

**TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ALTERNATING CURRENT (A-C):</b>	As contrasted to direct current having a constant flow, alternating current varies with time, most commonly as a sinusoidal waveform.
<b>AMPERE:</b>	The unit of measurement of electric current equal to the flow of electric charge of 1 coulomb per second.
<b>BASE RATES:</b>	The charges contained in the Company's rate schedules for recovering the cost of service excluding those costs recovered under rate schedule BA-1, Billing Adjustments.
<b>BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (BTU):</b>	The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.
<b>CAPACITOR or CAPACITANCE:</b>	An element or characteristic of an electric circuit not consuming energy and having the opposite electrical effect of inductance. Capacitors are commonly utilized in electric systems to compensate for inductive loads thereby improving the voltage and efficiency of the electric system.
<b>CAPACITY COST RECOVERY FACTOR (CCR):</b>	A charge applicable to a customer's usage for recovery of purchased power capacity costs incurred by the Company.
<b>CIRCUIT:</b>	A conductor or a system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow.
<b>CIRCUIT BREAKER:</b>	A protective device designed to open an electrical circuit in the event of excess or abnormal current flow.
<b>CONJUNCTIVE BILLING:</b>	The combining, for billing purposes, of the separate consumptions and registered demands of two (2) or more points of delivery serving a single customer. This may also be termed totalizing metering, additive billing, plural meter billing, or conjunctive metering. (Note: Conjunctive billing is not permitted under current FPSC Rules.)
<b>COGENERATION:</b>	The sequential generation of electrical and/or mechanical power and another form of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) from the same fuel source.
<b>COINCIDENCE FACTOR:</b>	The ratio of the maximum demand of a group, class, or system as a whole to the sum of the individual maximum demands of the several components of the group, class, or system. As defined, coincidence factor can never be greater than unity. Also, reciprocal of diversity factor.
<b>CONDUCTOR:</b>	A wire or cable capable of carrying electricity.
<b>CURRENT:</b>	A flow of electric charge.
<b>CURTAILABLE SERVICE:</b>	Electric service for which the Customer is required to reduce load when requested by the Company especially at times of critical capacity conditions.
<b>CUSTOMER CHARGE:</b>	One component of an electric bill generally related to the cost of service that is independent of a Customer's actual use of electricity which may include the costs associated service entrance facilities, metering, meter reading, accounting, billing, and other type costs.
<b>CYCLE:</b>	A single complete execution of a repetitive phenomenon. As related to most alternating current, a cycle is one complete sinusoidal period of current. The number of such repetitive cycles occurring during a one-second interval is known as the frequency. See frequency.
<b>DEMAND:</b>	The average rate at which energy is delivered during a specified continuous interval of time, such as instantaneous, 15, 30, or 60 minutes. Electric demand is generally expressed in kilowatts (kW).
<b>AVERAGE DEMAND:</b>	The demand as determined by dividing the total energy use by the number of units of time in the interval.
<b>BILLING DEMAND:</b>	The demand imposed by the Customer for which demand charges are based in accordance with the applicable rate schedule.

**TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)**

<b>COINCIDENT DEMAND:</b>	Any demand that occurs simultaneously with any other demand as in "the demand coincident with the system peak."
<b>MAXIMUM DEMAND:</b>	The greatest of all demands of the load under consideration which has occurred during a specified period of time.
<b>DEMAND CHARGE:</b>	One component of an electric bill generally related to the fixed costs associated with serving the customer's electric capacity needs.
<b>DEMAND INTERVAL:</b>	The period of time during which the electric energy flow is averaged in determining effective demand, such as instantaneous, 15, 30, or 60 minutes.
<b>DIVERSITY:</b>	The quality or characteristic by which individual maximum demands occur at different times.
<b>DIVERSITY FACTOR:</b>	The ratio of the sum of the maximum non-coincident demands of two or more loads to their maximum coincident demand for the same period.
<b>ENERGY CHARGE:</b>	One component of an electric bill generally related to those costs which vary in proportion to energy (kWh) consumption. The charge may be stated in base rates as a non-fuel charge for which other energy related costs such as fuel and ECCR may be stated separately in billing adjustments.
<b>ENERGY, ELECTRIC:</b>	Power used for a period of time and normally measured in kilowatt-hours.
<b>ENERGY CONSERVATION COST RECOVERY (ECCR):</b>	A charge applicable to a customer's usage for recovering the cost incurred by the Company for approved energy conservation programs.
<b>FRANCHISE FEE:</b>	A payment to a city or county government for the non-exclusive right to install and maintain equipment on the government's highway and street property.
<b>FREQUENCY:</b>	The number of cycles which an alternating current completes in a second. Utilities in the United States generally supply electricity at a frequency of sixty (60) cycles per second.
<b>FUEL COST RECOVERY FACTOR:</b>	A charge applicable to a customer's usage for recovering the costs of fuel and purchase power incurred by the Company to provide electric service.
<b>FUSE:</b>	A device containing an element that protects an electric circuit by melting when overloaded, thereby opening the circuit.
<b>HEAT RATE:</b>	A measure of thermal efficiency, generally expressed in BTU/kWh, for the conversion of a fuel source to electric energy.
<b>HORSEPOWER (H.P.):</b>	A unit of power equal to 745.7 watts. Ratings of motors are generally measured in horsepower.
<b>INDUCTOR or INDUCTANCE:</b>	An element or characteristic of an electric circuit not consuming energy but requiring electrical capacity (reactive power) and contributing to voltage drop and line losses in the circuit. Many electric loads, especially motors, have this characteristic in addition to their real power requirement.
<b>INTERRUPTIBLE SERVICE:</b>	Electric service which may be interrupted by the Company especially at times of critical capacity conditions.
<b>KILO-(K):</b>	A prefix meaning 1,000.
<b>KILOVOLT (KV):</b>	1,000 volts. See volt.

**TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)**

<b>KILOVOLT-AMPERE (kVA):</b>	1,000 volt-amperes. See volt-ampere.
<b>KILOWATT (kW):</b>	1,000 watts. See watt.
<b>KILOWATT-HOUR (kWh):</b>	1,000 watt-hours. It is the basic unit of electrical energy measurement. See watt-hour.
<b>LOAD:</b>	The electric power requirements of a customer for operation of appliances, electric equipment, or other current consuming devices.
<b>LOAD FACTOR:</b>	The ratio of the average demand over a designated period of time to the maximum demand occurring in that period. Load factor may also be derived by dividing the energy in the period (kWh) by the product of the maximum demand (kW) and the number of hours (h) in the period. This is often times expressed as a percentage.
<b>LOSSES, LINE:</b>	Electric power and energy that is lost in the transmission and distribution of power from the source to the Customer. The losses occur in the form of waste heat from the current flow through conductors and transformers.
<b>LUMEN:</b>	A unit of light measurement equivalent to the amount of light delivered by one standard candle at a distance of one foot.
<b>LUMINAIRE:</b>	A lighting fixture for street and area lighting.
<b>MEGA-:</b>	A prefix meaning 1,000,000.
<b>MEGAWATT (MW):</b>	1,000,000 watts. See watt.
<b>MEGAWATT-HOUR (MWh):</b>	1,000,000 watt-hours. See watt-hour.
<b>METER, ELECTRIC</b>	A device for measuring levels and volumes of electricity use.
<b>OHM:</b>	A unit of electrical resistance equal to that of a conductor in which a current of one ampere is produced by the potential of one volt across its terminals.
<b>PERIOD, OFF-PEAK</b>	Times of relatively low demands imposed on the Company electric system.
<b>PERIOD, ON-PEAK:</b>	Times of relatively high demands imposed on the Company electric system.
<b>PHASE:</b>	Pertains to the number, generally single or three, of supply voltages differing in angular displacement. Households are generally designed for single-phase service; large electric loads may find advantages in being supplied with three-phase service.
<b>POWER:</b>	The rate at which energy is transmitted during a period of time.
<b>POWER, APPARENT:</b>	The mathematical product of the volts and amperes of a circuit. This product is expressed as volt-amperes (VA) or kilovolt-amperes (kVA). It is comprised of both real and reactive power components.
<b>POWER, REACTIVE:</b>	The component of apparent power which is not available to do work. Reactive power occurs in furnishing charging current to magnetic and electrostatic equipment connected to a system. It is measured in vars (VAR) or kilovars (kVAR).
<b>POWER, REAL:</b>	This is the energy or work-producing component of apparent power. It is measured in watts (W) or kilowatts (kW).

**TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)**

<b>POWER FACTOR:</b>	The ratio of real power (kW) to apparent power (kVA) for any given load and time.
<b>QUALIFYING FACILITY:</b>	A cogenerator or small power producer which obtains qualifying status under Section 201 and Subpart B of the FERC regulations.
<b>RATE BASE:</b>	The Company's investment in property and other resources used and useful in providing electric service to its customers.
<b>RATE OF RETURN:</b>	The amount of money earned net of operating costs, expressed as a percentage of the rate base.
<b>RESISTOR or RESISTANCE:</b>	An element or characteristic of an electric circuit that resists the flow of electric current and capable of dissipating energy.
<b>SMALL POWER PRODUCER:</b>	A power production facility, normally obtaining qualifying status, thereby meeting certain size, fuel use, and ownership criteria.
<b>TARIFF:</b>	The Company's assembled volume of information containing rules and regulations, rate schedules, standard forms, and other material as required by, and filed with, the Florida Public Service Commission.
<b>TRANSFORMER:</b>	An electromagnetic device that changes the voltage of electricity.
<b>VOLT:</b>	The unit of measurement of electrical force or pressure.
<b>VOLT-AMPERE (VA):</b>	Mathematical product of volts and amperes of a circuit.
<b>VOLT-AMPERE REACTIVE (VAR):</b>	The basic measure of reactive power equal to the product of volts and the reactive component of current in amperes.
<b>VOLTAGE:</b>	The electric pressure of a circuit in an electric system measured in volts.
<b>DISTRIBUTION PRIMARY VOLTAGE:</b>	A high distribution voltage ranging from about four (4) kilovolts to thirty-four (34) kilovolts, which a general service customer may elect to take service. Supply at this level avoids the utility from having to install transformation to the more commonly utilized distribution secondary voltage. For service at this delivery voltage, the Customer's billing usually includes a credit for this avoidance.
<b>DISTRIBUTION SECONDARY VOLTAGE:</b>	The lowest supply voltage, ranging from 120 to 480 volts, obtained by transformation from a distribution primary voltage source. This is the supply voltage required to operate conventional household appliances and equipment.
<b>WATT (W):</b>	The basic unit of electric power equal to one (1) joule per second.
<b>WATTAGE:</b>	The electric power required by an appliance or current consuming device.
<b>WATT-HOUR (Wh):</b>	The basic unit of electric energy equal to the energy of one (1) watt acting for one (1) hour and equivalent to 3,600 joules.

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE