



## TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### **Alternating Current**

An electric current that reverses its direction at regularly recurring intervals.

### **Ampere**

The common unit of electric current flow.

### **Applicant**

Any person, partnership, association, corporation or governmental agency controlling or responsible for the development of a new subdivision, business, industry, community, geographic area or dwelling unit and applying for the construction of electric facilities to serve such facility or the conversion, relocation or removal of existing electric facilities which serve such facility.

### **Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)**

A person or agency authorized to inspect and approve electrical installations.

### **Auxiliary Service**

The type of electric service which is furnished or made available by the Company for a portion of a Customer's electrical energy requirements which ordinarily is furnished by the Customer from some other source of electrical supply.

### **Available Fault Current**

The maximum current available from the utility source that may occur in a fault condition.

### **Avoided Costs**

The incremental costs to an electric utility of electric energy or capacity or both which, but for the purchase from the qualifying facility or facilities, such utility would generate itself or purchase from another source.

### **Basic Service Charge**

A charge comprised of the cost of meter and service equipment, a portion of the cost of distribution equipment (poles, wires, transformers) plus the recurring cost of reading the meter, calculating and mailing the bill, processing payment, and maintaining the customer's records.

**Billing Demand**

The demand upon the Company's electrical system for which a customer is billed according to his rate or contract.

**Branch Circuit**

That portion of the electrical circuit nearest the utilization point behind the main disconnect and the last circuit protective device.

**Bus**

An electrical conductor or electrically conducting bar which serves as a common connection for two or more electrical circuits.

**Cable**

An electrical conductor composed of two or more separately insulated wires banded or twisted together.

**Capacity Recovery Charge**

The charge established to recover capacity payments made to cogeneration facilities and others for demand related charges associated with their power sales to the Company within the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause.

**Capacity Requirements**

Typically the maximum voltage and current needs of a customer or his facility.

**Circuit**

A conductor or a system or conductors through which an electric current flows or is intended to flow.

**Circuit Breaker**

An overcurrent device used to protect wiring from excessive current flow.

**Class of Service**

The type of service available to a particular type of customer (residential, commercial, etc.).

**Clean Energy Transition Mechanism**

The charge established to recover costs associated with the closing of certain specific coal generating plants and the conversion of old technology meters for new electronic meters to enable Tampa Electric's transition to producing cleaner energy.

**Code**

The National Electrical Code latest revision.

**Cogeneration**

The sequential generation of electrical and/or mechanical shaft power plus a second form of useful energy from the same fuel or energy source.

**Commercial Service**

Service to customers engaged in selling, warehousing, or distributing a commodity, in some business activity or in a profession, or in some form of economic or social activity (offices, stores, clubs, hotels, schools, etc.).

**Commission**

Florida Public Service Commission.

**Company**

Tampa Electric Company.

**Conductor**

A wire that carries electric energy.

**Conduit**

A pipe that carries one or more conductors.

**Conjunctive Billing**

The adding of the readings of several meters on a customer's premises into one reading which is then applied to the appropriate rate.

**Connected Load**

Sum of the nameplate ratings of the electrically powered apparatuses connected to an electrical system.

**Contribution in Aid of Construction**

That cost paid by the customer which is in excess of the normal amount that would be required to be spent by the utility for service to the customer.

**Conversion**

The change in character of electric service from overhead to underground, involving the modification and removal of existing overhead facilities and the installation of new underground facilities.

**Conversion Area**

The geographical area wherein the company's overhead electric distribution system is to be converted to an underground electric distribution system.

**Construction Service / Temporary Service**

Service which is provided by the company for use over a single short term no greater than 12 months. Examples include service for construction poles, fairs, and dredging projects.

**Current**

The volume of electric energy in amperes flowing through a conductor.

**Customer**

Any present or potential user of the Company's electric service, any authorized representative (builder, developer, architect, engineer, electrical contractor, etc.) or others for whose benefit the electric service under this tariff is made (property owner, landlord, tenant, renter, occupant, etc.). When electric service is desired at more than one location, each such location or delivery point shall be considered as a separate customer.

**Delivery Point (Point of Attachment, Point of Delivery)**

The point where the Company wiring interfaces with the customer wiring, and where the customer assumes the responsibility for further delivery and use of the electricity.

