Group

In the context of portfolio billing a “Tariff Group” is a set of common distribution charging methodology tariffs calculated from a single IDNO discount factor within the model and applicable to one or more types of connection point.

Tax Clawback Calculation

The calculation for the adjustment made to remove the tax benefit to licensees whose gearing level and interest payments are both above that assumed in the price control modelling.

tCO₂e

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent, measured in tonnes. This is a measure for describing how much global warming a given type and amount of greenhouse gas may cause, using the functionally equivalent amount or concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) as the reference.

Temporary connection

A temporary connection is a connection which is not to become a permanent feature of the distribution system, but which is used solely to provide a temporary restoration of supplies during an incident.

Temporary disconnection

A temporary disconnection is a deliberate break in the continuity of a circuit, which is not to become a permanent feature of the distribution system, but is used solely to facilitate the temporary restoration of supplies during an incident.

Temporary supply arrangement

A temporary supply arrangement is the use of temporary connections, temporary disconnections or mobile generation in order to provide temporary restoration of supplies during an incident.

Third party cable damage

Damage caused by third parties to cables or equipment for which a recovery of costs is made and which are not Non Trading Rechargeables (ES5 & ES6).

Third party trainees

Employees of third parties (eg contractors) undertaking compulsory training in DNO training facilities to enable them to work on the DNO's network. Any payments from contractors in lieu of this training should be reported within cost recoveries.

Excludes: training of third party employees to work on networks other than the DNO's (include any costs and income in deminimis).

Tidal stream & wave power

A category of DG. This is electricity generation using tidal flows or wave power.

Tier 1 network output measure

This refers to high level system wide network risk metrics, derived from an amalgamation of well-defined, established and consistently reported site or asset-specific metrics.

Tier 2 network output measure

This refers to site or asset-specific metrics which capture factors that impact on performance and/or the relative level of risk for the asset or site in question (e.g. metrics collating asset condition and health information).

Tier 3 network output measure

This refers to low-level metrics capturing volumes of activity (e.g. number of assets installed).

TMA

Traffic Management Act 2004

Top-up, Standby and enhanced system security

see ES4 - Top-up, standby, and enhanced system security

Total number of customers

The total number of customers is defined as the total number of customers whose supplies are connected to the DNO's distribution network as at 30 September in the relevant reporting year.

Total number of disconnected customers

Disconnected customers – Total number of customers whose supplies have been disconnected between 1 October in the previous year and 30 September in the relevant year.

New and disconnected customers should be identified from MPANs such that the number of new and disconnected customers corresponds with the number of new and disconnected connection points on the distribution system.

Total number of new customers

New customers – Total number of new customers whose supplies have been connected between 1 October in the previous year and 30 September in the relevant year.

Totex

The aggregate net network investment, net network operating costs and indirect costs, less the cash proceeds of sale of assets and scrap.

Tower Refurbishment

see refurbishment

Trainer and course material costs (classroom training)

Employment costs for trainers developing and delivering classroom training.
Trainer's own training costs.
Costs of materials used in training delivery.
Cost of any outsourced operational activity training activities.

Excludes the cost of construction of permanent network simulations (include in training centre and training admin costs).
Excludes the cost of supervisors/ trainers for on-the-job training activities (report as per the job being undertaken).

Training Centre and training admin costs

Cost of establishing, developing and maintaining training centre, including:

- Rent paid on training centre and associated training infrastructure;
- Rates and taxes payable on training centre and associated training infrastructure;
- Utilities including electricity, gas and water (supply and sewerage) for training centre and associated training infrastructure;
- Inspection and maintenance costs of training centre and associated training infrastructure;
- Facilities management costs including security and reception for training centre and associated training infrastructure;
- Expenditure on new and replacement assets associated with training centre, whether on building assets or permanent network simulations to be used for training purposes;
- Costs of administering operational training including management of training records, course scheduling and invitations, attendance monitoring, etc.

Excludes any training centre costs associated with the delivery of non-operational training (include under property/ non-operational capex).

Transformer refurbishment

Refurbishment work undertaken on a transformer, such as:

Oil reclamation to remove moisture and acidity from the windings

Retro fitting of new tap changers

Fully refurbish tap changer by the replacement of significant number of worn moving parts in addition to contacts and diverter switches.

Retro fitting of new tap change control scheme

Replacement of cooling fins

Replacement of bushings

Complete factory refurbishment

Additionally covers external treatment to inhibit corrosion, repair of oil leaks and the remake or repair of compound filled cable boxes

Transformers (Repair & Maintenance)

3.140. This refers to expenditure on transformers, including reactor transformers, and associated earthing transformers and NERS (HV, EHV, 132kV) including testing, oil testing, filtration and replacement, tap changer maintenance, bushing or other ad hoc replacement, maintenance of silica gel breathers. This includes expenditure on associated cooling plant and equipment. This includes painting.

Transmission Connection Point Charges

Means charges payable by the licensee that are levied by a Transmission Licensee as connection charges by direct reference to the number or nature of connections

between the licensee's Distribution System and the GB Transmission System, and includes any associated Transmission Use of System Charges and any remote Transmission Asset Rentals payable by the licensee.

Transmission Connection Point Charges include:

- all charges payable by the licensee to a transmission licensee relating to the number or nature of connections between the licensee's distribution system and the transmission licensee's system,
- all charges payable by the licensee to a transmission licensee for use of the transmission system or for remote transmission asset rental, and
- all charges payable by the licensee to another distribution licensee for the transportation of units to an entry point on the licensee's system, for onward distribution to premises connected to the licensee's system ('wheeled unit' charges).

Tree Cutting

The activity of physically felling or trimming vegetation from around network assets.

INCLUDES

- The felling or trimming of vegetation as part of a Capital Scheme;
- The felling or trimming of vegetation to meet ESQCR requirements;
- The inspection of vegetation cut for the sole purpose of ensuring the work has been undertaken in an appropriate manner; and
- Inspection of tree-affected spans where included as part of a tree cutting contract.

