

# Florida Municipal Power Agency

## Glossary of Frequently-Used Names and Terms

*Updated May 2017*

<b>3 Phase Times</b>	A monthly report of FMPA’s power resources, which is available on the Portal.
<b>ADP Portal</b>	ADP Portal, as referred to as myFMPA, is a secure website where FMPA employees can record work hours, check benefits, enroll in benefits and more. A link to the site is on Insite.
<b>Agenda package</b>	An agenda package is package of information sent to FMPA’s governing and advisory committees to brief them on issues they will discuss at an upcoming meeting.
<b>All-Requirements Project</b>	FMPA’s largest power supply project, All-Requirements, serves all of the wholesale power needs of 13 member utilities. The power supply resources are derived from a mixture of owned and purchased capacity.
<b>American Public Power Association</b>	The American Public Power Association (APPA) is the service organization for the nation's community-owned electric utilities. Its purpose is to advance the public policy interests of its members and their consumers, and provide member services to ensure adequate, reliable electricity at a reasonable price with the proper protection of the environment.
<b>ARP Conservation Fund</b>	The ARP Conservation Fund was created by All-Requirements members in 2008 to pay for local programs to educate customers about energy conservation and energy efficiency. Each city can use its share of the fund for energy conservation programs of its choosing.
<b>ARP Executive Committee</b>	The ARP Executive Committee independently governs and manages the business affairs of FMPA’s largest power supply project, All-Requirements. The Committee has 13 locally appointed members; one from each member city that purchases power from the project.

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<b>Audit and Risk Oversight Committee (AROC)</b>	FMPA’s Audit and Risk Oversight Committee (AROC) is a committee of FMPA members that oversees staff’s risk management activities and advises the Board of Directors and ARP Executive Committee.
<b>Base load generation</b>	Base load generation is an electric generating station normally operated to meet all, or part, of the minimum load demanded on an electric utility’s system over a given period. A base load unit is normally a large, efficient power plant having a low cost-per-kilowatt-hour output.
<b>Biomass generation</b>	Biomass generation is an electric generating station fueled in part or entirely by organic matter, such as trees, plants or animal waste. Biomass is typically considered a type of renewable generation.
<b>Board of Directors</b>	FMPA’s Board of Directors governs and manages the business affairs of FMPA’s power supply projects, except for the All-Requirements Project, and all other business of the Agency that is not related to the All-Requirements Project. The Board has 31 locally appointed representatives; one for each member system. Members may also appoint “alternates” to the Board, who are authorized to vote in the absence of their city’s representative.
<b>Bonds</b>	Bonds are a type of debt issued by state and local governments, typically to fund large capital projects, such as power generation and transmission facilities.
<b>Business Planning and Budget Committee</b>	The Business Planning and Budget Committee is an advisory committee composed of FMPA members that oversees the development of FMPA’s annual budgets.
<b>Cane Island Power Park</b>	Cane Island Power Park is 1,000-acre power generation facility located near Intercession City in Northwest Osceola County, Fla. The site is currently home to four generators with a combined capacity of 710 megawatts. The site is jointly owned by FMPA and Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA) and is operated by KUA.
<b>Capacity</b>	Capacity is the maximum amount of electric power for which a generating unit, generating system or other electrical apparatus is rated either by the user or

