North American Energy Standards Board

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ADDITIONAL STANDARDS

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NAESB WGQ Member Companies for donating significant staff time to coordinate the publication of the ANSI ASC X12 guidelines.

FORESIGHT CORPORATION
For software used to develop the ANSI ASC X12 transaction sets.

NAESB WGQ SUBCOMMITTEES
For support and materials describing the business practices, related data sets, data set organization, data elements and data element formats, implementation guides and mapping.

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INTRODUCTION

The North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) is a voluntary non-profit organization comprised of members from all aspects of the greater gas industry. NAESB Wholesale Gas Quadrant (WGQ) Standards are a product of the North American Energy Standards Board. The NAESB mission is to take the lead in developing and implementing standards across the industry to simplify and expand electronic communication, and to streamline business practices. This will lead to a seamless North American marketplace for natural gas, as recognized by its customers, the business community, industry participants and regulatory bodies.

The standards are written as 'minimums,' which industry participants are encouraged to exceed (if they are not doing so already) through provision of value-added services and customized arrangements. NAESB defines 'exceed the minimum standard' to mean surpassing the standards without negative impact on contracting and non-contracting parties.

All of the standards have been adopted in the realization that as the industry evolves and uses the standards, additional and amended NAESB WGQ standards will be necessary. Any industry participant seeking additional or amended standards (including principles, definitions, standards, data elements, process descriptions, technical implementation instructions) should submit a request to the NAESB office, detailing the change, so that the appropriate process may take place to amend the standards.

TAB 1 Version Notes
Contains a summary of changes to this version and all preceding versions.

TAB 2 Introduction
Provides a background statement about NAESB's Mission and the underlying concepts behind the design and use of this guide.

TAB 3 Executive Summary
Provides a brief outline of the industry business situation which is the basis for development of this guide.

TAB 4 Business Process & Practices
Provides a brief overview of the business process and the NAESB WGQ approved principles, definitions, standards and interpretations related to the business process covered by this guide.

TAB 5 Related Standards
Provides a reference to any related standards, including standards from other organizations, that were used in development of this set of standards or that relate to implementation of these NAESB WGQ standards.

TABS 6 and greater

Technical Implementation of Business Process
Provides an overview of the business process for the specific transaction set.

Sample Paper Transactions
Contains a sample paper document. This paper transaction contains all the mandatory and conditional data elements for this transaction set and the appropriate hierarchy of the elements. It generally does not contain any business conditional or sender's option data elements.

Data Dictionary
Provides definition of the standard data elements and the usage requirements for each element. Data Dictionaries contain elements and usage requirements for NAESB WGQ defined web sites (EBB/EDM), EDI files (EDI/EDM) and flat files (FF/EDM).

Code Values Dictionary
Provides a list of the codes, descriptions and their business definitions for NAESB data elements to which code values have been assigned.

EDI Tabs (one per Tab 6 and greater)

Data Element Cross-reference to ASC X12
Contains a hierarchical listing of the ASC X12 segments and the NAESB WGQ data elements contained in each segment. Each segment is listed along with all the data elements it contains. When multiple occurrences of the segment can occur and each occurrence can contain separate data elements, the segment will be listed for each set of data elements it can contain.

Sample ASC X12 Transactions
Provides users with a valid ASC X12 transaction(s) which can be created using this guide.

ASC X12 Transaction Set
Contains a hierarchical listing of the ANSI ASC X12 transaction segments and a description of each segment. The hierarchy section contains the list of the segments in the ANSI ASC X12 transaction that are used by NAESB WGQ. Each segment description provides both the ANSI ASC X12 standard information (such as segment and element names attributes) and the NAESB WGQ data element name and usage for both segments and elements.

Transaction Set Tables
When multiple NAESB WGQ data elements or element code values apply to a single ANSI ASC X12 element, NAESB WGQ has provided a table to depict each element, its usage and appropriate code values (where applicable).

Usage Requirements

All data elements in the Data Dictionary, Data Element Cross Reference to ASC X12, and ASC X12 Transaction Set and Transaction Set Tables indicate the usage of that element. The data element usage definitions according to NAESB WGQ Standard 1.2.2 are:

All trading partners should accept all NAESB WGQ standard data elements. Usage should be characterized as either mandatory, conditional, sender's option, business conditional, and mutually agreeable.

Mandatory (M) means the data element (information) must be supplied in the transaction. Conditional (C) means that the presence of data in a field is determined by the presence or lack of data in another field within the transmittal or related data sets.

Sender's option (SO) means that this element is optional for the sender to send and, if sent, the receiver should receive and process.