**Delta Connection**

A three-phase electrical connection where the electrical service is connected in a triangular configuration.

**Demand**

The magnitude of electric load of an installation. Demand may be expressed in kilowatts, kilovolt-amperes, or other suitable units.

**Demand Charge**

The specified charge to be billed on the basis of the demand under an applicable rate schedule.

**Difficult Trenching Conditions**

Trenching through soil which contains considerable rock, is unstable, has a high water table, and/or has obstructions that unduly impede trenching at normal speeds with machines or requires extensive hand digging or shoring.

**Distribution System**

Electric service facilities consisting of primary and secondary conductors, service laterals, transformers and necessary accessories and appurtenances for the furnishing of electric power at utilization voltage (13 kV and below on the Company's system).

**Drawing**

Drawings illustrating technical specification and requirements for electric service are published separately in the Tampa Electric Standard Electrical Service Requirements Manual which is available upon request at any Tampa Electric Company office.

**Easement**

A privately owned parcel of land which is dedicated by the owner for the primary purpose of installing, maintaining and replacing Company facilities.

**Electrical Contractor**

A person responsible for the construction or maintenance of the customer's electrical facilities.

**Electrode**

Conductor(s) designed to effect a grounding system.

**Energy Conservation Recovery Charge**

The charge established to recover the cost incurred within the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause for approved conservation programs.

**Environmental Recovery Charge**

The charge established to recover the cost incurred within the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause for approved environmental compliance costs.

**Estimated Net Salvage Value**

An estimate of the salvage value of a specific set of existing electric facilities less the costs associated with removing and disposing of the facilities.

**Estimated Remaining Net Book Value**

An estimate of the original cost less accumulated depreciation of a specific set of existing electric facilities.

**Finished Grade**

The final grading level of the earth around a building or structure.

**Flat Rate**

A rate for electricity that has such constant or predictive use that metering is normally unnecessary for billing purposes.

**Flicker**

The momentary variation of voltage level caused by on/off switching of a load on a circuit.

**Franchise Fee Charge**

That fee charged to recover the cost incurred for doing business in a Franchised area.

**Frequency**

The number of alternating current cycles in one second (normally 60).

**Fuel Recovery Charge**

That charge established to recover the total fuel and purchased power cost within the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause.

**Ground**

Earth potential.

**Group Metering**

Customer owned and company approved meter centers.

**Guarantor**

One who initiates or gives a guarantee.

**Hand Hole**

A small junction box placed in the ground.

**High Density Subdivision**

A subdivision having a density of 6 or more dwelling units per acre.

**High Leg**

The conductor in a three-phase delta secondary connection that has a higher voltage-to-ground potential than the other conductors.

**High Pressure Sodium**

A lamp using sodium as a medium for street and area lighting use.

**Horse Power**

The nameplate rating of motors and/or other apparatuses. For conversion purposes, one horsepower shall be considered as equivalent to one kilowatt.

**In Place Value**

Plant in service value (undepreciated) of the facility.

**Incandescent**

The ordinary light bulb.

**Industrial Service**

Service to customers engaged in a process which creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. (Factories, mills, machine shops, mines, oil wells, refineries, pumping plants, creameries, canning and packing plants, shipyards, etc.; i.e., in extractive fabricating or processing activities.)

**Inspector or Inspection Authority**

A person or agency authorized to inspect and approve electrical installations.

**Integrated Demand**

Is the summation of the continuously varying instantaneous demands during a specified time interval performed by metering equipment.

### **Interconnection Costs**

All costs associated with the change-out, upgrading or addition of protective devices, transformers, lines, services, meters, switches, and associated equipment and devices beyond those which would be required to provide normal service to the qualifying facility if no cogeneration were involved.

### **Kilovar (KVAR)**

A kilovolt-ampere (KVA) is a unit of electrical power which is composed of two sub-components: real power (KW) and reactive power (KVAR). KVA is often referred to as apparent power as it represents the total load requirement of an electrical device. When a load is operating at unity (100%) power factor, KVA is equal to KW because there is no reactive power requirement. When a load is operating at less than unity power factor, KVA is greater than KW because of the load's requirement for both real and reactive power.

### **Kilovolt-Ampere (KVA)**

It is the product of the volts times the amperes, divided by 1,000, where the amperes represent the vectorial sum of the ampere current that is in step with the alternating voltage (representing the current to do useful work) and the reactive ampere current flowing in the circuit.

### **Kilowatt (KW) (1000 watts)**

A watt is the electrical unit of power or rate of doing work. It is equal to one ampere flowing under the pressure of one volt at unity power factor.

### **Kilowatt-Hour (KWH)**

Kilowatts times time in hours.

### **Light-Emitting Diode (LED)**

A semiconductor light source.

### **Line Extension**

That extension of the circuit to be added to the existing circuit.

### **Load**

- (1) The customer's equipment requiring electrical power.
- (2) The quantity of electric power required by the customer's equipment, usually expressed in kilowatts or horsepower.

### **Load Balance**

An equally spread load over a multiphase system.

### **Load Center**

The customer's circuit panel or distribution point.

### **Load Factor**

The number of kilowatt-hours used for a given period of time divided by the product of the maximum kilowatt demand established during the period and the number of hours in the period.



**Low-Density Subdivision**

A subdivision having a density of at least 1.0 dwelling units but less than 6 dwelling units per acre.

**Lumen**

A unit of light measurement. The intensity of light delivered by one standard candle at a distance of one foot is approximately one (1) lumen.

**Luminaire**

A lighting fixture for street and area lighting.

**Main Distribution System**

That part of the Company's Distribution System which does not include overhead service drops, underground service laterals or lighting systems.

**Main Switch (Disconnect)**

A customer-owned device used to disconnect the customer's total load from the Company's system.

**Manufactured Home (includes Mobile Home and Trailer)**

A factory assembled structure equipped with the necessary service connections and made so as to be readily moveable as a unit without a permanent foundation.

**Metal Halide**

A lamp using argon-xenon and mercury as a medium for street and area lighting.

**Metering Room**

A room in a customer's facility existing solely for the metering equipment.

**Meter Socket Enclosure**

A meter socket enclosure is a device that provides support and means of electrical connection to a watt-hour meter. It has a wiring chamber with provisions for conduit entrances and exits, and a means of sealing the meter in place.

**Multiple Occupancy Buildings**

A structure erected and formed of component structural parts and designed to contain five (5) or more individual dwelling units.

**National Electrical Code (NEC)**

The minimum standard for customer wiring as enacted by the National Fire Protection Association and enforced by local government.

**Network**

An arrangement of transformers and wiring effecting a highly reliable source of electrical energy in any given area.



**Overhead Service**

Wiring and associated facilities normally installed by the Company on poles to serve the customer.

**Ownership Line**

The point where the Company's facilities connect with the customer's facilities.

**Pedestal**

A meter socket enclosure mounted on a post and fed from an underground source.

**Power Factor**

Ratio of kilowatts to kilovolt-amperes.

**Premises**

The property location of customer or Company equipment.

**Primary Service**

The Term "primary service" refers to the voltage at which the Company distributes electrical energy from its Distribution Substation for customer utilization.

**Primary Distribution Service**

The delivery of electricity transformed from the transmission system to a distribution service voltage, typically 13kV, whereby the customer may utilize such voltage and is responsible for providing the transformation facilities to reduce the voltage for any secondary distribution service voltage requirement.

**Primary Voltage**

The voltage level in a local geographic area which is available after the Company has provided transformation from the transmission system.

**Qualifying Facility**

A cogenerator or small power producer which obtains qualifying status under Section 201 of PURPA and Subpart B of FERC regulations.

**Raceway**

A mechanical structure for supporting wiring, conduits or bus.

**Rate Schedule**

The approved standard used for calculation of bills.

**Relay Service**

Premium service supplied to a customer from more than one distinct source capable of automatic or customer controlled manual switching upon loss of the preferred source. A distinct source is a distribution source originating from a unique distribution substation transformer.

**Renewable Energy**

Electrical energy produced from renewable sources defined in applicable Florida Statutes.

**Residential Service**

Service to customers in private residences and individually metered apartments and condominiums when all energy is used for domestic purposes.

**Right-of-Way**

The established path for the installation of the Company's wiring on public property.

**Rules and Regulations**

The approved standards and methods for service to the Company's customers.

**Rural**

Outside the geographical limits of any incorporated cities, except areas which exhibit urban characteristics.

**Secondary Distribution Service**

The delivery of electricity transformed to the lowest utilized service voltage, typically ranging from 120 volts to 480 volts.

