

Key Energy Acronyms and Terms



| Acronyms: Agencies and Organizations | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| <u>ACEEE</u> | American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy | <u>NARUC</u> | National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners |
| <u>ACORE</u> | American Council on Renewable Energy | <u>NASEO</u> | National Association of State Energy Officials |
| <u>APPA</u> | American Public Power Association | <u>NCEL</u> | National Caucus of Environmental Legislators |
| <u>AWEA</u> | American Wind Energy Association | <u>NCSL</u> | National Conference of State Legislatures |
| <u>BLM</u> | U.S. Bureau of Land Management | <u>NEEA</u> | Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance |
| <u>BOEM</u> | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management | <u>NEEP</u> | Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships |
| <u>BPA</u> | Bonneville Power Administration | <u>NERC</u> | North American Electric Reliability Corporation |
| <u>CAISO</u> | California Independent System Operator | <u>NRECA</u> | National Rural Electric Cooperative Association |
| <u>DOE</u> | U.S. Department of Energy | <u>NREL</u> | National Renewable Energy Laboratory |
| <u>EIA</u> | U.S. Energy Information Administration | <u>PJM</u> | The Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland Interconnection |
| <u>EPA</u> | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency | <u>RAP</u> | Regulatory Assistance Project |
| <u>ERCOT</u> | Electric Reliability Council of Texas | <u>SEEA</u> | Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance |
| <u>ESA</u> | Energy Storage Association | <u>SEIA</u> | Solar Energy Industries Association |
| <u>FERC</u> | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | <u>SPEER</u> | South-Central Partnership of Energy Efficiency as a Resource |
| <u>IREC</u> | Interstate Renewable Energy Council | <u>SPP</u> | Southwest Power Pool |
| <u>ISO-NE</u> | Independent System Operator of New England | <u>SWEEP</u> | Southwest Energy Efficiency Project |
| <u>LBL / LBNL</u> | Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory | <u>TVA</u> | Tennessee Valley Authority |
| <u>MEEA</u> | Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance | <u>USFS</u> | U.S. Forest Service |
| <u>MISO</u> | Midcontinent Independent System Operator | <u>WAPA</u> | Western Area Power Administration |
| <u>NACAA</u> | National Association of Clean Air Agencies | <u>WECC</u> | Western Electricity Coordinating Council |

Acronyms & Abbreviations: Terms

| | | | |
|--------|--|------|---|
| AFV | Alternative Fuel Vehicle | GWh | Gigawatt hour |
| AMI | Advanced Metering Infrastructure | IOU | Investor Owned Utility |
| AMR | Automatic Meter Reading | kW | Kilowatt |
| ARRA | The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 | kWh | Kilowatt hour |
| BACT | Best Available Control Technology | LEED | Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design |
| BART | Best Available Retrofit Technology | MW | Megawatt |
| BMP | Best Management Practice | MWh | Megawatt hour |
| CCS | Carbon Capture and Sequestration | PEV | Plug-in Electric Vehicle |
| DER | Distributed Energy Resource | PUC | Public Utilities Commission |
| DCFC | Direct Current Fast Charging | PSC | Public Service Commission |
| DG | Distributed Generation | PV | Photovoltaic |
| EE | Energy Efficiency | RE | Renewable Energy |
| EV | Electric Vehicles | T&D | Transmission and Distribution |
| GHG(s) | Greenhouse Gas(es) | VMT | Vehicle Miles Traveled |
| GW | Gigawatt | ZEV | Zero Emissions Vehicle |

Terms: Definitions

| Acronym | Term | Definition |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | Baseload | The lowest level of power production needs during a season or year. |
| CAFE Standards | Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards | Regulate fuel-economy, or how many miles vehicles should travel on each gallon of fuel. |
| CHP | Combined Heat and Power | Also known as "cogeneration," it is the simultaneous production of electricity and heat (thermal energy) in a single, integrated system. |
| | Demand | The level at which electricity or natural gas is delivered to users at a given point in time. |
| DR | Demand Response | Using time-based prices and other incentives to provide customers the ability to choose to reduce or shift electricity use, particularly during peak demand periods, so that changes in customer demand are an option for addressing pricing, system operations and reliability, infrastructure planning, operation and deferral, and other issues. |
| DSM | Demand Side Management | A technology or program that encourages customers to use electricity differently. |