Business conditional (BC) means the data element is based on current variations in business practice. The business practice will be described herein, with an example. Over time, NAESB WGQ expects that as business practices are standardized, elements will move out of this category. Business Conditional elements which are not supported/required by the receiver will be acknowledged in the response document with a warning message code indicating that the data elements were ignored by the receiver. (In some instances, this category will be used for country-to-country issues. Annually, NAESB WGQ will consider whether any data element will continue to be categorized with this usage code.)

Mutually agreeable (MA) means that the data element is mutually agreed to between trading partners. It must be presented to NAESB WGQ for technical implementation. It does not, by its definition, create a NAESB WGQ standard business practice. Usage of this element in no way can be mandated for inclusion by either trading partner in order to achieve a level of service.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WGQ NAESB implementation guides are organized into five distinct areas of business activity: Nominations, Flowing Gas, Invoicing, EDM, and Capacity Release. Certain standards are in addition to these specific business activities. They could be topic specific, such as creditworthiness, or general in nature applying to multiple business activities. These types of standards have been grouped together in this Additional Standards implementation guide.

Creditworthiness:

This section includes standards which relate to the exchange of information, notification, and communication between parties during the creditworthiness evaluation process. Additional creditworthiness related standards can be found in the Capacity Release Related Standards Implementation Guide.

Additional Standards:

~~Service Requester~~ Storage Information (NAESB WGQ Standard 0.4.z1):

The Storage ~~Report~~ Information provides the service requesters with information related to its storage activities and / or balances.

BUSINESS PROCESS AND PRACTICES

A. Overview

Creditworthiness:

In the natural gas industry, transportation service providers provide services for requesting parties. As a part of the process for contracting for these services, the transportation service provider may need to request credit information from the service requester and initiates an exchange of communication between the parties. Additionally, the service requester, once determined to be non-creditworthy, may request credit re-evaluation by the transportation service provider.

~~Service Requester~~ Storage Information:
Transportation service providers may provide storage services to requesting parties. Depending on the service provided, gas may be injected, withdrawn, traded and / or transferred. The ~~Service Requester~~ Storage Information provides the service requester status of its storage activities or balances.

B. General Standards

Principles:

0.1.1 An entity is a person or organization with sufficient legal standing to enter into a contract or arrangement with another such person or organization (as such legal standing may be determined by those parties) for the purpose of conducting and/or coordinating natural gas transactions.

0.1.2 For NAESB WGQ purposes, there should be a unique entity common code for each entity name and there should be a unique entity name for each entity common code.

Standard:

0.3.1 Entity common codes should be “legal entities”, that is, Ultimate Location, Headquarters Location, and/or Single Location (in Dun & Bradstreet Corporation (“D&B”) terms). However, in the following situations, a Branch Location (in D&B terms) can also be an entity common code:

1. when the contracting party provides a D-U-N-S® Number at the Branch Location level; or
2. to accommodate accounting for an entity that is identified at the Branch Location level.

0.3.2 Parties should mutually agree to use the Transportation Service Provider’s proprietary entity code when the D-U-N-S® Number is not available.

C. Additional Standards

Creditworthiness:
Standards:

0.3.3 If the Transportation Service Provider (TSP) requests additional information to be used for credit evaluation after the initiation of service, the TSP, contemporaneous with the request, should provide its reason(s) for requesting the additional information to the

Service Requester (SR) and designate to whom the response should be sent. The TSP and the SR may mutually agree to waive the requirements of this standard.

0.3.4 Upon receipt of either an initial or follow-up request from the Transportation Service Provider (TSP) for information to be used for creditworthiness evaluation, the Service Requester's (SR) authorized representative(s) should acknowledge receipt of the TSP's request. The TSP and the SR may mutually agree to waive the requirements of this standard.

0.3.5 The Service Requester's (SR) authorized representative(s) should respond to the Transportation Service Provider's (TSP) request for credit information, as allowed by the TSP's tariff, on or before the due date specified in the request. The SR should provide all the credit information requested by the TSP or provide the reason(s) why any of the requested information was not provided.

0.3.6 Upon receipt from the Service Requester (SR) of all credit information provided pursuant to applicable NAESB WGQ standards, the Transportation Service Provider (TSP) should notify the SR's authorized representative(s) that it has received such information. The TSP and the SR may mutually agree to waive the requirements of this standard.

0.3.7 The Service Requester (SR) should designate up to two representatives who are authorized to receive notices regarding the SR's creditworthiness, including requests for additional information, pursuant to the applicable NAESB WGQ standards and should provide to the Transportation Service Provider (TSP) the Internet e-mail addresses of such representatives prior to the initiation of service. Written requests and responses should be provided via Internet E-mail, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. The obligation of the TSP to provide creditworthiness notifications is waived until the above requirement has been met. The SR should manage internal distribution of any creditworthiness notices that are received.

The TSP should designate, on its Internet website or in written notices to the SR, the Internet e-mail addresses of up to two representatives who are authorized to receive notices regarding the SRs' creditworthiness. The SR's obligation to provide confirmation of receipt is met by sending such confirmation to such representatives, and the TSP should manage internal distribution of any such confirmations.

0.3.8 At any time after the Service Requester (SR) is determined to be non-creditworthy by the Transportation Service Provider (TSP), the SR may initiate a creditworthiness re-evaluation by the TSP. As part of the SR's re-evaluation request, the SR should either update or confirm in writing the prior information provided to the TSP related to the SR's creditworthiness. Such update should include any event(s) that the SR believes could lead to a material change in the SR's creditworthiness.

0.3.9 After a Transportation Service Provider's (TSP) receipt of a Service Requester's (SR) request for re-evaluation, including all required information pursuant to NAESB WGQ Standard 0.3.8 ("SR's Request"), within five (5) Business Days, the TSP should provide a written response to the SR's Request. Such written response should include either a determination of creditworthiness status, clearly stating the reason(s) for the TSP's decision, or an explanation supporting a future date by which a re-evaluation determination will be made. In no event should such re-evaluation determination exceed twenty (20) Business Days from the date of the receipt of the SR's Request unless specified in the TSP's tariff or if the parties mutually agree to some later date.

0.3.10 In complying with the creditworthiness related notifications pursuant to the applicable NAESB WGQ standards, the Service Requester(s) and the Transportation Service Provider may mutually agree to other forms of communication in lieu of Internet E-mail notification.

RELATED STANDARDS

Common Codes

A decision made in 1993 by a FERC-established standards development group (EBB Working Group 5) resulted in a location coding system which cross-references proprietary point codes to a common industry-supported location code. This common location code, called the GRID Code, was developed based on the American Petroleum Institute (API) well code model. The FERC, in Order 563-A, directed the industry to establish any necessary relationships and to proceed with the implementation of the GRID Code. To achieve this implementation, in August 1994 trade associations representing three segments of the natural gas industry entered into an agreement with Petroleum Information Corporation (PI) to develop and maintain the PI *GRID*™ Common Code database. As GISB prepared standards for capacity release (July 1995) and nominations (September 1995), GISB fully endorsed the use of the PI *GRID*™ common codes.

However, after extensive consideration by GISB's Common Code Subcommittee, GISB adopted, on September 30, 1996, a new Common Code for Gas Transaction Points, the NAESB WGQ/PI Data Reference Number (generally referred to as "DRN"). The DRN is a one-to-nine digit, non-intelligent number also assigned by IHS (successor to PI), which has a one-to-one relationship with the PI *GRID*™ Code. For more information, access the NAESB Web Page at www.naesb.org.

In keeping with the trends in other industries involved with EDI, EBB Working Group 5 recommended the acceptance of the D-U-N-S®[1] Number as a common company identifier. This recommendation was also adopted in FERC Order 563-A. The D-U-N-S® Number is assigned to companies by the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation (D&B). Similarly, as GISB prepared standards for capacity release (July 1995) and nominations (September 1995), GISB fully endorsed the use of the D-U-N-S® Number common code.

For NAESB WGQ Common Code purposes, an entity will use one and only one D-U-N-S® Number. Entity common codes should be "legal entities," that is, Ultimate Location, Headquarters Location, and/or Single Location (in Dun & Bradstreet Corporation ("D&B") terms). However, in the following situations, a Branch Location (in D&B terms) can also be an entity common code: 1. When the contracting party provides a D-U-N-S® Number at the Branch Location level; or 2. to accommodate accounting for an entity that is identified at the Branch Location level. Since D&B offers customers the option of carrying more than one D-U-N-S® Number per entity, please refer to NAESB's Web Page at www.naesb.org for directions on determining the one and only one D-U-N-S® Number constituting the NAESB WGQ Entity Common Code.

In the datasets, an asterisk by a data element means that it is a "common code," so the field will reflect the industry-supported common code for location or company. In the event that a common code is not available for a company, parties should mutually agree to use the Transportation Service Provider's proprietary code for that company.

NAESB WGQ Electronic Data Interchange Trading Partner Agreement

In 1998, GISB adopted Standard 6.3.3, the NAESB WGQ Electronic Data Interchange Trading Partner Agreement (TPA) for exchange of data within the gas industry. The NAESB WGQ TPA defines the relationship of the sender and receiver of NAESB WGQ Standard ASC X12 documents. This agreement represents a complete set of balanced terms which a company should accept

1 D-U-N-S® is a registered trademark of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

whether it is sender or receiver of electronic documents. It has established all the data items necessary to exchange electronic documents in a step by step, fill in the blank model form. The use of the TPA minimizes preparation, negotiation and review time. This will allow more time for implementation of electronic commerce. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the NAESB office or may be downloaded from the NAESB home page at www.naesb.org.

