

Glossary

Biofuels—Alcohols, ethers, esters, and other chemicals made from raw biological material such as herbaceous and woody plants, agricultural and forestry residues, and a large portion of municipal solid and industrial waste.

Biomass—Organic waste from agricultural, livestock, and lumber industry products, dead trees, foliage, etc., and is considered a renewable energy source. Biomass can be used as fuel and is most often burned to create steam that powers steam turbine generators. It is also used to make transportation fuels like ethanol and biodiesel, and chemicals like pyrolysis oil that can be burned like oil to produce energy.

Electric Energy—The generation or use of electric power by a device over a period of time, expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh), Megawatt-hours (MWh), or Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

Energy Efficiency—Using less energy (electricity and/or natural gas) to perform the same function at the same level of quality. Programs designed to use energy more efficiently — doing the same with less. For the purpose of this paper, energy efficiency is distinguished from DSM programs in that the latter are utility sponsored and financed, while the former is a broader term not limited to any particular sponsor or funding source.

Load— An end use device or customer that receives power from an energy delivery system. Load should not be confused with Demand, which is the measure of power that a load receives or requires.