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	manufacturer.
<b>Capacity and Energy Sales Contract (C&amp;E)</b>	A contract in which the power producer agrees to make available to the purchaser the contracted capacity of energy and deliver the energy in accordance with the agreement.
<b>Combined Cycle</b>	A combined cycle is a generating unit that combines one or more combustion turbines and a heat recovery steam generator. The hot exhaust gases from the combustion turbine that otherwise would be discharged into the air are passed through a heat recovery unit, which produces steam. This steam is used to drive an additional turbine generator. This use of waste heat improves efficiency.
<b>Combustion Turbine</b>	A combustion turbine is a power generator that functions much like a jet engine. Outside air is compressed into a combustion chamber where fuel is burned. The hot gases from the burning fuel-air mixture drive the turbine, which in turn rotates a generator that produces electricity.
<b>Conservation and Renewable Energy Advisory Committee (CREAC)</b>	The Conservation and Renewable Energy Advisory Committee (CREAC) is a committee that advises the ARP Executive Committee on matters related to energy conservation and renewable energy.
<b>Cyber Security</b>	Measures taken to protect a computer or computer systems (as on the Internet) against unauthorized access or attack. For electric utilities, this could be a threat to electricity generation, transmission or distribution facilities.
<b>Demand</b>	Demand is the amount of electricity a customer or class requires from the system at a certain time. Demand is often measured in Megawatts or kilowatts.
<b>Demand-Side Management</b>	A term that encompasses planning, implementation, promotion and evaluation of electric utility-sponsored programs designed to produce deliberate changes in the amount or timing of customers' energy use. Demand-side programs complement power supply by lowering overall kilowatt-hour consumption or reshaping customer use patterns to reduce peak demand.
<b>Demonstration of</b>	A research and development program funded by and for public power utilities. DEED encourages activities that

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<b>Energy &amp; Efficiency Development Program (DEED)</b>	promote energy innovation, improve efficiencies and lower costs of energy to public power customers.
<b>Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)</b>	Florida's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) oversees state government environmental services. DEP regulates air, water and other forms of pollution, and it issues permits, monitors compliance with environmental protection programs, provides technical assistance and enforces penalties for noncompliance.
<b>Equal Employment Opportunity</b>	Equal Employment Opportunity refers to federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. It is also illegal to discriminate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit. FMPA and its members are Equal Opportunity Employers.
<b>Dispatch Center</b>	A dispatch center houses the operating control of an electric utility's system. Dispatching involves monitoring and controlling the moment-to-moment changes in the electric generation and transmission system. System operators assign generator outputs as needed for economy and reliability, control maintenance and switching operations, and schedule energy transactions with other utilities.
<b>Distribution System</b>	A municipal electric utility's local distribution system is the power lines and associated facilities, like substations, that carry electricity from the power generating stations or from the state's high-voltage transmission grid to local electric customers.
<b>Duke Energy</b>	Duke Energy, headquartered in Charlotte, N.C., is a Fortune 250 energy company with approximately 57,500 megawatts of generation. Duke Energy serves 7.4 million electric customers and 1.5 million gas customers.
<b>Economies of Scale</b>	Economies of scale are situations in which one large plant or other resource can serve the consumer at a lower average cost than many smaller plants or many separate resources. Economies of scale are one of the primary

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	benefits of joint action.
<b>Electric Cities of Georgia, Inc. (ECG)</b>	ECG provides strategic and technical services to communities with utility operations. FMPA partners with ECG to provide trainings and other support services for its members.
<b>Electric cooperative</b>	An electric cooperative is a nonprofit, consumer-owned electric utility that distributes power, typically in rural areas. Cooperatives are locally owned, operated and controlled. They are governed by a board of trustees, elected by the customers who receive service from the cooperative.
<b>Energy</b>	Energy represents demand for electricity over time. It is typically measured in watt-hours, kilowatt-hours or Megawatt-hours.
<b>Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC)</b>	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) is a common form of contracting arrangement within the construction industry. Under an EPC contract, the contractor will design the installation, procure the necessary materials and construct it. The contractor carries the project risk for schedule and budget in return for a fixed price.
<b>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)</b>	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent regulatory commission that regulates gas and oil pipeline transportation rates, wholesale electric rates and hydroelectric plant licenses. It also implements legislative acts, including the Federal Power Act, and certain provisions of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.
<b>Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group (FCG)</b>	FCG is an association of electric utilities that have voluntarily joined to ensure reliable low-cost supplies of power for the state of Florida.
<b>Florida Gas Utility (FGU)</b>	Florida Gas Utility (FGU) is a non-profit joint action agency that provides natural gas management services to its municipal utility members. FMPA is a member of FGU.
<b>Florida Municipal Electric Association</b>	The Florida Municipal Electric Association (FMEA) is a trade association that represents the unified interests of