Party Roles

In all of the transaction sets, there are multiple parties that may be involved in the transaction. There are the Transportation Service Provider (a.k.a. Pipeline or Transporter), the Service Requester (a.k.a. Shipper), Service Requester Agent (a.k.a. Shipper's Agent) and Third Party Service Provider (a.k.a. Third Party Agent). It is important to distinguish between the role of the Service Requester Agent and the Third Party Service Provider.

The Service Requester Agent is the party contractually authorized by the Service Requester to submit business transactions to the Transportation Service Provider on behalf of the Service Requester for a service requester contract. Once the Service Requester Agent is contractually authorized, the agent becomes the Service Requester for subsequent business transactions unless and until the agency relationship is terminated.

The Third Party Service Provider is the communications agent that the Service Requester or Service Requester Agent may subscribe to in order to send and receive transactions with the Transportation Service Provider.

It is possible that a single entity may, at times, provide the role of a Service Requester Agent for one party while providing the role of Third Party Service Provider for another party. Likewise, a single entity could be both Service Requester Agent and Third Party Service Provider for a single party.

In EDI implementation, the party that is authorized to send and receive transactions will be the party identified in the transmission envelope (ISA Header Segment). If the sending party is a Service Requester, Service Requester Agent or Third Party Service Provider, their appropriate identifiers will appear here. In all cases, the Transportation Service Provider, Service Requester and Service Requester Agent (if applicable) will be identified in the body of the transaction (N1 Name Segment).

ANSI ASC X12 Standards

The NAESB WGQ standards reflect an industry utilization of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ASC X12 standards maintained by the Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc. (DISA). The technical implementation documents included in this manual reflect the NAESB WGQ subset of the ANSI ASC X12 standards versions. It is recommended that any industry participant who wishes to utilize the ANSI ASC X12 standards should also have a copy of the ANSI ASC X12 Standards Reference document for a full understanding of the X12 requirements. NAESB members may purchase an ANSI reference document through NAESB by contacting the NAESB office. Non-NAESB industry participants may purchase the reference document by contacting:

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As a member of ANSI, NAESB WGQ will utilize the ANSI ASC X12 standards and remain in full compliance. In all standards, occasions arise where the standard does not fully meet a need. NAESB WGQ recognizes this and will add interim usages and code values when required. When NAESB WGQ utilizes an interim solution, NAESB WGQ will apply to ANSI and the appropriate ANSI organizations for acceptance of the interim solution. ANSI's final solution may provide a usage or code value different than the interim solution. NAESB WGQ standards will be updated to reflect the final solution.

The architecture of ASC X12 is designed for end to end communications. The translator that generates the ASC X12 file and envelope will assign control numbers and counts that will appear within the ISA/IEA segments of the transaction and within the GS/GE segments of the transaction. These numbers and counts allow the translator to ensure that all of the segments in an envelope and all of the data elements in an envelope have been received and that the transmission was complete.

ISA contents

The ISA segment marks the beginning of an X12 document. It can be equated to an envelope that a paper document would come in via the mail. The envelope may contain one or more functional groups (defined by the GS segment) and one or more transaction sets.

The ISA is the interchange control segment to be utilized on all NAESB WGQ X12 standards. The segment identifies the sender and receiver of the document. The Interchange Sender ID/Interchange Receiver ID is published by both the sender and receiver for other parties to use as the sender/receiver ID to route data to them. The sender must always code the sender's ID in the sender element and the designated receiver's ID in the receiver ID. Trading partners utilizing a password for their documents will use the Security Information element. The receiver of the document identifies a password for the sender to include in this element. This sender and receiver information is specified in the NAESB WGQ Electronic Data Interchange Trading Partner Agreement.

There are additional elements in the ISA segment. These elements are traditionally assigned by the sending party's translator. These elements inform the receiver of the date/time that the envelope was generated, the X12 version number being utilized, whether the transmission is for test or production purposes, and what characters were used to designate the end of a sub element, element or segment. Different characters must be chosen for the sub element, element and segment delimiters. These delimiting characters must never appear in the data.

For more information on the ISA segment and the possible values for its elements, contact DISA at the above address or consult the appropriate version of the ANSI ASC X12 Standards Reference document corresponding to the NAESB WGQ transaction set being sent/received. Information about control segments (including the ISA and IEA) can be found in the Overview/Introduction and Control Standards sections of the reference document. Specific information about the ISA and IEA segments and corresponding elements can be found in the Segment Directory and Data Element Dictionary sections.

GS contents

The GS segment indicates the beginning of a functional group and provides control information for the data that follows it. A functional group can be defined as a group of transactions related to one business application. Within a mailing envelope, there may be a bundle of information relating to imbalances and a bundle of information relating to measurement information. Each of these 'bundles' is sent within its own (or a separate) GS Functional Group Header and a GE Functional Group Trailer in the X12 environment. The sender of a transmission provides the Application Sender's Code that the receiver of the transmission will reflect back on acknowledging documents. The receiver of a transmission provides the Application Receiver's Code that the sender will include in the transmission for the receiver to utilize in routing to internal applications. Group Control Numbers are originated and maintained by the sender of the document.

For more information on the GS segment and the possible values for its elements, contact DISA at the above address or consult the appropriate version of the ANSI ASC X12 Standards Reference document corresponding to the NAESB WGQ transaction set being sent/received. Information about control segments (including the GS and GE) can be found in the Overview/Introduction and Control Standards sections of the reference document. Specific information about the GS and GE segments and corresponding elements can be found in the Segment Directory and Data Element Dictionary sections.

997 Usage

The 997 Functional Acknowledgment is used to indicate the results of the syntactical analysis of the X12 documents. The documents include the transaction sets and functional groups with an ISA/IEA envelope. This standard covers all of the X12 and NAESB WGQ standard criteria that the receiver of the document has incorporated into the receiver's translator. The translator may be set to accept all information into the receiver's application processing, it may be set to accept only ANSI ASC X12 compliant information into the receiver's application processing, or it may be set to accept only ANSI ASC X12 and NAESB WGQ compliant information into the receiver's application processing. Compliance checking, in a translator, may be set to any of several levels. NAESB WGQ recommends that compliance checking be set to the element level in the Functional Acknowledgement.

The 997 informs the originator of the transaction whether the translator accepted the file, accepted it with errors, or rejected it. When errors occur, the 997 identifies the location and type of error that was encountered. Once a transaction passes the translator, the 997 is sent to the originator of the transaction and the data (if accepted) is passed on to the receiver's business application for processing.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-level protocol with the lightness and speed necessary for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. It is a generic, stateless, object-oriented protocol which can be used for many tasks, such as name servers and distributed object management systems, through extension of its request methods (commands). A feature of HTTP is the typing of data representation, allowing systems to be built independently of the data being transferred.

HTTP has been in use by the World-Wide Web global information initiative since 1990. Appendix A of the Electronic Delivery Mechanism Related Standards manual contains a listing of the HTTP version(s) supported by NAESB WGQ.

HTTP transaction-set Code Values

The following table contains a list of code values to be used with the transaction-set data element, which is a mutually agreeable (MA) data element in the HTTP Request.

HTTP transaction-set Code Values	NAESB WGQ Standard Number	Transaction Set Description
	0.4.z1	~~Service Requester~~ Storage Information
G873NMST	1.4.1	Nomination
G874NMQR	1.4.2	Nomination Quick Response
G873RQCF	1.4.3	Request for Confirmation
G873RRFC	1.4.4	Confirmation Response
G873SQTS	1.4.5	Scheduled Quantity
G873SQOP	1.4.6	Scheduled Quantity for Operator
G874CRQR	1.4.7	Confirmation Response Quick Response
G860PDAL	2.4.1	Pre-determined Allocation
G865PDQR	2.4.2	Pre-determined Allocation - Quick Response
G865ALLC	2.4.3	Allocation
G811IMBL	2.4.4	Shipper Imbalance
G867MSIN	2.4.5	Measurement Information
G867MAUS	2.4.6	Measured Volume Audit Statement
G814RQIN	2.4.7	Request for Information
G814RRIN	2.4.8	Response to Request for Information
G811TSIN	3.4.1	Transportation/Sales Invoice
G820PYRM	3.4.2	Payment Remittance
G822STAC	3.4.3	Statement of Account
G811SRCA	3.4.4	Service Requester Level Charge/Allowance Invoice
G840CROF	5.4.1	Offer Download
G843CRBR	5.4.2	Bid Download
G843CRAN	5.4.3	Award Download
G832CRRC	5.4.4	Replacement Capacity
G843CRWD	5.4.5	Withdrawal Download
G840UPWD	5.4.6	Withdrawal Upload
G840UDOF	5.4.7	Offer Upload
G843UDVL	5.4.8	Offer Upload Quick Response
G840UDRC	5.4.9	Offer Upload Notification
G843UDBC	5.4.10	Offer Upload Bidder Confirmation
G824UDCV	5.4.11	Offer Upload Bidder Confirmation Quick Response
G567UDFD	5.4.12	Offer Upload Final Disposition

