

MEMORANDUM

To: CEAB
From: La Capra Team
Re: Energy Glossary and Acronyms
Date: April 21, 2008

Pursuant to the request at the March CEAB meeting, the following is a glossary of energy related terms, including acronyms. Almost all of the definitions provided herein were compiled from publicly available glossaries. The sources include: www.wattsnewct.com/glossary.html; www.ct-energyinfo.com/glossary.htm; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/>. Some information relevant to Connecticut energy issues was also obtained from NARUC, ISO-NE and DPUC glossaries and/or websites.

Numerical References

05-01: Connecticut Public Act 05-01, *An Act Concerning Energy Independence*, adopted in 2005.

07-242: Connecticut Public Act 07-242, *An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency*, adopted in 2007.

890: FERC Order applicable to utility transmission companies (such as CL&P and UI) and Independent System Operators (such as ISO-NE); intended to remedy opportunities for undue discrimination and to increase transparency in the rules applicable to planning and use of the transmission system.

A

Aggregator: An entity registered with the DPUC that brings a group of consumers together to buy energy in bulk. The group of consumers is called a buying group.

B

Backup Generator: A generator that is used only for test purposes, or in the event of an emergency, such as a shortage of power needed to meet customer load requirements.

Back-up Service (Default Service): The electric generation service that a consumer will receive from their electric distribution company if their electric supplier stops providing energy. This is intended to be a temporary service until the consumer chooses another supplier or transitional standard offer service.

Base load: The minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period of time at a steady rate.

Base load capacity: The generating equipment normally operated to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Base load plant: A plant, usually housing high-efficiency steam-electric units, which is normally operated to take all or part of the minimum load of a system, and which consequently produces electricity at an essentially constant rate and runs continuously. These units are operated to maximize system mechanical and thermal efficiency and minimize system operating costs.

Biomass: Energy resources derived from organic matter. These include wood, agricultural waste and other living-cell material that can be burned to produce heat energy. They also include algae, sewage and other organic substances that may be used to make energy through chemical processes.

Broker: An energy middle man that arranges the sale of power between parties. A broker does not own the power and is not licensed by the DPUC.

Bundled utility service (electric): A means of operation whereby energy, transmission, and distribution services, as well as ancillary and retail services, are provided by one entity.

C

Capacity: The amount of electric power that can be delivered at one time by a generating unit, generating station or all the plants on an electric system. Capacity is measured in megawatts and is also referred to as the nameplate rating.

Carbon Dioxide: A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the air. Carbon dioxide, also called CO₂, is exhaled by humans and animals; is emitted when burning fossil fuels and is absorbed by green growing things and by the sea.

CCAP: See, Climate Change Action Plan

CCEF: See, Connecticut Clean Energy Fund

CEEF: See, Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund

CHP: See, Combined Heat and Power

Clean Energy (or, Green or Renewable Energy): Energy sources that cannot be depleted because they regenerate from natural processes like the movement of air, sunshine, or rainfall. Technologies that qualify as clean or renewable energy are established by state statute.

Climate change: A term used to refer to all forms of climatic inconsistency, but especially to significant change from one prevailing climatic condition to another. In some cases, "climate change" has been used synonymously with the term "global warming"; scientists, however, tend to use the term in a wider sense inclusive of natural changes in climate, including climatic cooling.

Climate Change Action Plan: Refers to the U.S. plan announced in October 1993 for meeting its pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the terms of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The goal of the CCAP is to reduce U.S. emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The CCAP, which consists of some 50 voluntary federal programs that span all sectors of the economy, helps program partners save energy, save money, and gain access to clean technology while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

CLMF: See, Conservation & Load Management Fund

CO₂: See, Carbon Dioxide

Co-generation: The simultaneous production of electricity and useful heat from a common fuel source.

Co-generator: Also known as Combined Heat and Power or CHP. Co-generators use waste heat created in the electric generation process to produce steam or hot water, which is used, in turn, to provide for the thermal needs of the facility.

Combined Cycle Plant: An electric generating station that used waste heat from its gas turbines to produce steam for a conventional steam turbine generator.

Competitive Transition Assessment: The part of a consumer's electric bill that allows the electric distribution company to recover stranded costs.

Congestion: A condition that occurs when insufficient transmission capacity is available to transmit electricity from one location to another and to implement all of the desired transactions simultaneously.