EXCLUDES

- General inspection costs relating to wires that are subject to vegetation and not performed solely as part of a tree cutting contract or to ensure vegetation has been cut appropriately (include under Inspections & Maintenance);
- Costs of assessing and reviewing the tree cutting policy (include under Network Policy);
- Data collection and manipulation relating to vegetation (include under Network Design & Engineering);
- The cost of managing the tree cutting contract, except as stated above; and
- The cost of procuring the tree cutting contract except as stated above (include under Finance & Regulation).

Tree Cutting Cycle

Is the number of years for a DNO to complete tree cutting across their total overhead network, at each voltage, in accordance with their proactive tree cutting policy to meet the clearance specified in ENATS 43-8.

Tree Cutting Policy

is the DNOs overall approach to tree cutting at each voltage. There are two overall approaches:

Proactive - which refers to a cyclic (periodic) programme for ensuring that the clearances specified in ENATS 43-8 are maintained;

Reactive - which refers to an approach where tree cutting to maintain the clearances specified in ENATS 43-8 is undertaken on as found basis.

Tree cutting: ENATS 43-8

Tree cutting activity undertaken to meet the clearance requirements of ENATS 43-8

Tree cutting: ETR 132

Tree cutting activity undertaken to improve network resilience under Engineering Technical Recommendation 132 (ETR132).

Triennial valuation (pensions)

Under the Pensions Act 2004, specifically refers to a written report prepared and signed by the scheme actuary, valuing the schemes assets and calculating its technical provisions.

Trouble Call

The activity relating the resolution of Trouble Call occurrences. The activity includes Site visits;

Network operations;

Issue of safety documentation;

Identification of the precise location of a failed asset;

Physical repairs to assets (including third party damage);

Establishing temporary supply arrangements (as defined for Quality of Service reporting);

For incidents which affect assets, the activity includes the initial repair and minimum work required to restore the faulted equipment back to pre-fault availability and, if applicable, the restoration of supply.

For incidents which affect assets, and which are not covered by Quality of Service reporting, Trouble Call includes the initial repair that results in a permanent restoration (or what could be considered to be a permanent restoration) of the equipment back to its former availability and, if applicable, the restoration of supply. Trouble Call is recorded in two categories:

No Unplanned Incident, disaggregated into:

- Emergency Disconnections

- Streetlights/Street Furniture/Unmetered Services,
- Cut Outs
- Cut Out Fuses Only
- Asset repairs instigated by trouble calls
- LV service underground service transfers undertaken as part of an unplanned incident on power system voltage equipment that is dealt with via Troublecall

Other, disaggregated into:

- Abortive Calls,
- Meters -
- Responding to critical safety calls
- Pilot Wire Failures.

Trouble Call EXCLUDES:

- The planned replacement of assets because of their condition and/or performance history (include in Asset Replacement);
- Any subsequent maintenance work identified and planned at the time of resolving the trouble call occurrence (include in Inspection and Maintenance); and
- Resolving failures on the DNO's SCADA and Telecontrol networks.
- The replacement of assets which are more than the minimum required to restore supply, unless there is a justified long term economic benefit for the additional replacement and it is more efficient to undertake this work at that time. This should be based on an assessment of fault history, condition, surroundings, and obsolescence etc.
- Treatment of submarine cable faults exceeding £200k where it is proposed to be treated as Asset Replacement should be separately agreed with Ofgem in writing.

Trouble Call - Asset Repairs Instigated by Trouble Calls (No unplanned incident)

Repair of power system voltage equipment that is instigated by a Trouble Call but is not defined as an unplanned incident for Quality of Service reporting purposes. This would include for example:

Refixing a loose LV overhead service bracket
Resolving a report of flickering lights.

Trouble call - Cut Out - No unplanned incident

Replacement of an LV service cut out that is instigated by a Trouble call occurrence.

Trouble call - Cut Out Fuses Only - No unplanned incident

Changing of a blown fuse in an LV service cut out that is instigated by a Trouble Call occurrence.

Trouble Call - Meters

Site visit where the matter requiring attention is on the metering equipment and therefore outside the responsibility of the DNO.

Trouble Call - Pilot Wire Failure

Resolution of failures of DNO owned pilot wires.

Trouble Call - Safety Critical Calls

Site visits undertaken by DNO staff in response to Trouble Call occurrences that are deemed to be safety critical. This would include for example:

Report of a substation door open;
Operation of a substation intruder alarm.

Trouble Call - Streetlights/Street Furniture/Unmetered Services

Repairs to DNO owned underground and overhead LV services associated with unmetered connections (i.e. streetlights, street furniture and other unmetered supplies). The making safe and subsequent permanent re-installation of a DNO owned service into street furniture that is knocked down in a road traffic accident.

Trouble Call EHV and 132kV Poles and Towers

Repair or replacement of a failed pole or steel structure.

Trouble Call Emergency Disconnections

For example, disconnections at the request of the emergency services.

Trouble Call HV pole mounted transformers (PMT)

Replacement of HV pole mounted transformers (PMT)

Trouble Call LV and HV Poles

Repair or replacement of a failed pole

Trouble Call LV mains, HV, EHV and 132kV overhead lines and underground cables

All overhead line and underground cable replacements including submarine cables, necessary as part of the minimum work required to restore the faulted piece of equipment back to pre-fault availability and, if applicable, the restoration of supply. The minimum work is defined as the minimum work that is feasible to undertake at that location given the "as-found" condition and any access constraints. For example, if the cable is wet and needs to be cut back to find a suitable location to make a joint that is expected to have normal life expectancy then this is minimum work required for that specific location. Likewise where there is an access constraint such as a road crossing that requires extending the cable replaced, this is also the minimum work required for that specific location. The minimum work should not be determined by the cost of the repair or the length of conductor or cable installed.

Trouble Call LV service failures (including service cut-outs)

Failure of LV service (including service cut-out)

EXCLUDES replacement of the complete service (main to cut-out) due to the "as found" condition and where this is a direct offset against a volume of planned service replacement.

Trouble Call LV, HV, EHV and 132kV plant (excluding PMT)

Repair or replacement of components within plant assets, necessary as part of the minimum work. In general any electrical asset not specifically named in the Asset RIGs is a component. For the avoidance of doubt fuses, fuse holders, winding repairs, tap changers, bushings, individual CB poles, CTs and VTs are components.