HTTP transaction-set Code Values	NAESB WGQ Standard Number	Transaction Set Description
G840OAUC	5.4.13	Operationally Available and Unsubscribed Capacity
G846UPRD	5.4.14	Upload of Request for Download of Posted Datasets
G846RURD	5.4.15	Response to Upload of Request for Download of Posted Datasets
G864SWNT	5.4.16	System-Wide Notices
G864CRNS	5.4.17	Note/Special Instruction
G843BDUP	5.4.18	Bid Upload
G843BDQR	5.4.19	Bid Upload Quick Response
G997FNAK	N/A	Functional Acknowledgement

TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS PROCESS

The ~~Service Requester~~ Storage Information report allows parties to report on storage balances and activity. The **reporting type** indicates whether the report presents balance information or activity information. Balance type reports present the storage balance only. Activity type reports present the storage balance and the activities that affect the balance.

The balance is presented in one of four ways. When location data is not present, the **ending storage balance** is used. When location data is present, at least one of the **location ending storage balance**, the **location ending storage balance--firm**, or the **location ending storage balance—interruptible** is used.

In an activity type report, the quantities for each transaction type for a given day are totaled and reported as a single number (e.g. if there are 10 transfers in, each of which is for 10 units on that given day, a total of 100 is shown and not all 10 individual transfers).

Some storage reports are provided at a contract level without sending the location. Other storage reports are provided at a contract / location level. In either case, the flexibility is provided such that the corresponding **storage rate schedule** can be sent. For reporting of ending balances, if the report is sent at a contract level, the Ending Storage Balance is sent. If the report is at the contract / location level, then the Location Ending Storage Balance, Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm or Location Ending Storage Balance - Interruptible is sent. In addition to sending the location and location balances at the contract / location level, the Ending Storage Balance may be sent for the contract.

Parties should mutually agree to use the Transportation Service Provider's proprietary entity code when the D-U-N-S® Number is not available.

SAMPLE PAPER TRANSACTION

(Balance Type Report)

Transportation Service Provider	ABC Pipeline Co (987654321)
Contact Person	Joe Accountant
Statement Date/Time	June 8, 2003 10:45PM
Service Requester	Ben Franklin Electric and Gas (878787878)
Service Requester Contract	X-1.10029
Reporting Type	Balance
Ending Storage Balance	4,500,670
Beginning Flow Date/Time	May 1, 2003 9:00AM
Ending Flow Date/Time	May 31, 2003 9:00AM

(Activity Type Report)

Transportation Service Provider	ABC Pipeline Co (987654321)
Contact Person	Joe Accountant
Statement Date/Time	June 8, 2003 10:45PM
Service Requester	Ben Franklin Electric and Gas (878787878)
Service Requester Contract	X-1.10029
Reporting Type	Activity

Beginning Flow Date	Beginning Flow Time	Injection	Withdrawal	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Ending Balance
May 1, 2003		1,000				11,000
May 2, 2003		500		500		12,000
May 3, 2003					800	11,200
May 4, 2003			400			10,800

DATA DICTIONARY

Standard 0.4.z1

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Accounting Period (Acct Per)	The month and year the information was recorded.	BEDG	SO	SO	
~~Associated Contract (Assoc K)~~	~~Associated contract that provides rights or information needed to process a transaction with respect to service requester's contract.~~	~~TSDG~~	~~MA~~	~~MA~~	~~May only be used when mutually agreed to and the Report Type is 'Activity'.~~
Beginning Flow Date (Beg Date)	The date on which the transportation/transaction first started.	DDG	M	M	
Beginning Flow Time (Beg Time)	The time on which the transportation/transaction first started.	DDG	M	M	Default is beginning of the gas day on the Beginning Flow Day.
Contact Person Data	The name and telephone number of the contact for questions regarding the statement information.	BEDG			
Contact Person (Name) (Contact Name)		BEDG	M	M	
Contact Person (Phone) (Contact Phone)		BEDG	M	M	
Ending Flow Date (End Date)	The date on which the transportation/transaction ended.	DDG	M	M	
Ending Flow Time (End Time)	The time on which the transportation/transaction ended.	DDG	M	M	Default is end of the gas day on the Ending Flow Day.