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<b>(FMEA)</b>	34 public power communities across Florida.
<b>Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP)</b>	The Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP) is a partnership between FMPPA, OUC and Lakeland that helps its members achieve lower generation costs through joint dispatching of its members generating units.
<b>Florida Power &amp; Light (FPL)</b>	Florida Power & Light (FPL) is the largest investor-owned electric utility in Florida, serving approximately 4.8 million customer accounts.
<b>Florida Public Service Commission</b>	The Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) is a five-member body of regulators, appointed by the governor with consent of the Legislature. The PSC's duties are to regulate telephone company rates and service, rates and service of privately owned electric and gas companies, and rates of privately owned water and wastewater companies. The PSC also has jurisdiction over the rate structure of municipal utilities and electric cooperatives.
<b>Florida Public Utilities</b>	Florida Public Utilities Company is an investor-owned utility that provides energy services to communities throughout Florida. The Company's distribution systems provide natural gas, propane gas and electric service. The Company does not generate electricity or produce natural or propane gas.
<b>Florida Reliability Coordinating Council</b>	The Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) works to ensure and enhance the reliability and adequacy of bulk electricity supply in Florida, now and into the future. FRCC serves as a regional entity with delegated authority from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) for the purpose of proposing and enforcing reliability standards within the FRCC Region.
<b>FMPPA</b>	Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPPA) is a wholesale power company owned by municipal electric utilities. FMPPA provides economies of scale in power generation and related services to support community-owned electric utilities.
<b>Good Guys</b>	The Good Guys is a group of CEOs from some of the region's largest consumer-owned electric utilities. The group meets periodically to discuss issues of mutual concern.

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<b>GreatBlue Research</b>	A research and survey firm that FMPA has selected to conduct surveys for customers.
<b>Greener Communities, Greener World</b>	“Greener Communities, Greener World” is FMPA’s green initiative that supports the Agency’s goal to provide reliable, affordable electricity while conserving natural resources.
<b>Gulf Power</b>	Gulf Power Company is an investor-owned electric utility with all of its common stock owned by Atlanta-based Southern Company. Gulf Power serves approximately 449,000 customers in 71 towns and communities throughout Northwest Florida.
<b>Halogen</b>	Halogen is FMPA’s Web-based performance evaluation system for employees. Employees can record their progress on annual performance goals and can view their annual performance evaluation. A link to the system is posted on the homepage of InSite, FMPA’s employee intranet.
<b>Hedging</b>	Hedging is a financial or physical transaction designed to offset the risk of adverse price movement, such as fuel prices.
<b>InSite</b>	InSite is FMPA’s employee intranet. Employees connected to FMPA’s network can type “insite” into their browser to access the site.
<b>Integrated Resource Plan</b>	An Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is a long-term power supply plan designed to identify and select the best combination of supply-side and demand-side resources to provide reliable power at the lowest cost.
<b>Investor-Owned Utility (IOU)</b>	An investor-owned utility (IOU) is a utility owned by a private company and its shareholders. In Florida, investor-owned electric utilities include Duke Energy, Florida Power and Light, Florida Public Utilities, Gulf Power and Tampa Electric Company.
<b>JEA</b>	JEA is a municipal utility that provides electric, water and sewer services to Jacksonville, Fla. Formerly known as Jacksonville Electric Authority, JEA now prefers to be known exclusively by the acronym.
<b>Joint Action Agency</b>	A joint action agency is an organization, like FMPA, that

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	is formed and owned by a group of municipalities or municipal utilities to work together on common goals, such as wholesale power supply. Benefits of joint action include economies of scale, access to resources and strength in numbers.
<b>Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC)</b>	The Joint Legislative Auditing Committee is established by the Florida Legislature and its membership consists of between five and seven members appointed from each house. Responsibilities of the Committee are broad and affect all areas of government in Florida. The Committees responsibilities are designed to provide continuous oversight of government operations, in part, through the auditing and review activities of the Auditor General and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.
<b>Joint Purchasing Project</b>	FMPA’s Joint Purchasing Project allows member utilities to jointly procure common commodities to achieve economies of scale and cost savings. Some examples of jointly purchased commodities include poles, wire and transformers.
<b>Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA)</b>	KUA is a municipally owned public utility providing water and electric service to the City of Kissimmee and adjoining portions of Osceola County.
<b>Load Factor</b>	Load factor is a measurement that compares the ratio of actual energy (MWh) used during a particular time period versus what would have been consumed if demand was at peak for the entire period. A higher load factor indicates more effective system utilization.
<b>Lineworker</b>	A municipal electric utility employee that ensure the safe and reliable delivery of electricity in communities and throughout the state.
<b>Megawatt (MW)</b>	A Megawatt is a unit of electrical power or demand equal to 1,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 watts.
<b>Megawatt-hour</b>	A Megawatt is a unit of energy equal to 1,000 kilowatt-hours.
<b>Member Services Advisory Committee (MSAC)</b>	The Member Services Advisory Committee (MSAC) advises the Board of Directors and ARP Executive Committee on matters related to FMPA’s member services.

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<b>Million British Thermal Units (mmBtu)</b>	A British Thermal Unit is the standard unit for measuring a quantity of heat. One Btu equals the amount of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at sea level. The unit is usually used to measure and compare the energy content of fuel. The measure of millions of British Thermal Units (mmBtu) is a unit commonly used to measure natural gas used in power generation.
<b>Muni</b>	Muni or the plural, munis, is an abbreviation of the term municipal utility.
<b>MyFMPA</b>	MyFMPA is a secure website, operated by ADP, where FMPA employees can record work hours, check benefits, enroll in benefits and more. A link to the site is on Insite
<b>North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)</b>	The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) is the United States' electric reliability organization, tasked by the federal government with setting and enforcing reliability standards for the nation's power generation and delivery system.
<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)</b>	The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.
<b>Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC)</b>	A municipally owned utility providing water and electric service to the city of Orlando and adjoining portions of Orange County.
<b>Peaking generation</b>	Peaking generation is a type of generating unit that is operated primarily to provide capacity during times of maximum electricity demand. Peaking units usually are operated for short periods of time because they are the most expensive to run. Peakers start producing electricity quickly and are used when all other units and energy sources are operating at maximum capabilities during peak hours or unforeseen service disruptions.
<b>Portal</b>	FMPA Portal is a website [showing?] detailed information including, among other things, FMPA Agenda Packages, an orientation package for new Board members and more. The Portal can be accessed by typing <a href="https://portal.fmpa.com">https://portal.fmpa.com</a> into your browser or by using the

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	link on the <a href="http://fmpa.com">fmpa.com</a> homepage.
<b>Power Plant Siting Act</b>	<p>Power Plant Siting Act prescribes the state process for approving the constitution of power plants larger than 75 MW. This act was created by the Florida Legislature to protect public health and welfare and minimize impacts to the environment, while meeting the state’s need for electricity. The thorough review process can take more than a year to complete, and it includes two public hearings before final approval by the Florida Governor and Cabinet.</p> <p>The site certification process involves a number of governmental agencies at the state, local, regional and federal levels. In the environmental review process, it must be demonstrated that the proposed power plant will comply with all environmental regulations and licensing standards in areas such as air quality, water quality, human health, traffic safety, land use, wetlands, wildlife and other areas.</p> <p>The ultimate test for certification involves meeting all agency standards, minimizing project impacts using reasonably available methods, balancing the need for power with environmental and other impacts, and serving the public interest.</p>
<b>Progress Energy</b>	Progress Energy is now known as Duke Energy.
<b>Public Gas Partners (PGP)</b>	Public Gas Partners (PGP) is a non-profit joint-action agency. PGP was created to secure economical, long-term wholesale natural gas supplies for its member agencies to stabilize and reduce the cost of natural gas for the mutual benefit of all their customers.
<b>Public Power Week</b>	Public Power Week, celebrated every year in October, is an opportunity for public power utilities to remind customers and stakeholders about the distinct advantages that public power offer.
<b>Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA)</b>	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 is a United States Act passed as part of the National Energy Act. It was meant to promote energy conservation and greater use of domestic energy and renewable energy.
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	any naturally occurring, theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, such as biomass, solar, wind, tidal,

