

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

These General Terms and Conditions are organized into parts which are further organized into sections, as applicable. Some sections are further organized into subsections. In the following listing of parts and sections, parts are designated by number while sections are designated by letter.

<u>Part/Section</u>	<u>Beginning Sheet Number</u>
1. Applicability.....	126
2. Definitions.....	127
3. Retail Customer Categorizations.....	134
A. Sectors.....	134
B. Delivery Classes.....	135
C. Supply Groups.....	139
D. General Account Agent.....	142
E. Resale or Redistribution.....	144
4. Nature of Service.....	146
A. Bundled Electric Service.....	146
B. Unbundled Electric Service.....	147
* C. Electrical Characteristics.....	148
* D. Use of Data for Other Services.....	148.1
5. Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation.....	149
A. Service Application.....	149
B. Availability of Distribution System Facilities.....	149.1
* C. Easements.....	149.2
D. Permits, Inspections, and Approvals.....	150
E. Contractual Requirements.....	151
F. Tariff Selection.....	151
G. Credit Requirements.....	151.1
H. Access to Premises.....	152
I. Retail Customer's Utilization Equipment.....	153
J. Electric Vehicle Charging Station.....	154.1
6. Distribution Facilities.....	154.1
A. Primary Distribution System.....	159
B. Primary Service Connections.....	159
C. Distribution Facilities Entering the Retail Customer's Premises.....	162
D. Transformation.....	163
E. Secondary Service Voltage.....	166
F. Secondary Service Connections.....	170
G. Service Entrance Equipment and Grounding.....	179
H. Other Facilities.....	182

(Continued on Sheet No. 126)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 125)

ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

<u>Part/Section</u>	<u>Beginning Sheet Number</u>
7. Metering.....	187
A. Standard Metering	188
B. Nonstandard Metering	189
C. Non AMI Metering.....	189
D. Required Metering	189.1
E. Metering Location	191
F. Metering Installation Requirements	193
G. Metering Information.....	195
8. Billing and Payment.....	196
A. Installation of Facilities	196
B. Continuing Electric Service	197
C. Historical Billing and Usage Information	201.17
D. Other Billing Provisions.....	201.17
* E. Payment Provisions	205.3
9. Disconnection and Reconnection.....	209
A. Billing and Payment Issues.....	209
B. Safety Issues.....	210
10. Dispute Resolution	211
11. Electric Energy Contingency Plan	212
12. Miscellaneous General Provisions	215

APPLICABILITY

These General Terms and Conditions are applicable to the tariffs included in the Company's Schedule of Rates, to electric service provided by the Company, to retail customers located in the Company's service territory, to applicants for electric service provided by the Company, to developers of retail customer premises located in the Company's service territory, to Retail Electric Suppliers (RESs), and to Metering Service Providers (MSPs), as appropriate.

(Continued on Sheet No. 127)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 126)

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are for terms contained in the tariffs included in the Company's Schedule of Rates:

* **15/15 Rule**

15/15 Rule means a specification adopted by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) in its Order dated January 28, 2014, in Docket No. 13-0506 providing for the maintenance of the anonymity of retail customers by requiring that information pertaining to any such retail customer is included with information compiled for a group of no fewer than fifteen (15) retail customers of a specified type or class located within a geographic area no smaller than that specified by a nine (9) digit zip code while ensuring that no single such retail customer's electricity usage exceeds fifteen percent (15%) of the electricity usage of the group of retail customers.

Act

Act means the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/1-101 et seq.

Advanced (AMI) Meter Installation

- * Advanced (AMI) metering installation means facilities (a) capable of measuring electric power and energy delivered to a retail customer; (b) capable of engaging in smart grid functions, as described in Section 16.108.6(a) of the Act; (c) installed, owned, operated, replaced, and maintained by the Company at such retail customer's premises in accordance with applicable standards and specifications; and (d) deployed in accordance with (i) the ICC's Order dated October 14, 2009, in Docket No. 09-0263 or (ii) the Smart Grid Advanced Metering Infrastructure Deployment Plan initially approved by the ICC in Docket No. 12-0298, as modified by the ICC's Interim Order dated June 5, 2013, and Final Order dated June 26, 2013, in Docket No. 13-0285, and as such plan is subsequently amended or updated (AMI Plan).

* **Aggregated Delivery Data**

Aggregated Delivery Data mean information pertaining to retail customers that has been (a) assembled with specific retail customer identifiers, including but not limited to name, address, and electric service account number, omitted from the assembled information and (b) subjected to analysis functions in order to develop summation, average, and/or other analytical statistics for specified groups of retail customers in a manner that precludes the determination of the individual identities of retail customers to which such information pertains.

* **Anonymous Delivery Data**

Anonymous Delivery Data mean information pertaining to retail customers that is assembled in accordance with the 15/15 Rule with specific retail customer identifiers, including but not limited to name, address, and electric service account number, omitted from such assembled information.

ARES

ARES means the same as Alternative Retail Electric Supplier as defined in Section 16-102 of the Act.

Capacity Obligation

Capacity Obligation means the retail customer's share, in kilowatts (kW), of the annual peak electric load assigned to the Company by PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM). The Capacity Obligation for a retail customer is determined by the Company based on the retail customer's Peak Load Contribution (PLC) and PJM's Reliability Pricing Model methodology.

(Continued on Sheet No. 128)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 127)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

ComEd Zone

ComEd Zone means the PJM defined load zone for the Company.