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Ending Storage Balance (End Stor Bal)	The quantity in storage for the Service Requester Contract as of the ending flow date and time.	CDG	C	C	At least one of following is required: • Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance – Interruptible.
Fuel Quantity (Fuel Qty)	The quantity per gas day of fuel in standard units.	TSDG	SO	SO	May only be used when the Report Type is 'Activity'.
Location Data	Unique identification of a point.	LDG			
Location Code* ** (Loc)		LDG	C	C	Mandatory when one of the following is provided: • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance-Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance-Interruptible.
Location Name (Loc Name)		LDG	C	nu	For EBB, mandatory when one of the following is provided: • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance-Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance-Interruptible
Location Proprietary Code (Loc Prop)		LDG	C	C	Mandatory when one of the following is provided: • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance-Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance-Interruptible and Location Code is not present.

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Location Ending Storage Balance (Loc End Stor Bal)	The quantity in storage for the Service Requester Contract and location as of the ending flow date and time.	LBDG	C	C	At least one of following is required: • Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance – Interruptible.
Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm (Loc End Stor Bal-Firm)		LBDG	C	C	At least one of following is required: • Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance – Interruptible.
Location Ending Storage Balance – Interruptible (Loc End Stor Bal-Int)		LBDG	C	C	At least one of following is required: • Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance • Location Ending Storage Balance – Firm • Location Ending Storage Balance – Interruptible.
Maximum Available Daily Injection Quantity (Max AD Inj Qty)	The maximum daily quantity available for injection as of the ending flow date and time, as adjusted for applicable ratchets.	MMDG	SO	SO	
Maximum Available Daily Withdrawal Quantity (Max AD W/D Qty)	The maximum daily quantity available for withdrawal as of the ending flow date and time, as adjusted for applicable ratchets.	MMDG	SO	SO	
Maximum Storage Capacity (Max Stor Cap)	The maximum quantity that can be stored pursuant to the contract.	CCG	SO	SO	
Minimum Required Daily Injection Quantity (Min RD Inj Qty)	The minimum daily quantity required to be injected as of the ending flow date and time.	MMDG	SO	SO	

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Minimum Required Daily Withdrawal Quantity (Min RD W/D Qty)	The minimum daily quantity required to be withdrawn as of the ending flow date and time.	MMDG	SO	SO	
Preparer Data	The name of the business party preparing the report.	BEDG			
Preparer ID * [4] (Prep ID)		BEDG	C	C	Mandatory when the Preparer ID is different from the Transportation Service Provider.
Preparer ID Proprietary Code (Prep ID Prop)		BEDG	C	C	Mandatory when the Preparer ID is different from the Transportation Service Provider and when the Preparer ID is not present.
Preparer Name (Prep Name)		BEDG	C	nu	For EBB, mandatory when the Preparer ID is different from the Transportation Service Provider
Quantity (Qty)	The product quantity in standard units.	TSDG	C	C	Mandatory when the Report Type is 'Activity'.
Report Type Data	Indicates the type of information being reported.	CDG			
Report Type (Rpt Type)		CDG	C	M	For EBB, at least one of Report Type or Report Type Description is required.
Report Type Description (Rpt Type Desc)		CDG	C	nu	For EBB, at least one of Report Type or Report Type Description is required
Service Requester Contract (Svc Req K)	This is the contract under which service is being requested.	CDG	M	M	
Service Requester Data	Identifies the party requesting the service.	BEDG			
Service Requester ID * [4] (Svc Req)		BEDG	M	M	
Service Requester Name (Svc Req Name)		BEDG	M	nu	

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Service Requester Proprietary Code (Svc Req Prop)		BEDG	C	C	Mandatory when Service Requester ID is not present.
Statement Basis Data	Code used to identify statement quantities as estimate, actual, or revision. Default value is actual.	TSDG			
Statement Basis (Stmt Basis)		TSDG	SO	SO	May only be used when Report Type is 'Activity'.
Statement Basis Code Name (Stmt Basis Name)		TSDG	SO	nu	For EBB, may only be used when Report Type is 'Activity'.
Statement Date/Time (Stmt D/T)	Date and time the statement was produced.	BEDG	M	M	
Storage Rate Schedule (Stor Rate Sch)	The transportation service provider's tariff designation for the storage rate schedule applicable to the Service Requester Contract.	CDG	SO	SO	
Transaction Type Data	This field identifies the specific type of transaction. This field will be populated with NAESB WGQ approved transaction types. For example: authorized overrun, imbalance payback to pipeline, imbalance payback from pipeline, plant thermal reduction, current business, pooling, injection, withdrawal. The default value is current business.	TSDG			
Transaction Type (TT)		TSDG	C	C	Mandatory when the Report Type is 'Activity'. When this condition is met, for EBB, at least one of Transaction Type or Transaction Type Description is required.
Transaction Type Description (TT Desc)		TSDG	C	nu	Mandatory when the Report Type is 'Activity'. When this condition is met, for EBB, at least one of Transaction Type or Transaction Type Description is required.