Connecticut Clean Energy Fund: See also, Renewable Energy Investment Fund. Pursuant to state statute, the Connecticut quasi-public agency that receives funds collected from ratepayers at levels established by the legislature and uses such funds to promote, develop and invest in clean energy resources.

Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund: See, Conservation & Load Management Fund.

Conservation: Steps taken to cause less energy to be used than would otherwise be the case. These steps may involve avoidance of waste, reduced consumption, etc. They may involve installing equipment (such as computerized controls to ensure efficient energy

use), modifying equipment (such as making a boiler more efficient), adding insulation, changing behavior patterns etc.

Conservation & Load Management Fund: Connecticut law requires the establishment of a conservation fund and the appointment of the Energy Conservation Management Board to advise and assist the distribution companies to develop a comprehensive plan for the implementation of cost-effective energy conservation programs and market transformation initiatives. The fund is collected from ratepayers in an amount established by the legislature. The fund programs and budgets are approved by the DPUC. The fund is also referred to as the Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund.

Consumer Education Outreach Program: The comprehensive public education program developed by the DPUC to educate consumers about the implementation of retail competition among electric suppliers. The goal of the program is to reach all consumers to maximize public information, minimize consumer confusion and equip all consumers to participate effectively in a restructured electric generation market.

Contingency: Any unplanned event where a power system element (lines, generators, and loads) is disconnected from the power system.

Cost-of-service regulation: A traditional electric utility regulation under which a utility is allowed to set rates based on the cost of providing service to customers and the right to earn a limited profit.

CEOP: See, Consumer Education Outreach Program

CSC: Connecticut Siting Council

CTA: See, Competitive Transition Assessment

CTCleanEnergyOptions: A voluntary program that allows customers to support electricity produced from clean energy such as wind or other renewable energy while still receiving their supply from either CL&P or UI. Customers pay a small monthly premium that supports the production of cleaner power from electric generators using renewable energy resources.

Customer choice: The right of customers to purchase energy from a supplier other than their traditional supplier or from more than one seller in the retail market.

Delivery Charges: The charges on an electric customer's bill for the delivery or movement of electricity over the transmission and distribution system from the source of generation to the customer.

D

Demand: The level at which electricity or natural gas is delivered to users at a given point in time. Electric demand is expressed in kilowatts.

Demand charge: That portion of the consumer's bill for electric service based on the consumer's maximum electric capacity usage and calculated based on the billing demand charges under the applicable rate schedule.

Demand Side Management: The planning, implementation and evaluation of conservation and load manipulation to use electricity more efficiently.

Department of Public Utility Control: The agency of the State of Connecticut government that regulates private investor-owned public utilities of electricity, natural gas, water services as well as parts of telecommunications and cable television service. The DPUC will license electric suppliers, educate consumers about electric retail competition and provide ongoing information and assistance to consumers regarding the competitive electric market.

Department of Energy: The federal department established by the Department of Energy Organization Act to consolidate the major federal energy functions into one cabinet-level department that would formulate a comprehensive, balanced national energy policy.

DG: See, Distributed Generation

Distributed Generation: Electricity production that is on-site or close to the load center and is interconnected to the utility's distribution system.

Distribution system: The portion of the transmission and facilities of an electric system that is dedicated to delivering electric energy to an end-user.

Divestiture: The separation of one utility function from others by selling or changing ownership of assets related to that function. Most commonly associated with spinning-off generation assets so they are no longer owned by the regulated utility that owns the transmission and distribution assets.

Docket: A formal record of a DPUC proceeding. Each proceeding is identified by an assigned number, referred to as a docket number.

DOE: See, Department of Energy

DPUC: See, Department of Public Utility Control

DSM: See, Demand Side Management

E

ECMB: See, Energy Conservation Management Board

EDC: See, Electric Distribution Company

Electricity Demand: The rate at which energy is delivered to meet the electric loads requiring generation, transmission, and distribution facilities.

Electric Deregulation: See electric restructuring.

Electric Distribution Company: The company such as CL&P and UI that delivers electricity to the retail consumer's home or business through the system of poles, wires, conduits or other fixtures along public highways or streets.

Electric Generation Company: A company that generates/produces electricity for sale in a competitive market.

Electric Generation: The production of electricity.

Electric Generator: A facility that produces only electricity, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electric Restructuring: The process of replacing a monopolistic system of electric utility suppliers with competing sellers, allowing individual retail customers to choose their supplier but still receive delivery over the power lines of the local utility. It includes the reconfiguration of vertically-integrated electric utilities.

