

Renewable Resources Any source of energy that is continually available or that can be renewed or replaced. Examples include wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, photovoltaic, wood and waste. Nonrenewable energy sources include coal, oil, and gas, that all exist in finite amounts.

Replacement Cost An estimate of the cost to replace the existing facilities either as currently structured or as redesigned to embrace new technology with facilities that will perform the same functions. This method recognizes the benefits of presently available technology in replacing the system. For example, a number of small generating units may be replaced with a single large unit at lower unit costs and greater efficiency. See also *Reproduction Cost*.

Replacement Power Power that a utility must purchase when one of its own plants (or other long-term suppliers) experiences an outage or is otherwise unavailable.

Replacements The substitution of a unit of Utility Plant for another unit generally of a like or improved character.

Repowering A means of increasing the output and efficiency of conventional thermal generating facilities. For example, adding combustion turbines to supplement or replace steam from fuel combustion used to power steam turbines.

Reprocessing See *Recycling*.

Reproduction Cost The estimated cost to reproduce existing properties in their current form and capability at current cost levels. The mechanics may involve a trending of the original cost dollars to reflect current costing factors, or they may involve a property appraisal accompanied by estimates to reconstruct the facilities. The former is most often utilized as Rate Base.

Repurchase Agreements (Repo) A means of temporarily adding to monetary reserves. The Fed buys government securities under a contract to sell them back at an agreed price and date. Generally repurchase agreements mature within one to seven days (maximum is 15 days). Dealers may usually repurchase before the maturity of the agreement if they wish. Interest rate is determined by auction.

Requirements Service Service that the supplier plans to provide on an ongoing basis (i.e., the supplier includes projected load for this service in its system resource planning). In addition, the reliability of requirements service must be the same as, or second only to, the supplier's service to its own ultimate customers.

Rerating A change in the capability of a generator due to a change in conditions such as age, upgrades, auxiliary equipment, cooling, etc.

Reregulation The design and implementation of regulatory practices to be applied to the remaining regulated entities after restructuring of the vertically-integrated electric utility. The remaining regulated entities would be those that continue to exhibit characteristics of a natural monopoly, where imperfections in the market prevent the realization of more competitive results, and where, in light of other policy considerations, competitive results are unsatisfactory in one or more respects. Regulation could employ the same of different regulatory practices as those used before restructuring.