Business Name (Abbreviation)	Definition	Data Group	EBB Usage	EDI/FF Usage	Condition
Transportation Service Provider Data	Identifies the party providing the requested service.	BEDG			
Transportation Service Provider * [4] (TSP)		BEDG	M	M	
Transportation Service Provider Name (TSP Name)		BEDG	M	nu	
Transportation Service Provider Proprietary Code (TSP Prop)		BEDG	C	C	Mandatory when Transportation Service Provider is not present.

RELEVANT FOOTNOTES:

* Indicates Common Code

** When a Transportation Service Provider's proprietary location code is employed pursuant to this standard, the parties agree that nominations, confirmations, scheduled quantities, and capacity release documents employing such code should be for one gas day at a time, and used only until there is a verified common code for the point associated with the proprietary location code. This would include daily nominations over a weekend. Within two months following the availability of the location the parties should employ the common code and no longer employ the proprietary code for identifying such location in the data sets related to the identified standards.

[4] Refer to NAESB WGQ Standard No. 0.3.2.

BEDG	Business Entity Data Group
CDG	Contracts Data Group
DDG	Dates Data Group
LBDG	Location Balance Data Group
LDG	Location Data Group
MMDG	Min/Max Data Group
TSDG	Transaction Specific Data Group

CODE VALUES DICTIONARY

Data Element: Report Type

Code Value Description	Code Value Definition	Code Value
Activity	The information being reported includes balance data and transactional data.	
Balance	The information being reported includes only balance data.	

Data Element: Statement Basis

Code Value Description	Code Value Definition	Code Value
Actual	Quantity based upon the best available data.	
Estimate	Quantity based upon the best available data, which is recognized as preliminary.	
Revision	Change to a quantity based upon a prior period adjustment.	

Data Element: Transaction Type:

Code Value Description	Code Value Definition	Code Value
Authorized Injection Overrun	Storage injections which exceed contract capacity rights for which authorization has been granted.	12
Authorized Withdrawal Overrun	Storage withdrawals which exceed contract capacity rights for which authorization has been granted.	13
Excess Injection	Storage injection in excess of inventory contractual rights.	
Excess Injection – Daily	Storage injection in excess of daily contractual injection rights	
Excess Withdrawal	Storage withdrawal in excess of inventory contractual rights.	
Excess Withdrawal – Daily	Storage withdrawal in excess of daily contractual withdrawal rights	
Imbalance Payback from Transportation Service Provider	A payback of an imbalance from the Transportation Service Provider to the Service Requester.	03
Imbalance Payback to Transportation Service Provider	A payback of an imbalance from the Service Requester to the Transportation Service Provider.	04
Inventory Addition	An adjustment made by the transportation service provider resulting in an increase to the storage inventory.	
Inventory Reduction	An adjustment made by the transportation service provider resulting in a decrease to the storage inventory.	

Code Value Description	Code Value Definition	Code Value
Netting Injection	An injection as a result of netting a service requester's imbalance(s) with their storage inventory.	
Netting Withdrawal	A withdrawal as a result of netting a service requester's imbalance(s) with their storage inventory.	
Storage Injection	A quantity of gas for storage injection.	06
Storage Inventory Cycling	Quantity that is injected or withdrawn to satisfy storage inventory cycling requirements.	41
Storage Inventory Transfer	A transfer of storage inventory between storage contracts or service requesters.	11
Storage Withdrawal	A quantity of gas for storage withdrawal.	07
Trade Injection	An injection as a result of an imbalance trade between service requesters.	
Trade Withdrawal	A withdrawal as a result of a imbalance trade between service requesters.	
Transfer Injection	An increase in the storage inventory as a result of a transfer of storage inventory between storage contracts or service requesters	
Transfer Withdrawal	A decrease increase in the storage inventory as a result of a transfer of storage inventory between storage contracts or service requesters	
Unauthorized Overrun	Describes a transaction assigned during the allocation process in which allocated quantity exceeds contractual limits and no authorized overrun has been granted.	50
Unauthorized Injection Overrun	Describes an injection transaction assigned during the allocation process in which allocated quantity exceeds contractual limits and no authorized overrun has been granted.	
Unauthorized Withdrawal Overrun	Describes a withdrawal transaction assigned during the allocation process in which allocated quantity exceeds contractual limits and no authorized overrun has been granted	
Un-nominated Injection	An injection transaction assigned during the allocation process for which there is no corresponding nomination.	
Un-nominated Withdrawal	A withdrawal transaction assigned during the allocation process for which there is no corresponding nomination.	