Electric Supplier: An entity licensed by the DPUC to provide electric generation services to consumers. With electric choice, consumers can choose their electric supplier. The power is then delivered by the consumer's electric distribution company (either CL&P or UI).

Electric system reliability: The degree to which the performance of the elements of the electrical system results in power being delivered to consumers within accepted standards and in the amount desired. Reliability encompasses two concepts, adequacy and security. Adequacy implies that there are sufficient generation and transmission resources installed and available to meet projected electrical demand plus reserves for contingencies. Security implies that the system will remain intact operationally (i.e., will have sufficient available operating capacity) even after outages or other equipment failure. The degree of reliability may be measured by the frequency, duration, and magnitude of adverse effects on consumer service.

Electric Transmission: The delivery of electricity from a generation company to an electric distribution company over high-voltage towers and lines.

Electricity: A property of the basic particles of matter. A form of energy having magnetic, radiant and chemical effects. Electric current is created by a flow of charged particles (electrons).

Emission Standard: The maximum amount of a pollutant legally permitted to be discharged from a single source.

Energy: The capacity for doing work. Forms of energy include thermal, mechanical, electrical and chemical. Energy may be transformed from one form into another.

Energy Conservation Management Board: Pursuant to state statute, entity that advises and assists Connecticut's distribution companies develop and implement ratepayer-funded energy conservation and market transformation programs, approved by the DPUC, with proceeds from the Conservation and Load Management Fund (also known as the Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund).

Energy efficiency (electricity): Refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. These programs reduce overall electricity consumption (reported in megawatt hours), often without explicit consideration for the timing of program-induced savings. Such savings are generally achieved by substituting technologically more advanced equipment to produce the same level of end-use services (e.g. lighting, heating, motor drive) with less electricity. Examples include high-efficiency appliances, efficient lighting programs, high-efficiency heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems or control modifications, efficient building design, advanced electric motor drives, and heat recovery systems.

Environmental Protection Agency: The primary federal agency charged with protecting the environment.

EPA: See, Environmental Protection Agency

Exemption Criteria: Criteria the CEAB adopted to assist its consideration as to whether it should exempt projects that have applied for a certificate of need from the Connecticut Siting Council from a Request for Proposal process seeking alternative solutions to the need the project proposes to meet.

F

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. It is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federally-Mandated Congestion Costs: As of January 1, 2004, the federal law required that two line item charges be added to customer bills for congestion costs, energy-related and/or reliability-related costs. They are defined as charges to the consumer resulting from deficiencies in the electricity transportation system. Congestion costs occur when a more costly generator is dispatched before a less costly one because there isn't adequate transmission capacity to get the generation from the less costly plant to the load center that needs it.

FERC: See, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Firm power: Power or power-producing capacity, intended to be available at all times during the period covered by a guaranteed commitment to deliver, even under adverse conditions.

FMCC: See, Federally-Mandated Congestion Costs

Fossil fuel plant: A plant using coal, petroleum, or gas as its source of energy.

Fuel Assistance Programs: Programs that provide financial assistance to low-income customers to help make their payments for primary heat in the winter months.

Fuel Cell: An electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy of a fuel, such as hydrogen, and an oxidant, such as oxygen, directly into electricity. The principal components of a fuel cell are catalytically activated electrodes for the fuel (anode) and the oxidant (cathode) and an electrolyte to conduct ions between the two electrodes, thus producing electricity. Waste heat from the chemical process can be used to meet thermal loads.

G

Gas Utility: Any person engaged in, or authorized to engage in, distributing or transporting natural gas, including, but not limited to, any such person who is subject to the regulation of the Public Utilities Commission.

Generation: The process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in kilowatthours.

Generation Company: An entity that owns or operates generating plants.

Generator capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, adjusted for ambient conditions.

Generator nameplate capacity: The maximum rated output of a generator under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Generator nameplate capacity is

usually indicated in units of kilovolt-amperes (kVA) and in kilowatts (kW) on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

Gigawatt (GW): One thousand megawatt hours (1,000 mWh) or one million kilowatt hours (kWh) or one billion watts (1,000,000,000 watt hours) of electricity. One gigawatt is enough to supply the electric demand of about 2000,000 average homes.

Greenhouse Gases: Those gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Grid: The network/system of interconnected transmission and distribution lines; the layout of an electrical distribution system.

H

Hydroelectric Power: Electricity produced by falling water that turns a turbine generator. Also referred to as Hydro.

