

Florida Municipal Power Agency Glossary of Frequently Used Names and Terms

Updated April 2021

Acumatica	FMFA's accounting software. Employees use this tool to track time and expenses and approve invoices.
ADP	A secure website where FMFA employees record work hours, check benefits, enroll in benefits and more. A link to the website is on Insite.
Agenda Package	Information for FMFA's governing boards and advisory committees to brief them on issues they will discuss at an upcoming meeting.
All-Requirements Project	FMFA's largest power supply project, serving all the wholesale power needs of 13 member utilities. The power supply resources come from a mixture of owned and purchased capacity.
American Public Power Association (APPA)	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.
ARP Conservation Fund	Created by All-Requirements Project members in 2008 to pay for programs to educate customers about energy conservation and energy efficiency. Each city can use its share for energy conservation programs of its choosing.
ARP Executive Committee	Independently governs and manages the business affairs of FMFA's largest power supply project, All-Requirements. Has 13 appointed members; one from each member city that purchases power from the project.
Baseload Generation	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 baseload unit is normally a large, efficient power plant having a low cost-per-kilowatt-hour output.
Biomass Generation	An electric generating station fueled in part or entirely by organic matter, such as trees, plants or animal waste. Typically considered a type of renewable generation.

Questions about this glossary may be directed to FMFA's Public Relations Department.

Board of Directors	Governs and manages the business affairs of FMPA’s power supply projects, except for All-Requirements, and all other business of the Agency that is not related to the All-Requirements Project. Has 31 appointed representatives; one for each member city. Members may also appoint alternates to the Board, who are authorized to vote in the absence of their city’s representative.
Bonds	A type of debt issued by state and local governments, typically to fund large capital projects, such as power generation and transmission facilities.
Cane Island Power Park	A 1,000-acre power generation facility located near Intercession City in Northwest Osceola County. Home to four generators with a combined capacity of 710 megawatts. Jointly owned by FMPA and Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA) and operated by KUA.
Capacity	The maximum amount of electric power for which a generating unit, generating system or other electrical apparatus is rated either by the user or manufacturer.
Capacity and Energy Sales Contract (C&E)	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.
Combined Cycle	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.
Combustion Turbine	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 rotates a generator that produces electricity.
Conservation and Renewable Energy Advisory Committee (CREAC)	Advises the ARP Executive Committee on matters related to energy conservation and renewable energy.

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Cyber Security	Measures taken to protect a computer or computer system against unauthorized access or attack. For electric utilities, this could be a threat to electricity generation, transmission or distribution facilities.
Demand	The amount of electricity a customer or class requires from the system at a certain time. Often measured in Megawatts or kilowatts.
Demand-Side Management	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.
Demonstration of Energy & Efficiency Development Program (DEED)	A research and development program funded by and for public power utilities. DEED encourages activities that promote energy innovation, improve efficiencies and lower costs of energy to public power customers.
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.
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.
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.

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Distribution System	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.
Duke Energy	Headquartered in Charlotte, N.C., Duke is one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. with approximately 51,000 megawatts of generation. Serves 7.7 million electric customers and 1.6 million gas customers.
Economies of Scale	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 benefits of joint action.
Electric Cooperative	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.
Energy	Represents demand for electricity over time. It is typically measured in watt-hours, kilowatt-hours or Megawatt-hours.
Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)	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.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	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.
Finance Committee	Oversees the administration of FMPPA's risk management policy, budgets, financial statements and financial reporting process.
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group	An association of electric utilities that have voluntarily joined to ensure reliable low-cost supplies of power for the state of Florida.

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(FCG)	
Florida Gas Utility (FGU)	A non-profit joint action agency that provides natural gas management services to its municipal utility members. FMPA is a member of FGU.
Florida Municipal Electric Association (FMEA)	A trade association that represents the unified interests of 33 public power communities across Florida.
Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA)	A wholesale power company owned by municipal electric utilities. FMPA provides economies of scale in power generation and related services to support community-owned electric utilities.
Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP)	A partnership between FMPA, OUC and Lakeland that helps its members achieve lower generation costs through joint dispatching of its members generating units.
Florida Municipal Solar Project (FMSP)	A partnership between the Florida Municipal Power Agency and 16 Florida public power utilities. It is one of the largest municipal-backed solar projects in the United States with approximately 1.5 million solar panels that will be installed at five sites. The first two solar sites began commercial operation on June 30, 2020, supplying 149 megawatts of solar power to six Florida cities, including Fort Pierce, Jacksonville Beach, Key West, Kissimmee, Ocala and Orlando. When complete, the project will consist of five solar farms that will generate nearly 375 megawatts of zero-emissions energy, enough to power approximately 75,000 Florida homes.
Florida Power & Light (FPL)	The largest investor-owned electric utility in Florida, serving more than 5.6 million customer accounts.
Florida Public Service Commission	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.
Florida Public Utilities	An investor-owned utility that provides energy services to communities throughout Florida. The Company's provides natural gas, propane gas and electric service.