Trouble Call Occurrences (including Faults)

Are occurrences relating to loss of supply, distribution system abnormality or suspected distribution system abnormality that have been brought to a DNO's attention by:

Reports by third parties;
Reports by DNO employees or agents; and
The operation of alarms.

Trouble call occurrences are grouped into three generic categories:

Unplanned incidents on power system voltage equipment;
Occurrences on power system voltage equipment that are not defined as unplanned incidents for Quality of Service reporting purposes; and
Other occurrences that do not affect power system voltage equipment.

U

UG Cables (CONSAC)

Buried cables made from concentric aluminium cable (CONSAC)

UG cables installed

refers to the energisation of underground cables that have replaced the OHL removed.

Underground Cable (Repair & Maintenance)

This is the maintenance expenditure on cables (HV, EHV, 132kV) including diagnostic cable testing, e.g. partial discharge testing, sheath testing. This includes sheath repairs, repressurising cable or repairs to pressurising equipment. This excludes work on cable bridges and tunnels.

Underground cables

Buried cables. Underground power cables are often used in densely populated areas or where the use of overhead transmission lines is not suitable.

Underground cables - Inspections

This includes monitoring of pressurised cables and pressurising plant and equipment (HV, EHV, 132kV). This excludes cable testing and inspections of cable tunnels and bridges.

Underground services

Underground services are the cables used to distribute electricity from the mains network to individual customers or groups of customers.

Undergrounding

Is the process of replacing overhead power cables with buried electricity distribution cables.

Undergrounding Outside Designated Areas

Relates to the activity of undergrounding overhead lines outside designated areas undertaken in accordance with the funding mechanism described in the Electricity Distribution Price Control Final Proposals: Incentives and Obligations (December 2009 pages 47 - 49).

The activity volumes to be reported for Undergrounding Outside Designated Area are the circuit lengths of overhead lines located outside the designated area that are removed as part of projects undertaken in accordance with the the Undergrounding in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks funding mechanism.

Undergrounding Within Designated Areas

Relates to the activity of undergrounding overhead lines within designated areas undertaken in accordance with the funding mechanism described in the Electricity Distribution Price Control Final Proposals: Incentives and Obligations (December 2009 pages 47 - 49).

Units Consumed

Electricity consumed at substation (metered + unmetered) in MWh

Unmetered connections work

Within DPCR5 connections reporting, the following three activities constitute Unmetered connections work:

Work- Provision of exit points

Work- Transfer

This refers to occurrences of a service cable being transferred from one street lighting column/ equivalent to another by the party in the "connected for" column. Although the service cable is usually cut and replaced by a new cable to the new column, this service should be counted as 1 transfer rather than 1 disconnection and 1 reconnection.

Work- Disconnections

This refers to disconnections of service cables for each party in the "connected for" column. This quantity should NOT include any service cable disconnections provided as part of a service cable transfer.

Unmetered Local Authority

Refers to Unmetered connections activity [Connections to the main, Diversions and Disconnections] that is carried out for a Local Authority.

Unmetered Connections - Other (non-L.A. or PFI)

Refers to Unmetered connections activity [provision of new unmetered exit points, Diversions and Disconnections] which is carried out for neither a Local Authority nor a PFI scheme.

Examples: Lighting on Bus shelters, phone boxes, other street furniture.

Unmetered PFI

Refers to Unmetered connection work [provision of exit points, diversions and disconnections] which are carried out for neither a Local Authority, nor as part of a PFI scheme.

Unmetered services included in the quote

Where the quotation for a Connection project; DPCR5 or Connection project; DG includes any unmetered connection work. The number of unmetered connection works (provision of exit points, transfers and disconnections) should be recorded where applicable in table CN2 or CN3.

Unmitigated flooding risk at 31 March 2015 at forecast level of expenditure

The flooding risk, as defined in this glossary, for sites that will not be mitigated for flood damage before 1 April 2015, based on current forecasts and expenditure arrangements.

Unplanned incident on the distribution system

Any incident arising on the licensee's distribution system, where statutory notification³ has not been given to all customers affected at least 48 hours before the commencement of the earliest interruption (or such notice period of less than 48 hours where this has been agreed with the customer(s) involved).

³ Regulation 12 of the Electricity (Standards of Performance) Regulations 2005

Unrecoverable First Tier Project Expenditure

As defined in the LCN Governance Document, any Eligible First Tier Project Expenditure incurred in undertaking R&D activities, arising from a failure to conform to technical requirements or arising from an increase in payments associated with a reduction in standards of performance

Unregulated margin

The unrestrained margin [as allowed and defined in CRC12] which can be charged by the DNO over and above the total cost (direct and indirect costs) of completing the contestable sole use element of a connection placed on the customer quotation in order to recover a margin on this work.

Unregulated margin period

The period or periods during DPCR5 in which DNOs are permitted/ choose to apply the regulated margin as defined in CRC12.

Upgrading connection projects

Refer to connection projects that involve only the upgrading of existing exit points without the provision of new exit points. Within the RIGs, the upgrading of existing exit points must refer to projects that either;

1. Increase the capacity available to an existing exit point of the DNO network – these projects should be included in table CN2
2. Allowing an existing exit point to be able to feed a supply of electricity to a DNO network – these projects should be included in CN3

Uplift in cost of Element of connection that is Sole Use funded as a result of work identifiable as being undertaken solely to accommodate the installation of a DG

Where a demand connection project includes the installation of some post 2005 DG, this column must be completed with the total sole use costs that relate only to any specific fault level reinforcement carried out solely to accommodate the DG onto the DNO network. If the DNO is unable to identify these costs, the column should be left blank.

Additionally, where DNOs are able to accurately capture any other incremental costs incurred on the scheme as a result of the DG installation, these can be entered in this column. However, the DNOs should identify where they have included these costs in this column within their commentary and explain how they have calculated these costs in general terms and be able to demonstrate on request the process for each relevant project.

Up-skilling

All operational training (whether classroom based or on-the-job) where an existing employee's skill level is increased in order to undertake activities requiring a higher skill level or to undertake activities requiring a different skill set (eg multi skilling or redeployment) or the undertake activities via more efficient/ effective processes (where this impacts upon those roles mentioned under "workforce renewal" section).

Does not cover, for example, routine operational refreshers and safety briefings, non-operational training courses eg MS Excel, training for CPD purposes once qualified as eg accountant.

Use of System (UoS) charges

Charges paid by generators and demand customers, usually via suppliers, for the use of the distribution network.

Use of system bad debts

A bad debt arising specially for use of system charges.

Use of system capex for DG

Means that amount of Total Capex for DG that is not remunerated through Connection Charges payable to the licensee exclusive of the incremental costs in excess of the high-cost project threshold (as set out in the licensee's connection charging methodology in place on or after 1 April 2010).

V

Vehicles

The cost of vehicles recorded as non operational capital fixed assets.

Vehicles (Non-Operational Assets)

Expenditure on new and replacement vehicles which are not system assets.

INCLUDES

Mobile plant and generators

Purchase of the commercial vehicle fleet and mobile plant utilised by the DNO or any other related party for the purposes of providing services to the DNO

EXCLUDES

Company cars (except where included under the labour cost).

Vehicles & Transport

The activity of managing, operating and maintaining the commercial vehicle fleet and mobile plant utilised by the DNO or any other related party for the purposes of providing services to the DNO.

INCLUDES

- Lease costs associated with the vehicle fleet and mobile plant;
- Maintenance costs of the vehicle fleet and mobile plant, including mobile generation;
- Cost of accident repairs to distribution business's own vehicles whether covered by insurance or not and the cost recovery where covered by insurance;
- Fuel costs of the vehicle fleet and mobile plant.

EXCLUDES

- Direct field staff time spent on utilising the vehicles for a direct cost activity (include under Direct Activities);
- IT and property costs associated with vehicle management;
- Purchase of vehicles, mobile plant and equipment (include as Non-operational New and Replacement Assets);
- Cost of providing company cars to employees which are benefits in kind (include as labour cost under the relevant activity of that employee).

Vertical clearance

The vertical distance between an overhead line, the ground or a building or structure.

Vesting asset lives

Being the number of years over which vesting assets are depreciated in rolling forward the RAV.

Vesting assets

Assets included in the RAV at the vesting date.

Visual Amenity

Is the activity of resiting or modifying of assets in order to reduce their visual impact on the landscape. The Visual Amenity activity relates to works that do not fall within

the remit of the DPCR5 logging up scheme for undergrounding overhead lines in Designated Areas. The Visual Amenity activity would include, for example, the undergrounding of overhead lines or replacing LV open wire overhead lines with LV ABC lines where the driver for the activity is reducing visual impact. The Visual Amenity activity does not include any works undertaken as a consequence of wilful interference with the appearance of DNOs' assets, for example graffiti on substations.

W

Waste incineration (not CHP)

A category of DG. This is electricity generation from burning waste, but not including combined heat and power plants.

Wayleaves

Access to property granted by a landowner including provision for constructing, retaining, using and maintaining an overhead line or underground cable.

Wayleaves (inc. Easements/Servitudes)

Access to property granted by a landowner for a consideration.

Wayleaves - Access to property granted by a landowner for up to one year

Easements/Servitudes - An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use of that land over an unrestricted time. Easements (England & Wales), Servitude (Scotland).

For the purposes of the Cost and Revenue RIGs, also includes Substation Rents.

Wayleaves and Easements/Servitudes Admin Costs

Obtaining, managing and administering Wayleave, substation rents, easements and servitudes

- Negotiating new Wayleaves;
- Managing Wayleave terminations;
- Administration of existing Wayleaves including the preparation of payments;
- Negotiation conversions from Wayleave arrangements to permanent easement/Servitudes, substation rents and Wayleave payments

Wayleaves Payments

Annual payments made in advance to the owner and/or occupier to cover the financial impact of having equipment on their land.

Wheeled units imported

The activity and costs of the importation of units of electricity conveyed on the licensee's distribution system within the licensee's distribution services area but not consumed within the licensee's distribution services area.

Work Management

This includes;

- decision making of work required on the network
- the issue and administration of instructions to carry out work on network assets
- the maintenance of records of work done.

Work Planning, Budgeting, Allocation and Control

Monitoring delivery of major works

- Monitoring fault activity;
- Monitoring budgets of Inspections and maintenance, faults and major works;
- Setting and agreeing performance targets, monitoring actual performance;
- Reporting and analysis of Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs").

Line management of staff undertaking direct activity work

- Standards of performance, disciplinary and sickness absence procedures;
- Monitoring absence, back-to-work-interviews and welfare visits;
- Establishing day to day work plans;
- Managing the allocation tasks to achieve the delivery of operational and capital plans;
- Monitoring the achievement of work jobs;
- Managing budget;
- Ensuring work activity adheres to company technical and health & safety requirements.

Mobile generation Management

- Managing the use of mobile generation
- Managing and scheduling the maintenance of mobile generation

Operational Performance management

- Health and Safety checks on work and personnel
- Compliance checks on staff and contractors work carried out
- Site safety inspections
- Providing safety advice to cable contractors and others (to help prevent damage)
- Investigation, report and corrective action following an accident or environmental incident

- Authorisation of team members for operational and non operational duties
- Operational safety checks

Workforce Renewal

Workforce renewal involves the recruitment of training of new staff and upskilling of existing staff to replace leavers from the operational workforce (roles meeting definitions of "craftsperson", "engineers" and "non-engineering roles". It includes learner costs associated with both classroom and new recruits and upskilling. It includes trainer and course material costs associated with classroom training. It also includes training centre and training admin costs associated with new recruits and upskilling. It includes the recruitment costs associated with operational trainers.

Works required by an alteration of premises

As defined in ES3 of Appendix 1 to Charge Restriction Condition 15 of the electricity distribution licence (Services treated as Excluded Services)

Worst Served Customers (WSC)

Customers experiencing on average at least five higher voltage unplanned interruptions per year over a three year period, i.e. 15 or more over three years. Additional requirement for a minimum of three higher voltage unplanned interruptions in each year.

WSC Schemes

Schemes undertaken in accordance with the funding mechanism described in the Electricity Distribution Price Control Final Proposals: Incentives and Obligations, where the primary aim is provision of a 25 per cent reduction in the average number of higher voltage interruptions for worst served customers - measured over full three full reporting years post expenditure.

X

Y

Z

Zero margin period

Refers to the period or periods within DPCR5 that a DNO is unable to retain any margin on connections work.

Numerical

132kV as highest voltage worked on

All DPCR4 connection jobs where 132kV is the highest voltage of the assets being worked on.

132kV end connections involving 132kV work

A demand connection at 132kV level where the only voltage of the assets involved in providing such connection, and any associated works, is 132 kV.

132kV metered DPCR4 demand connection

Demand connections metered at 132kV with a quotation offered date prior to the date on which the DNO has the relevant systems and processes in place to provide the level of detailed reporting required to earn regulated margin on contestable sole use element of relevant market segments.

2. Asset register definitions

LV main (OHL) conductor

Open wire or covered conductor (ABC etc.) associated with LV overhead lines that supply more than 4 customers. This excludes services.

LV service (OHL)

A LV overhead line which connects either a street electrical fixture, or no more than four consumers' installations in adjacent buildings, to an overhead main.

LV Poles

Support for LV overhead line constructed of wood, concrete, or steel (includes small footprint steel masts).

LV Main (UG Consac)

A specific construction of 3 phase LV underground cable utilising paper insulation and a concentric aluminium neutral/ earth sheath.
This excludes any other cables design and services.

LV Main (UG Plastic)

Underground cable designs utilising plastic insulation (typically PVC) (e.g. Waveform etc).
This excludes any other cable designs and services.

LV Main (UG Paper)

Underground cable designs utilising paper insulation (e.g. PILC etc)
This excludes any other cables designs and services.

Rising and Lateral Mains

Individual DNO owned 3 phase cable or busbar, not laid in the ground, which runs within or attached to the outside of a multiple occupancy building for;

- More than 3m vertically, or
- More than 3m horizontally,

- and to which a number of individual services are connected, usually via a distribution board.

(This excludes undereaves or mural wiring.)

LV service (UG)

An underground cable which connects either a street electrical fixture, or no more than four consumers' installations in adjacent buildings, to an LV Underground Main.

LV service associated with RLM

An LV service which connects an individual property to a Rising or Lateral Main.

LV service associated with RLM - Inspection

This refers to the identification and inspection of properties, each with a service (or looped service) connected to a rising main or lateral, within multi-occupancy buildings for which the company accepts asset management responsibility.

LV circuit breaker

All non-integral Ground mounted Circuit Breakers (both indoor and outdoor) free-standing or part of an LV pillar. This includes LV circuit breakers which terminate large LV services.

LV Pillar (ID)

A free standing or transformer mounted LV cable connection pillar with busbars, circuit protection and isolation facilities located indoors.

LV Pillar (OD)

A free standing or transformer mounted LV cable connection pillar with busbars, circuit protection and isolation facilities located outdoors within or adjacent to a substation and connected directly to the substation distribution transformer.

LV board (WM)

Wall-mounted distribution boards within indoor substations with open type assembly usually used for live withdrawal/insertion of fuse-links.
Excludes

LV UGB & LV Pillars (OD Street Located) - Inspections

A category of assets that relates to both LV UGB and LV Pillars (OD Street Located), where:

- LV UGB is defined as an underground LV cable marshalling point with the facilities for the insertion and removal of links;
- LV Pillar (OD Street Located) is a free standing LV cable connection pillar with busbars, circuit protection and isolation facilities located outdoors remotely from an HV/LV substation

Cut Out (Metered)

A cut out which is associated with a metered LV service connection.#

LV board (X-type network) (WM)

Wall-mounted distribution boards with open type assembly usually used for live withdrawal/insertion of fuse-links. Used on interconnected networks with unit type protection.

6.6/11 kV OHL (Conventional Conductor)

6.6 kV or 11 kV Overhead Line with Open Wire Construction
Includes - All forms of open wire construction. Depending on how data are extracted from the DNOs' asset registers this may also include short spans of covered conductor (as required for reasons of safety) which form part of a line of otherwise conventional open construction.

6.6/11 kV OHL (BLX or similar Conductor)

6.6 kV or 11 kV Overhead Line with covered conductor.
Includes - All forms of covered construction for example lines constructed to ENA TS 43-121 i.e. single circuit overhead lines of compact covered construction on wood poles for use at high voltage (e.g. BLX).

20 kV OHL (Conventional Conductor)

20 kV Overhead Line Conductor - Open Wire Construction
Includes - All forms of open wire construction. Depending on how data are extracted from the DNOs' asset registers this may also include short spans of covered conductor (as required for reasons of safety) which form part of a line of otherwise conventional open construction.

20 kV OHL (BLX or similar Conductor)

20 kV Overhead Line Conductor – Covered Construction

Includes – All forms of covered construction for example lines constructed to ENA TS 43-121 i.e. single circuit overhead lines of compact covered construction on wood poles for use at high voltage(e.g. BLX).

6.6/11 kV Poles

6.6 kV or 11kV Overhead Line Pole

Includes supports constructed of wood, concrete or steel (both single and double circuits)

20 kV Poles

6.6 kV or 11kV Overhead Line Pole

Includes supports constructed of wood, concrete or steel (both single and double circuits)

6.6/11 kV UG cable

6.6/11 kV Underground Cable

Includes – All design types of Underground Cable

20 kV UG cable

20 kV Underground Cable

Includes – All design types of Underground Cable

HV Sub cables

HV cable which is placed below the surface of the water and laid on or under the sea bed or the bed of a river or estuary whether or not designed for this purpose.

6.6/11 kV CB (PM)

6.6 or 11 kV Circuit Breaker (Pole Mounted)

Includes – All Pole mounted Circuit Breakers and Auto Reclosers.