Terms: Definitions

| Acronym | Term | Definition |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <u>EERS</u> | Energy Efficiency Resource Standard | A policy that sets specific, long-term targets for energy savings that utilities or non-utility program administrators must meet through customer energy efficiency programs. |
| <u>IDP</u> | Integrated Distribution Planning | Assesses the physical and operational changes to the grid necessary for safe, reliable, and affordable service that satisfies customers' changing expectations and use of distributed energy resources. Integrated distribution planning should include stakeholder-informed planning scenarios, and be coordinated with other types of planning (for example, resource and transmission planning). |
| <u>IRP</u> | Integrated Resource Plan / Planning | A plan to meet forecasted energy demand using both supply and demand side resources to ensure reliable service to customers in the most cost-effective way. |
| <u>ISO</u> | Independent System Operator | An independent, federally regulated entity that coordinates regional transmission in a non-discriminatory manner and ensures the safety and reliability of the electric system. |
| <u>ITC</u> | Business Energy Investment Tax Credit | A federal corporate tax credit for renewable and alternative energy technologies. |
| <u>LCOE</u> | Levelized Cost of Electricity / Energy | Often cited as a convenient summary measure of the overall competitiveness of different generating technologies. It represents the per-megawatt hour cost (in discounted real dollars) of building and operating a generating plant over an assumed financial life and duty cycle. |
| | Load | The amount of electric power supplied to meet one or more end user's needs. |
| <u>NEM</u> | Net Energy Metering | A metering and billing arrangement used compensate distributed generation system owners for any generation they export to the utility grid. Often referred to as "net metering." |
| <u>NWA</u> | Non-Wires Alternative | An electric grid investment or project that uses non-traditional transmission and distribution solutions, such as distributed generation, energy storage, and grid software and controls, to defer or replace the need for specific equipment upgrades. |
| <u>PACE</u> | Property Assessed Clean Energy | Allow a property owner to finance the up-front cost of energy or other eligible improvements on a property and then pay the costs back over time through a voluntary assessment. The assessment is attached to the property, not the individual. |
| <u>PBR</u> | Performance-Based Regulation | Any rate-setting mechanism which attempts to link rewards (generally profits) to desired results or targets rather than a utility's cost-of-service. |
| | Peak Load | The highest electric demand within a particular period of time. |
| | Peaking Unit | A power generator used by a utility to produce extra electricity during peak load times. |

Terms: Definitions

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|------------------------------|--|---|
| <u>PPA</u> | Power Purchase Agreement | A contract specifying the terms and conditions under which electric power will be generated and purchased. |
| <u>PTC</u> | Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit | A per-kilowatt-hour federal tax credit for electricity generated by qualified energy resources. |
| <u>PURPA</u> | The Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 | Among other things, requires utilities to buy electric power from private "qualifying facilities," at an avoided cost rate. This rate is equivalent to what it would have otherwise cost the utility to generate or purchase that power themselves. Utilities must also provide customers that self-generate a reasonably priced back-up electric supply. |
| <u>REC</u> | Renewable Energy Credit / Certificate | A market-based instrument that represents the property rights to the environmental, social, and other non-power attributes of renewable electricity generation. Issued when one megawatt-hour of electricity is generated and delivered to the electricity grid from a renewable energy resource. |
| <u>REZ</u> | Renewable Energy Zone | A geographic area characterized by several features that support cost-effective renewable energy development, including high-quality renewable resources, suitable topography and land use designations, and demonstrated interest from developers. |
| <u>RPS</u> | Renewable Portfolio Standard | A policy that requires that at least a subset of a state's utilities or retail electric providers supply an increasing percentage of renewable energy to their customers within a set timeframe. |
| <u>RTO</u> | Regional Transmission Organization | An independent, federally regulated entity that coordinates regional transmission in a non-discriminatory manner and ensures the safety and reliability of the electric system. |
| <u>TOU</u> | Time-of-Use | In rate setting, refers to electricity prices that vary depending on the time periods in which the energy is consumed. In a time-of-use rate structure, higher prices are charged during utility peak-load times. Such rates can provide an incentive for consumers to curb power use during peak times. Also referred to as "time varying rates" |

Additional Resources:

Body of Knowledge on Infrastructure Regulation, Glossary: <http://regulationbodyofknowledge.org/glossary/>

California Energy Commission, Glossary of Energy Terms: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/glossary/>

Energy Information Administration, Glossary: <https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/>

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Glossary: <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/glossary.asp>

Information Technology Associates, Energy Dictionary: <https://photius.com/energy/index.html>