I

Independent System Operator: An independent entity that operates the electric power grid to coordinate generation and transmission; an independent, Federally regulated entity established to coordinate regional transmission in a non-discriminatory manner and ensure the safety and reliability of the electric system. In New England, the regional organization is the Independent System Operator-New England, or ISO-NE.

Investor-owned utility: A privately-owned electric utility whose stock is publicly traded. It is rate regulated and authorized to achieve an allowed rate of return, such as CL&P or UI.

Integrated Resource Plan: Planning for electric power needs that accomplishes specified social and environmental goals by considering both demand-side management (to reduce electricity demand) and supply-side management (to redistribute types of generation among fuel types, locations, etc.); a public planning process to evaluate the optimal mix of utility resources and options. In the U.S., IRP has become a formal process prescribed by law in some states and under some provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1992. Connecticut's specific IRP requirements are set forth in statute.

Interruptible Service: Electricity or natural gas supplied under agreements that allow the supplier to curtail or stop service under contracted, pre-agreed market or supply conditions.

IOU: See, Investor Owned Utility

IRP: See Integrated Resource Plan

ISO-NE: See, Independent System Operator

K

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand (1,000) watts. A unit of measure of the amount of constant electricity needed to operate given equipment. On a hot summer afternoon a typical home, with central air conditioning and other equipment in use, might have a demand of 4 kW.

Kilowatt-Hour (kWh): The most commonly used unit of measure telling the amount of electricity consumed over time. It means one kilowatt of electricity supplied for one hour. In 2007 a typical household consumes 700 kWh in an average month.

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L

Landfill Gas: Gas generated by the natural degrading and decomposition of municipal solid waste by anaerobic microorganisms in sanitary landfills. The gases produced, carbon dioxide and methane, can be collected by a series of low-level pressure wells and can be processed into a medium Btu gas that can be burned to generate steam or electricity.

LDC: See, Local Distribution Company

LIHEAP: See, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Liquefied Natural Gas: Natural gas that has been condensed to a liquid, typically by cryogenically cooling.

LMP: See, Locational Marginal Pricing

LNG: See, Liquefied Natural Gas

Load (electric): The amount of electric power delivered or required at any specific point or points on a system. The requirement originates at the energy-consuming equipment of the consumers.

Load Centers: A geographical area where large amounts of power are drawn by end-users.

Load control program: A program in which the utility company offers a lower rate in return for having permission to turn off the air conditioner or water heater for short periods of time by remote control. This control allows the utility to reduce peak demand.

Load Curve: Shows the quantity of energy used by a consumer at specific time intervals over a 24-hour period.

Load Forecast Proceeding: The annual proceeding in which the Connecticut Siting Council reviews the forecasts of electric loads and resources in Connecticut.

Load Management: Actions taken by a consumer to alter energy usage demand including shifting use to different time periods. This may be with reference to peak hours, peak days or peak seasons. The main affect on electric peaks is air-conditioning usage, which is therefore a prime target for load management efforts. Load management is achieved by persuading consumers to modify behavior or by using equipment that regulates some electric consumption.

Load Profile: Shows the quantity of energy used by a class of consumers at specific time intervals over a 24-hour period.

Local Distribution Company: In Connecticut, most typically refers to the natural gas companies that deliver natural gas service to customers through a distribution network, such Southern Connecticut Gas. Sometimes refers to electric distribution companies, such as CL&P.

Locational Marginal Pricing: A pricing system which is based on the cost of supplying the next MW of load at a specific location considering the bid price for generation, the cost of transmission congestion, and the cost of losses. This system raises all wholesale power prices in a zone to a defined level, based on the cost of the most expensive source of power in that zone at a given time.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: The program assists eligible households to meet the cost of heating or cooling in residential dwellings. The Federal government provides the funds to the States that administer the program.

M

Market-based pricing: Prices of electric power or other forms of energy determined in an open market system of supply and demand under which prices are set solely by agreement as to what buyers will pay and sellers will accept. Such prices could recover less or more than full costs, depending upon what the buyers and sellers see as their relevant opportunities and risks.

Megawatt (MW): One thousand kilowatts or one million watts. One megawatt is enough energy to power 200 average homes.

Megawatt Hour (MWh): One thousand kilowatt-hours, or an amount of electricity that would supply the monthly power needs of a typical home having an electric hot water system.

Meter: A device for measuring levels and volumes of a customer's gas and electricity use.

