

Working List of Acronyms for IERMP

All-in Capital Cost = The capital costs for building a facility within the plant boundary, which includes equipment, installation labor, owners' costs, allowance for funds used during construction, and interest during construction.

Appalachia Basin = Marcellus Shale Play and Utica Shale Play.

Average Demand = Average of the monthly demand in megawatts.

Average Heat Rate = The amount of energy used by an electrical generator to generate one kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity.

Baseload Heat Rate = The amount of energy used by an electrical generator to generate one kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity at baseload production.

Baseload production is the production of a plant at an agreed level of standard environmental conditions.

BCA = Benefit Cost Analysis = The comparison of the benefits and costs of alternative investments or decisions, typically includes financial benefit costs but may also include nonfinancial measures.

BTM = Behind the Meter refers to anything that is installed on customer site on the customer side of a utility electric meter.

BTU = British Thermal Unit = unit of energy used typically for fuels.

Capacity Factor = The output of a power generating asset divided by the maximum capacity of that asset.

CC = Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine which is a Combustion turbine operating with a heat recovery steam generator to generate additional electricity from a steam generator.

CCCF - Customer Class Coincidence Factor which is the percentage of customer class-specific peak demand that occurs at the same exact time of the utilities total system peak

CCS = Carbon Capture and Sequestration - a term that refers to capturing the carbon emissions and then storing the carbon emissions, so they are not released to the atmosphere

Cost of Capital = The cost of a company's funds (both debt and equity) used for investing. The cost of capital for municipal utility will generally be lower than an investor owned company.

CT = Combustion Turbine

Dth = Dekatherm (equal to one million British Thermal Units or 1 MMBtu)

DER = Distributed Energy Resource, a broad term that refers to generation, storage, demand reduction and energy saving measures that are generally installed on the distribution system and often behind the meter on customer premises

DR = Demand Response or technologies or programs that facilitate the reduction in electricity demand
EE = Energy Efficiency

EV = Electric Vehicles

FOM = Fixed operations and maintenance costs

Futures = Highly standardized contract. Natural gas futures here are traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) or Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME).

PPA = Power Purchase Agreement; contract to purchase the power from a generating asset

IRP = Integrated Resource Plan

IPP = Independent Power Producer

LNG = Liquefied natural gas

LOLE = loss of load expectation LOLH = loss of load hours,

LTCE = Long Term Capacity Expansion Plan; optimization process to select generation.

LSE = Load Serving Entity, a term to distinguish the entity that is responsible for the wires system that serves a specific service territory or set of defined customers.

MMBTu = million British Thermal Units, unit of energy usually used for fuels.

MWh = unit of energy usually electric power = 1 million watts x hour

MW = unit of power = 1 million watts

Present Value = Present value is the current value of a future sum of money or stream of cash flows given a specified rate of return. Future cash flows are discounted at the discount rate, and the higher the discount rate, the lower the present value of the future cash flows.

Peak Demand = The maximum demand in megawatts (MW) for a year.

PPA = Purchase Power Agreement, an agreement between two parties for the power.

PRMR = Planning Reserve Margin Requirement

PV = Photovoltaic

PVRR = Present value of revenue requirements is the present value of the total revenue that must be collected to equal the multi-year stream of the capital, operating and maintenance costs of a particular plan or investment option.

Reserve Margin = The amount of electric generating capacity divided by the peak demand.

RFP = Request for Proposal

RICE Gas Plant = Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Generator fueled by natural gas

RIM = Rate Payer Impact Test (RIM), this is one of the standard methods for measuring costeffectiveness analysis for all demand-side resources. Others include: Societal Cost Test (SCT), Total Resource Cost (TRC) Test, and the Program Administrator Cost (PAC)

RPS = Renewable Portfolio Standard

SCT = Societal Cost Test, this is one of the standard methods for measuring cost-effectiveness analysis for all demand-side resources. Others include: Rate Payer Impact Test (RIM), Total Resource Cost (TRC) Test, and the Program Administrator Cost (PAC)

VOM = Variable operations and maintenance costs

Wheeling = a transaction by which a generator injects power onto a third-party transmission system for delivery to a client (load).