6.6/11 kV CB (GM) Primary

Includes – All Ground mounted Circuit Breakers (both indoor and outdoor) which form the switchboard associated with a 132kV/HV or EHV/HV transforming substation. For example a circuit breaker switchboard comprising two transformer incomers, a bus-section and a number of feeder circuit breakers.

6.6/11 kV CB (GM) Secondary

6.6 or 11 kV Circuit Breaker (Ground Mounted)

Includes – All Ground mounted Circuit Breakers (both indoor and outdoor) which do not form part of a 132kV/HV or EHV/HV transforming substation switchboard.

6.6/11 kV Switch (PM)

Includes – 6.6 and 11 kV pole mounted switches that contain an insulation medium other than air.

Excludes - Air break isolators, line sectionalisers, links, fuses and other pole mounted plant insulated only by air.

6.6/11kV Switchgear - Other (PM)

6.6 and 11 kV pole mounted switches that have only air as an insulation medium.

Includes - Air break isolators, line sectionalisers, links, fuses and other pole mounted plant insulated only by air.

6.6/11 kV Switch (GM)

Ground Mounted 11/6.6kV Switches & Fuse Switches (both indoor and outdoor) that do not form part of a Ring Main Unit.

6.6/11 kV RMU

A 6.6/11kV Ring Main Unit generally used on radial or interconnected networks, consisting of two switches to control the feeder circuit and a switchfuse or circuit breaker to control a Tee off connection such as a circuit or transformer.

6.6/11 kV X-type RMU

A 6.6/11kV Ring Main Unit generally used on interconnected networks with unit type protection, consisting of two switches, one of which controls a transformer and one of which controls a feeder circuit, and a circuit breaker to control the second feeder circuit.

20 kV CB (PM)

20 kV Circuit Breaker (Pole Mounted)

Includes – All Pole mounted Circuit Breakers and Auto Reclosers

20KV CB (GM) Primary

20 kV Circuit Breaker (Ground Mounted)

Includes – All Ground mounted Circuits Breakers (both indoor and outdoor) which form the switchboard associated with a 132kV/HV or EHV/HV transforming substation. For example a circuit breaker switchboard comprising two transformer incomers, a bus-section and a number of feeder circuit breakers.

20 kV CB (GM) Secondary

20 kV Circuit Breaker (Ground Mounted)

Includes – All Ground mounted Circuit Breakers (both indoor and outdoor) which do not form part of a 132kV/HV or EHV/HV transforming substation switchboard.

20 kV Switch (PM)

Includes – 20kV pole mounted switches that contain an insulation medium other than air.

Excludes - Air break isolators, line sectionalisers, links, fuses and other pole mounted plant insulated only by air.

20kV Switchgear - Other (PM)

20kV pole mounted switches that have only air as an insulation medium.

Includes - Air break isolators, line sectionalisers, links, fuses and other pole mounted plant insulated only by air & Automatic Sectionalising Links'

20 kV Switch (GM)

Ground Mounted 20kV Switches & Fuse Switches (both indoor and outdoor) that do not form part of a Ring Main Unit.

20 kV RMU

A 20kV Ring Main Unit generally used on radial or interconnected networks, consisting of two switches to control the feeder circuits and a switchfuse or circuit breaker to control a Tee Off connection such as a circuit or transformer.

6.6/11 kV Transformer (PM)

Pole Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 6.6 or 11 kV
Includes – 6.6 and 11 kV reactors & regulators

6.6/11 kV Transformer (GM)

Ground Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 6.6 or 11 kV
Includes – 6.6 and 11 kV reactors & regulators

20 kV Transformer (PM)

Pole Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 20 kV
Includes – 20 kV reactors & regulators

20 kV Transformer (GM)

Ground Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 20 kV
Includes – 20 kV reactors & regulators

Batteries at GM HV Substations

A re-chargeable battery, together with its associated charger, comprising a number of individual cells which is used to provide power to operate switchgear and protective equipment at an 11kV Ground Mounted Distribution Substation

33kV OHL (Pole Line) conductor

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Overhead Line Conductor – Pole Line
Includes – All conductor strung on poles, single and double circuits, open wire and covered conductor
Excludes - Conductor strung on a Tower Line

33kV Pole

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Overhead Line Pole
Includes poles constructed of Wood or concrete and small footprint steel masts (both single and double circuits)
Excludes – Steel lattice towers

66kV OHL (Pole Line) Conductor

66 kV Overhead Line Conductor – Pole Line

Includes – All conductor string on poles, single and double circuits, open wire and covered conductor

Excludes - Conductor strung on a Tower Line

66kV Pole

66 kV Overhead Line Pole

Includes poles constructed of wood or concrete and small footprint steel masts (both single and double circuits)

Excludes – Steel lattice towers

33kV OHL (Tower Line) conductor

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Overhead Line Conductor – Tower Line

Includes – All conductor strung on towers, single and double circuits

Excludes - Conductor strung on a Pole Line

33kV Tower

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Overhead line tower

Includes - Steel lattice towers

Excludes - Small footprint steel masts

33kV fittings

Includes insulators and fittings. Measured per set *ie one per circuit per tower).

66 kV OHL (Tower Line) Conductor

Includes – All conductor strung on towers, single and double circuits

Excludes - Conductor strung on a Pole Line

66kV Tower

66 kV Overhead line tower

Includes - Steel lattice towers

Excludes - Small footprint steel masts

66kV Fittings

Includes insulators and fittings. Measured per set *ie one per circuit per tower).

33kV UG cable (Non Pressurised)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Underground non pressured assisted cables
Includes – plastic, paper insulated cables. Excludes pressured assisted designs

33kV UG cable (Oil)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Underground pressured assisted oil filled cable
Excludes non pressured assisted designs and gas filled Cables

33kV UG cable (Gas)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Underground pressured assisted gas filled cable
Excludes non pressured assisted designs and oil filled cables

66kV UG Cable (Non Pressurised)

66 kV Underground non pressured assisted cables
Includes – XLPE, EPR and paper insulated cables. Excludes pressured assisted designs

66kV UG Cable (Oil)

66kV Underground pressured assisted oil filled cable
Excludes non pressured assisted designs and gas filled Cables

66kV UG Cable (Gas)

66kV Underground pressured assisted gas filled cable
Excludes non pressured assisted designs and oil filled cables

EHV Sub Cable

EHV cable which is placed below the surface of the water and laid on or under the sea bed or the bed of a river or estuary whether or not designed for this purpose.

33kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (ID)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker, with air insulated busbars, situated indoors

Includes - All CB designs (Air-insulated)

Excludes - CB that form part of a RMU

33kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (OD)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated outdoor.

Includes - All CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation.

Excludes - CB that form part of a RMU

33kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (ID)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated indoors

Includes - All CB designs with any arc extinction media having SF6 gas (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor.

Excludes - CB that form part of a RMU

33kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (OD)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated outdoor

Includes - All CB designs with any arc extinction media having SF6 gas (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor.

Excludes - CB that form part of a RMU

33kV Switch (GM)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Switch (Ground Mounted)

Includes All indoor and outdoor Ground Mounted Switches & Fuse Switches

33kV Switchgear - Other

Includes - All other switchgear e.g. disconnectors, fault throwers, earthing switches, fuses

Excludes – Circuit breakers, Switches and RMUs

Any isolators and earth switches that are integral to a circuit breaker, switch, RMU should not be counted as separate items of switchgear.

33kV Switch (PM)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Switch (Pole Mounted)

Includes – All Pole mounted Circuit Breakers, Switches and auto sectionalisers

33kV RMU

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ring Main Unit

66kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (ID)

66 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated indoors
Includes - All CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor

66kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (OD)

66 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated outdoors
Includes –
All CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated outdoor.

66kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (ID)

66 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated indoors
Includes – All CB designs with any arc extinction media having SF6 gas (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor.

66kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (OD)

66 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker situated outdoors
Includes –All CB designs with any arc extinction media having SF6 gas (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated outdoor.

66kV Switchgear - Other

Includes - All other switchgear e.g. Disconnectors, Fault throwers, Earthing switches, Fuses,

Excludes – Circuit breakers

Any isolators and earth switches that are integral to a circuit breaker should not be counted as separate items of switchgear.

33kV Transformer (PM)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Pole Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 33 kV (includes 22 and 25 kV)

Includes – 33 kV reactors & regulators
Excludes – All Auxiliary Transformers

33kV Transformer (GM)

33 kV (includes 22 & 25 kV) Ground Mounted Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of voltage of 33 kV (includes 22 and 25 kV)

Includes – 33 kV reactors & regulators
Excludes – All Auxiliary Transformers

66kV Transformer

Power Transformer (PM or GM) with a primary winding voltage of 66 kV

Includes – 66 kV reactors & regulators
Excludes – All Auxiliary Transformers

Batteries at 33 kV Substations

A re-chargeable battery, together with its associated charger, comprising a number of individual cells which is used to provide power to operate switchgear and protective equipment at a 33kV Primary Substation

Batteries at 66 kV Substations

A re-chargeable battery, together with its associated charger, comprising a number of individual cells which is used to provide power to operate switchgear and protective equipment at a 66kV Primary Substation

132kV OHL (Pole Line) Conductor

132 kV Overhead Line Conductor – Pole Line

Includes – All conductor strung on poles, single and double circuits, open wire and covered conductor

Excludes - Conductor strung on a Tower Line

132kV Pole

132 kV Overhead Line Pole

Includes poles constructed of Wood or concrete and small footprint steel masts (both single and double circuits)

Excludes – towers

132kV OHL (Tower Line) Conductor

132 kV Overhead Line Conductor – Tower Line

Includes – All conductor strung on towers, single and double circuits

Excludes - Conductor strung on a Pole Line

132kV Tower

132 kV Overhead Line Tower

Includes - Steel lattice towers

Excludes - Small footprint steel masts

132kV Fittings

Includes 132kV OHL insulators and fittings. Measured per set *(ie one per circuit per tower).

132kV UG Cable (Non Pressurised)

132 kV Underground Cable (Non Pressurised)

Includes - all non pressure assisted cables (e.g. XLPE, EPR or paper insulated cables).

132kV UG Cable (Oil)

132 kV Underground Cable (Oil Filled)

Includes – All pressure assisted Oil Filled Cables.

132kV UG Cable (Gas)

132 kV Under Ground Cable (Gas Filled)

Includes – All pressure assisted Gas Filled Cables.

132kV Sub cable

132kV cable which is placed below the surface of the water and laid on or under the sea bed or the bed of a river or estuary whether or not designed for this purpose.

132kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (ID)

132 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker

Includes - all CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor.

132kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars) (OD)

132 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker

Includes - all CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated outdoor.

132kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (ID)

132 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker

Includes - all CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated indoor.

132kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars) (OD)

132 kV Ground Mounted Circuit Breaker

Includes - all CB designs with any arc extinction media having air (or equivalent) busbar insulation situated outdoor.

132kV Switchgear - Other

Includes - Disconnectors, Earthing Switches and Fault throwers

Excludes - Circuit Breakers

Any isolators and earth switches that are integral to a circuit breaker should not be counted as separate items of switchgear.

132kV Transformer

Power Transformer with a primary winding voltage of 132 kV

Includes - 132 kV reactors & regulators

Excludes - All Auxiliary Transformers earthing transformers and arc suppression coils.

Batteries at 132 kV Substations

A re-chargeable battery, together with its associated charger, comprising a number of individual cells which is used to provide power to operate switchgear and protective equipment at a 132kV Primary Substation

LV Fuses (PM)

Low voltage fuses which are pole mounted.

LV Fuses (GM) (TM)

Low voltage fuses which are ground mounted or tower mounted.

Switching points with remote control/automation facility

HV circuit breakers and switches which can be operated by means of remote control or automated equipment. This may be effected by the fitting of powered actuators and SCADA to existing an switching point, in which case the CB or switch asset volume would be unchanged, but the count of switching points with remote control/automation facility would increase.

This excludes autoreclose facilities.

The types of switching points are:

- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV CB (GM) Primary
- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV CB (GM) Distribution
- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV RMU (including X-type)
- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV CB (PM)
- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV Switch (PM)
- 6.6/11 kV and 20kV Switch (GM)

GM Substations with batteries

See Substation

GM Substations without batteries

See Substation

GM Indoor substation

See Substation

GM Outdoor substation

See Substation

GM Mixed substation

See Substation

GM Third party substation

See Substation

Cable tunnels (DNO owned)

A tunnel (accessible by personnel) either underground or contained within an existing structure, containing power cables and/or pilot cables external to substation sites.

Includes access, security, drainage, lighting, ventilation, fire protection, communications

Cable bridges (DNO owned)

An above-ground structure which carries power cables and/or pilot cables external to substation sites which is owned and operated by the DNO

Includes access, security, fire protection, purpose-built free-standing structures and structures attached to or part of third party assets e.g. road and rail bridges.

Decommissioned cable - Pressurised

This refers to a UG cable (Gas) or UG cable (Oil) that has been de-energised and disconnected from the network.

Such cable may be kept pressurised if there is a foreseeable re-use, but normally it is de-pressurised, drained and flushed (in the case of oil cable) and capped.

Decommissioned cable has not been physically removed from the environment, and it remains an asset management liability due to its potential to cause harm to the environment if residual oil escapes from the cable.

Insulated Conductor

An overhead conductor covered with insulating material which will prevent danger in the event of accidental contact with other objects and is deemed safe to touch.

Diversions

The raising or rerouting of a circuit or repositioning of plant.

ESQCR

Where the prime driver for network investment is to comply with the Electricity Supply Quality & Continuity Regulations (2002) (as amended) regulations 17 and 18.

ESQCR Other

Any other actions taken to remove an ESQCR non-compliance not included specifically within table CV2

Rebuild

The reconstruction of an existing network asset.

Shrouding

This refers to the covering of the conductor with permanent plastic ducting to prevent contact with conductors in order to achieve compliance with ESQCR.

Undergrounding

Is the process of replacing overhead power cables with buried electricity distribution cables.

Derogation

A derogation is either a complete or partial revocation of a DNO's licence requirement that can be granted by the Authority subject to such conditions and for such periods as the Authority may consider appropriate.

As Part of Other Planned Work

Resolution of an ESQCR non-compliance achieved as a by-products of work undertaken for other reasons.

Appendix G1 - Additional Guidance to Differentiate Asset Replacement and Trouble Call Occurrences

Introduction

The following guidance has been devised to ensure consistency of reporting across the DNOs resulting from the review of cost reporting undertaken in 2007.

These rules apply only to the allocation of costs incurred at the time of the initial repair that results in a permanent restoration (or what could be considered a permanent restoration) of the equipment back to its former availability and, if applicable, the restoration of supply.

When, following the above, an assessment is made of the condition of the asset that failed and/or other associated assets which results in a planned replacement of the asset(s) these costs should be reported as Asset Replacement.

LV Services and service cut-outs

All costs associated with LV service failures (including service cut-outs) are to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences, except where the complete service (main to cut-out) is replaced due to the "as found" condition and where this is a direct offset against a volume of planned service replacement. Adequate processes and documentation must be in place to clearly demonstrate that the replaced volume of faulted service(s) is captured within, but without increasing, an approved planned programme of LV condition based service replacement.

LV mains, HV, EHV and 132kV overhead lines and underground cables

The cost of all overhead line and underground cable replacements including submarine cables, necessary as part of the minimum work required to restore the faulted piece of equipment back to pre-fault availability and, if applicable, the restoration of supply are to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences.

The minimum work is defined as the minimum work that is feasible to undertake at that location given the "as-found" condition and any access constraints. For example, if the cable is wet and needs to be cut back to find a suitable location to make a joint that is expected to have normal life expediency then this is minimum work required for that specific location. Likewise where there is an access constraint such as a road crossing that requires extending the cable replaced, this is also the minimum work required for that specific location. The minimum work should not be determined by the cost of the repair or the length of conductor or cable installed.

The costs of assets replaced which are more than the minimum required to restore supply are to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences unless there is a justified long term economic benefit for the additional replacement and it is more efficient to undertake this work at that time. This should be based on an assessment of fault history, condition, surroundings, and obsolescence etc. It would be expected in the

majority of these cases there would be an existing sanctioned program (and related policy) of Asset Replacement related to that particular asset.

Costs can only be allocated to Asset Replacement where it can be shown there is a process for categorisation based on the scope of the work undertaken which should not be based on the cost of the repair or the length of conductor or cable installed. Treatment of submarine cable faults exceeding £200k where it is proposed to be treated as Asset Replacement should be separately agreed with Ofgem in writing.

LV and HV Poles

The cost of repairing or replacing a failed pole is to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences. All decayed poles identified and replaced during or subsequent to Trouble Call Occurrences which were not the prime cause of the occurrence are to be reported as Asset Replacement.

EHV and 132kV Poles and Towers

If a wood/concrete pole or steel structure requires corrective works following a Trouble Call Occurrence, the cost are to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences. The costs of replacing a whole wood/concrete pole or steel structure are to be reported as Asset Replacement.

LV, HV, EHV and 132kV plant (excluding PMT)

The cost of replacement or repair of components within plant assets, necessary as part of the minimum work required to permanently restore the item of plant to pre Trouble Call Occurrence availability are to be treated as Trouble Call Occurrences. For the avoidance of doubt fuses, fuse holders, winding repairs, tap changers, bushings, individual CB poles, CTs and VTs are components. In general any electrical asset not specifically named in the Asset RIGs is a component.

Except for HV pole mounted transformers (PMT) which are to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences, the cost of replacing whole plant items following such an occurrence (whether it is the whole asset or a number of its components that have failed requiring replacement of the whole item of plant) is to be reported as Asset Replacement. In general plant items are only those assets specifically named and captured in the Asset RIGs.

HV PMT

HV pole mounted transformers (PMT) are always to be reported as Trouble Call Occurrences.