N

NARUC: See, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners: A non-profit entity comprised of state agencies that regulate utilities

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, found in the earth, composed of methane, ethane, butane, propane and other gases.

NEEWS: See, New England East West Solution.

NEPOOL: See, New England Power Pool

NERC: See, North American Electric Reliability Council

New England East West Solution Project: Four related transmission projects proposed to be built by Northeast Utilities and National Grid, with components in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

New England Power Pool: A voluntary association of electric utilities in New England that established a single regional network to direct the operations of the major generating and transmission (bulk power system) facilities in the region. Its goals are safety, reliability and economy.

Nitrogen Oxides: Oxides of nitrogen that are a chief component of air pollution that can be produced by the burning of fossil fuels.

Nonattainment Area: Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

North American Electric Reliability Council: A council formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. NERC consists of regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power regions of the contiguous United States, Canada, and Mexico.

NOx: See, Nitrogen Oxides

NRC: See, Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Nuclear Energy: Power obtained by splitting heavy atoms (fission) or joining light atoms (fusion). A nuclear energy plant uses a controlled atomic chain reaction to produce heat. The heat is used to make steam run conventional turbine generators.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: An independent federal agency that ensures that strict standards of public health and safety, environmental quality and national security are adhered to by individuals and organizations possessing and using radioactive materials. The NRC is the agency that is mandated with licensing and regulating nuclear power plants in the United States. It was formally established in 1975 after its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, was abolished.

O

OCC: See, Office of Consumer Counsel

Off peak: Period of relatively low system demand. These periods often occur in daily, weekly, and seasonal patterns; these off-peak periods differ for each individual electric utility.

Office of Consumer Counsel: An independent state agency that is charged to act as the advocate for consumer interests regarding matters before the DPUC concerning public service companies, electric suppliers and certified telecommunications providers.

On peak: Periods of relatively high system demand. These periods often occur in daily, weekly, and seasonal patterns; these on-peak periods differ for each individual electric utility.

Operable capacity: The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

P

PAC: See, Planning Advisory Committee

Passive Solar Energy: Use of the sun to help meet a building's energy needs by means of architectural design (such as arrangement of windows) and materials (such as floors that store heat, or other thermal mass).

Peak Load or Peak Demand: The electric load that corresponds to a maximum level of electric demand in a specified time period. Peak periods during the day usually occur in the morning hours from 6 to 9 a.m. and during the afternoons from 4 to about 8 or 9 p.m. The afternoon peak demand periods are usually higher, and they are highest during summer months when air-conditioning use is the highest.

Peaking capacity: Capacity of generating equipment normally reserved for operation during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

Photovoltaic Cell: A semiconductor that converts light directly into electricity.

Planning Advisory Committee: Regional forum for interested parties to provide input to ISO-NE concerning the assessment and development of the Regional System Plan and the conduct of system enhancement and expansion studies.

POLR: See, Provider of Last Resort

Power Pool: An arrangement by two or more entities to coordinate the operation of generation and/or transmission systems to reduce costs and improve reliability and/or efficiency.

Power Sources: The resources that are used to produce electricity.

Preferential Criteria: Standards developed by the CEAB to be used to evaluate projects responding to a request for proposal; the preferential criteria are to be applied to projects in a competitive selection process and are intended to balance energy reliability, environmental and natural resource protection, cost effectiveness and quality of life goals.

Provider of Last Resort: An electricity or natural gas utility or supplier in a competitive restructured market who provides service to customers who do not choose or are not served by an alternative competitive supplier. POLR service is usually acquired in a commission-approved competitive bid process and/or auction.

R

Rate base: The value of property upon which a utility is permitted to earn a specified rate of return as established by a regulatory authority. The rate base generally represents the value of property used by the utility in providing service and may be calculated by any one or a combination of the following accounting methods: fair value, prudent investment, reproduction cost, or original cost. Depending on which method is used, the rate base includes cash, working capital, materials and supplies, deductions for accumulated provisions for depreciation, contributions in aid of construction, customer advances for construction, accumulated deferred income taxes, and accumulated deferred investment tax credits.

Rate case: A proceeding, usually before a regulatory commission, involving the rates to be charged for a public utility service.

Rates: The authorized charges per unit or level of consumption for a specified time period for any of the classes of utility services provided to a customer.

RECS: See, Renewable Energy Credit

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: A cooperative effort by nine Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states to design a regional cap-and-trade program initially covering carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in the region.