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	The company does not generate electricity or produce natural or propane gas.
Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC)	Works to ensure and enhance the reliability and adequacy of bulk electricity supply in Florida, now and in the future. FRCC serves as a regional entity with delegated authority from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation for the purpose of proposing and enforcing reliability standards within the FRCC Region.
Gulf Power	An investor-owned electric utility and subsidiary of NextEra Energy. Serves approximately 500,000 customers in 71 towns and communities throughout Northwest Florida.
Halogen	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.
InSite	FMPA’s employee intranet. Employees connected to FMPA’s network can type “insite” into their browser to access the website.
Integrated Resource Plan	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 low costs.
Investor-Owned Utility (IOU)	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.
Joint Action Agency	An organization, like FMPA, that 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.
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.
LastPass	A password manager tool for FMPA. Employees use this tool to manage their passwords in a secure way. LastPass

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stores encrypted usernames and passwords in a centralized location to improve credential management and protect against cybersecurity breaches.

Load Factor	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.
Lineworker	A municipal electric utility employee that ensures the safe and reliable delivery of electricity in communities and throughout the state.
Management Goals Scorecard	How FMPA tracks its fiscal year goals. The scorecard is updated and shared monthly with FMPA's governing boards for feedback.
Megawatt (MW)	A unit of electrical power or demand equal to 1,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 watts.
Megawatt-hour	A unit of energy equal to 1,000 kilowatt-hours.
Member Services Advisory Committee (MSAC)	Advises the Board of Directors and ARP Executive Committee on matters related to FMPA's member services.
Microsoft Dynamics (D365)	FMPA's Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software. This tool facilitates collaboration on member projects and help manage member interactions
Microsoft Teams (Teams)	A tool FMPA employees use for internal communication and collaboration. Teams includes features like chatting, video or audio calls, screen sharing, and file sharing. This tool can also be used for external calls with FMPA's member cities. FMPA also manages its agenda package process for its Governing Board and Finance meetings on Microsoft Teams.
Million British Thermal Units (mmBtu)	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.

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Muni	An abbreviation of the term municipal utility.
North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)	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.
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.
Peaking Generation	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.
Portal	A website with detailed information including, FMPPA Agenda Packages, an orientation package for new Board members and more. The Portal can be accessed by typing https://portal.fmpa.com into your browser or by using the link on the fmpa.com homepage.
Public Gas Partners (PGP)	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.
Public Power Week	Celebrated every year in October, this is an opportunity for public power utilities to remind customers and stakeholders about the distinct advantages that public power offer.
Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA)	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.
Renewable Energy	Any naturally occurring, theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, such as biomass, solar, wind, tidal, wave, and hydroelectric power, that is not derived from

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fossil or nuclear fuel.

Request for Proposal (RFP)	A invitation for suppliers, often through a bidding process, to submit a proposal on a specific commodity or service.
Request for Qualification (RFQ)	An invitation for service providers, to submit their qualifications to be considered as the provider of the specified service for the Agency.
Seminole Electric Cooperative	A generation and transmission cooperative. An estimated 1.8 million individuals and businesses rely on Seminole's nine-member distribution systems for their electric power, in portions of 42 counties throughout Florida.
St. Lucie Project	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.
Stanton Energy Center	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.
Stock Island Generation Facility	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.
Substation	An assemblage of equipment designed for switching, changing or regulating the voltage of electricity.
Swap	A transaction where two parties exchange cash flows for a financial instrument, such as interest rates.
Tampa Electric Company (TECO)	An investor-owned utility that supplies the Tampa Bay area with electricity. The company has more than 5,000 MW of generating capacity and over 765,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers.
The Energy Authority (TEA)	Provides energy trading and risk management services to municipal electric utilities nationwide. It is based in

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Jacksonville, Fla.

**Treasure Coast
Energy Center (TCEC)**

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.

**Tennessee Valley
Public Power
Association
(TVPPA)**

TVPPA provides strategic and technical services to communities with utility operations. FMPA partners with TVPPA to provide trainings and other support services for its members.