**Service**

- (1) The supply of electrical energy, measured in kilowatt-hours and kilowatt demand.
- (2) The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.

**Service Area**

The established geographical boundaries of the Company.

**Service Drop**

The overhead service conductor(s) from the last pole or other aerial support to and including the connections to the service entrance conductors at the building.

**Service Entrance**

That portion of the wiring system between the point of attachment to the Company's distribution system and the load side terminals of the main switch or switches. This will include the grounding equipment.

**Service Equipment**

The necessary equipment, usually consisting of circuit-breaker or switch, fuses and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors' to a building and intended to constitute the main control and means of disconnection for the supply to that building.

**Service Location**

The point established by the company for the location of the service entrance.

**Set Pole**

An existing pole on which company facilities may be attached.

**Single Phase**

One phase of a three phase system (see three phase)

**Storm Protection Plan Recovery Charge**

The charge established to recover the cost incurred within the Storm Protection Plan Cost Recovery Clause for approved hardening efforts to further protect the grid from hurricanes or other extreme weather events.

**Subdivision**

A tract of land which is divided into five (5) or more building lots or upon which five (5) or more separate dwelling units are to be located, or land on which new multiple-occupancy buildings are constructed.

**Sub-Meter or Test Meter**

A meter used to check electric usage on a particular electrical load for a non-billing purpose.

**Subtransmission Service**

The delivery of electricity at the lowest transmission system voltage, whereby the customer may utilize such service voltage and is responsible for providing transformation facilities to reduce the voltage for any primary distribution service voltage requirement and to further reduce the voltage for any secondary distribution service voltage requirement.

**Subtransmission Voltage**

The lowest transmission system voltage, typically 69kV.

**Tariff**

The assembled volume containing the "rules", "regulations", "rate schedules", "standard forms", "contracts", and other material as required by, and filed with, the Florida Public Service Commission and constituting a contract between the Company and its Customers with the force and effect of law.

**Temporary Service / Construction Service**

Service which is provided by the company for use over a single short term no greater than 12 months. Examples include service for construction poles, fairs, and dredging projects.

**Three Phase**

A term applied to circuits or machines utilizing three alternating current voltages, equal in magnitude, separated by 120 electrical degrees.

**Time Pulse**

A metering pulse indicating when the meter checks demand.

**Totalized Metering**

A summation of adjacent metering equipment readings.



**Townhouse**

A single family dwelling unit in a group of such units contained in a building where each unit is separated only by fire walls. Each townhouse unit is normally constructed upon a separate lot and serviced with separate utilities.

**Transformer**

The device which changes voltage levels.

**Transmission System**

The network of high voltage lines and associated equipment, typically ranging from 69 kV to 230 kV, which are used to move electrical power from generating resources to load centers where it is transformed to a lower primary distribution voltage for distribution to customers.

**TUG (Temporary Underground)**

A construction service alternative for residential service in URD subdivisions where the permanent meter enclosure, meter, and downpipe are configured such that they can be used for construction purposes after passing inspection by the AHJ.

**Underground Commercial Distribution (UCD)**

The wiring, transformers, and other related equipment required to distribute electrical energy to a commercial customer or customers.

**Underground Residential Distribution (URD)**

The wiring, transformers, and other related equipment required to distribute electrical energy to a residential customer or multiple residential customers.

**Underground Service**

The wiring system and associated equipment which is placed on or in the earth, as opposed to pole line construction.

**Urban**

Inside the geographical limits of an incorporated city, or having the characteristics of such an area in terms of use and density.

**Vault**

An isolated ventilated enclosure for electrical equipment with fire-resistant walls, ceiling and floor which personnel may enter and in which transformers and switching equipment are installed, operated, and maintained.

**Voltage**

The electrical pressure of a circuit expressed in volts. Generally, the nominal rating based on the maximum normal effective difference of potential between the conductors of a circuit.

**Voltage Dip**

A momentary reduction of voltage level.



**Watt**

The basic unit of electrical power (see Kilowatt).

**Weatherhead**

A device used at the service entrance to prevent water from entering the service mast or riser.

**Wye Connection**

A three-phase electrical connection where the equipment (i.e., transformer, load, etc.) is connected in a "Y" configuration. Also called a "star" connection.