Regional System Plan: ISO-NE's annual planning reports that determine resources and transmission facilities needed to maintain reliable and economic operation of New England's bulk electric power system over a ten-year horizon.

Reliability Must Run: Resources scheduled to operate out-of-merit order and identified by ISO New England as necessary to preserve the reliability of a Reliability Region. RMR resources provide local voltage or VAR support or meet local regulation or operating-reserve requirements.

Renewable Energy: Resources that constantly renew themselves or that are regarded as practically inexhaustible. These may include solar, wind, geothermal, hydro and wood and are defined by statute. See also, clean energy.

Renewable Energy Investment Fund: Commonly referred to as the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund or the CCEF. The name of the fund as referenced in state statute is the Renewable Energy Investment Fund.

Renewable Energy Credit: Represents one megawatt hour (MWh) of renewable energy that is physically metered and verified. Generally, an account is maintained by a renewable energy credits trading program administrator for the purpose of tracking the production, sale, transfer, purchase, and retirement of RECs. This tracking system is a means of establishing that a market participant, such as an electric supplier, met the renewable energy requirements set by state statute.

Renewable Portfolio Standard: The amount, in percentages set by statute, of Class I, II or III renewable energy required to be supplied to retail customers by electric suppliers and electric distribution companies' in the provision of standard service.

Repowering: Refurbishment of a plant by replacement of the combustion technology with a new combustion technology, usually resulting in better performance and greater capacity.

Reserve generating capacity: Amount of generating capacity available to meet peak or abnormally high demands for power and to generate power during scheduled or unscheduled outages.

RGGI: (pronounced reggie) See, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

RMR: See, Reliability Must Run

RPS: See, Renewable Portfolio Standard

RSP: See, Regional System Plan

S

SBC: See, Systems Benefits Charge

Securitization: Method of refinancing stranded cost debt through a trust created by legislation for the purpose of issuing bonds backed by anticipated revenue of a utility.

SNETR: Southern New England Transmission Reinforcement project; former name of the proposed New England East West Solution or NEEWS project. See, New England East West Solution.

Solar Energy: Heat and light radiated from the sun

SOx: A colorless, toxic and very irritating gas that is a byproduct of fossil fuel combustion. Other forms of sulfur oxides are sometimes called SOx.

Spinning Reserve: The reserve capability that a generator can fully convert into electric energy within ten minutes after receiving a request from ISO New England to do so.

Spot-market price: The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of a specific quantity of product at a specific location where the commodity is purchased "on the spot" at current market rates.

Stand-alone generator: A power source/generator that operates independently of or is not connected to an electric transmission and distribution network; used to meet a load(s) physically close to the generator.

Standard Service: The energy that is supplied to consumers who do not choose an electric supplier.

Stranded costs: Costs incurred by a utility which may not be recoverable under market-based retail competition. Examples include undepreciated generating facilities, deferred costs, and long-term contract costs.

Substation: A facility that steps up or steps down the voltage in utility power lines. Voltage is stepped up where power is sent through long-distance transmission lines. It is stepped down where the power is to enter local distribution lines.

Systems Benefits Charge: The charge on each electric customer's bill that covers certain regulatory and energy public policy costs, such as public education and hardship protection.

T

Tariff: A published volume of rate schedules and general terms and conditions under which a product or service will be supplied.

Time-of-day pricing: A special electric rate feature under which the price per kilowatt-hour depends on the time of day.

Time-of-day rate: The rate charged by an electric utility for service to various classes of customers. The rate reflects the different costs of providing the service at different times of the day.

Transfer capability: The overall capacity of interregional or international power lines, together with the associated electrical system facilities, to transfer power and energy from one electrical system to another.

Transmission system (electric): An interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between

points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers or is delivered to other electric systems.

U

Unbundling: The breaking down of electric utility service into its component parts (i.e., generation, transmission and distribution services) so that each part can be billed or sold separately.

W

Watt: A unit of measure of electric power at a point in time, as capacity or demand. One watt of power maintained over time is equal to one joule per second. The Watt is named after Scottish inventor James Watt and is capitalized when shortened to w and used with other abbreviations, as in kWh.

Watt-Hour: One watt of power expended for one hour. One thousandth of a kilowatt-hour.

Wheeling: The transmission of electricity by an entity that does not own or directly use the electricity that it is transmitting.

Wholesale power market: The purchase and sale of electricity from generators to resellers (who sell to retail customers), along with the ancillary services needed to maintain reliability and power quality at the transmission level.