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	<p>wave, and hydroelectric power, that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuel.</p>
<p><b>Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI)</b></p>	<p>Renewable Energy Production Incentive was created in 1992 to provide an incentive to produce renewable energy for non-for-profit electric utilities that is comparable to a production tax credit for IOUs.</p>
<p><b>Request for Proposal (RFP)</b></p>	<p>A Request for Proposal (RFP) is an invitation for suppliers, often through a bidding process, to submit a proposal on a specific commodity or service.</p>
<p><b>Request for Qualification (RFQ)</b></p>	<p>A Request for Qualification (RFQ) is an invitation for service providers, to submit their qualifications to be considered as the provider of the specified service for the Agency.</p>
<p><b>Seminole Electric Cooperative</b></p>	<p>Seminole Electric Cooperative is a generation and transmission cooperative. An estimated 1.4 million individuals and businesses rely on Seminole's 10 member distribution systems for their electric power, in portions of 42 counties throughout Florida.</p>
<p><b>St. Lucie Project</b></p>	<p>FMPA's St. Lucie Project owns an 8.8% interest in St. Lucie Unit 2, a 984 MW nuclear power plant. Unit 2 is one of two nuclear generators at the St. Lucie Nuclear Plant in southeast Florida. The plant is operated by its majority owner, Florida Power and Light.</p>
<p><b>Stanton Energy Center</b></p>	<p>Stanton Energy Center is a power plant located southeast of Orlando, Fla. FMPA members have ownership interests in three of the four units at the site: 1) Stanton Unit 1, a 441 MW coal-fired power plant, 2) Stanton Unit 2, a 453 MW coal-fired power plant 3) Stanton A, a natural gas-fueled combined cycle unit, and 4) Stanton B, a natural gas-fueled combined cycle units.</p>
<p><b>Stock Island Generation Facility</b></p>	<p>Stock Island Generation Facility is operated by Keys Energy Services. FMPA owns all combustion turbine generators at the site, which are operated under contract by KEYS. KEYS retains ownership of the Stock Island property.</p>
<p><b>Substation</b></p>	<p>A substation is an assemblage of equipment designed for switching, changing or regulating the voltage of electricity.</p>

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<b>Swap</b>	A transaction where two parties exchange cash flows for a financial instrument, such as interest rates.
<b>Tampa Electric Company (TECO)</b>	Tampa Electric Company (TECO) is an investor-owned utility that supplies the Tampa Bay area with electricity. The company has 4,700 MW of generating capacity and more than 715,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers.
<b>The Energy Authority (TEA)</b>	The Energy Authority (TEA) provides energy trading and risk management services to municipal electric utilities nationwide. It is based in Jacksonville, Fla.
<b>Treasure Coast Energy Center (TCEC)</b>	Treasure Coast Energy Center (TCEC) is a power plant site that houses a natural gas-fueled combined cycle power plant that generates 300 MW. The plant and its site are wholly owned by FMPA's All-Requirements Project, and it is operated under contract by Fort Pierce Utilities Authority. The 69-acre site is located in Fort Pierce, Fla.
<b>The Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule</b>	Utility MACT: The Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule, also called the Utility Maximum Achievable Control Technology (Utility MACT) Rule, requires that electric generating units using coal and oil fuels reduce emission of mercury, acid gases and non-mercury metals to maximum achievable levels.

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