Company

Company means Commonwealth Edison Company.

CPT

CPT means Central Prevailing Time, which is Central Standard Time or Central Daylight Savings Time, as applicable.

Customer Supply Groups

Customer supply groups mean the designations for retail customers located in the Company's service territory so that retail customers can be categorized for the purposes of computing charges for the procurement of electric power and energy and applying such charges to retail customers.

DASR

DASR means Direct Access Service Request. A DASR is an electronic communication by which the Company is informed of a retail customer's election to switch its provider of electric power and energy supply service or its provider of metering service.

Delivery Classes

Delivery classes mean the designations for retail customers located in the Company's service territory so that retail customers can be categorized for the purposes of computing charges for the delivery of electric service and applying such charges to retail customers.

Developer

Developer means any person or entity that has an interest in developing a Distributed Generation or Distributed Storage Resource Project that would be interconnected with the Company's distribution system.

Distributed Generation or Distributed Storage Resource Project

Distributed Generation or Distributed Storage Resource Project means proposed facilities to generate or store electricity with the intent to interconnect and operate in parallel with the Company's electric distribution system.

(Continued on Sheet No. 128.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 128)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

Effective Switch Date

Effective Switch Date means the date that a retail customer's election of a different provider of metering service becomes effective, as described in the Switching Metering Service Providers section of the Switching and Termination part of Rate MSPS - Metering Service Provider Service (Rate MSPS).

End of Business

End of business means 5:00 P.M. CPT

* **Exempt Group**

Exempt Group means the designation applicable to retail customers using electric power and energy located at a single premises that each established a thirty (30) minute demand that exceeded 10,000 kilowatts (kW) during at least one month in the twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods immediately preceding the start of the currently effective energy efficiency plan approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission for the Company in accordance with Section 8-103 or Section 8-103B of the Act, as applicable. Notwithstanding the above, the Exempt Group is no longer applicable after the December 2021 monthly billing period.

Existing Underground Distribution System

Existing underground distribution system means the Company's distribution facilities characterized by the use of cable in a conduit and manhole system and transformers installed in vaults, and the absence of poles and overhead wires. An existing underground distribution system is used to serve high load density areas such as the central business district of the City of Chicago. Distribution facilities located in certain areas in the Company's service territory that utilize direct buried cables connected to overhead distribution facilities are not considered to be part of an existing underground distribution system.

Existing Overhead Distribution System

Existing overhead distribution system means all Company distribution facilities that are not part of an existing underground distribution system, and include distribution facilities located in certain areas in the Company's service territory that utilize direct buried cables connected to overhead distribution facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 129)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 128.1)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

FERC

FERC means Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission, or department.

GAA

GAA means General Account Agent.

General Terms and Conditions

General Terms and Conditions mean these General Terms and Conditions included in the Company's Schedule of Rates on file with the ICC.

Hosting Capacity

Hosting Capacity means the level of Distributed Generation or Distributed Storage Resource Project that can be accommodated without adversely impacting reliability under existing control configurations and without requiring infrastructure upgrades.

ICC

ICC means Illinois Commerce Commission or any successor state agency, commission, or department.

IPA

IPA means Illinois Power Agency or any successor state agency, commission, or department.

kW

kW means kilowatt. A kW is a unit measurement of the demand for electricity or rate at which electricity is used.

kWh

kWh means kilowatt-hour. A kWh is a unit measurement of the amount of electricity used.

Lighting Retail Customer

Lighting retail customer means a retail customer in the lighting sector, as described in the Sectors section of the Retail Customer Categorizations part of these General Terms and Conditions.

(Continued on Sheet No. 129.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 129)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

Meter Exchange Date

Meter Exchange Date means the date of a meter's removal from or installation at a retail customer's premises to implement a switch in providers of metering service.

* **Metering Service**

Metering Service means the sixteen (16) processes described in the Metering Services section of the Nature of Service part of Rate MSPS, and in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code Section 460.15.

MKD

MKD means Maximum Kilowatts Delivered. A retail customer's MKD for a monthly billing period is the highest thirty (30) minute demand for electric power and energy established by the retail customer and delivered by the Company during such monthly billing period during the periods from 9:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M. on Monday through Friday, except on days designated as holidays by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC).

Monthly Billing Cycle

With respect to any retail customer (a) to which the AMI Metering subsection of the Standard Metering section of the Metering part of these General Terms and Conditions is not applicable or (b) (i) to which such AMI Metering subsection is applicable and (ii) for which non AMI metering is provided, the monthly billing cycle means the monthly periods associated with a set of monthly meter reading dates. The Company arranges the accounts of its retail customers into one of twenty-one (21) separate meter reading groups it utilizes to read electric meters on a monthly basis.

With respect to any retail customer (a) to which such AMI Metering subsection is applicable and (b) for which an AMI metering installation is provided, the monthly billing cycle means the monthly periods associated with a set of monthly meter usage data acquisition dates to compile meter usage data for regularly scheduled electric service billing purposes. The Company arranges the accounts of its retail customers into one of twenty-one (21) separate meter usage data acquisition groups it utilizes to compile electric meter usage data for monthly billing purposes.

Monthly Billing Period

Monthly billing period means the period of approximately thirty (30) days during which the Company provides electric service to a retail customer and at the end of which the Company compiles the meter usage data for the electric service provided to the retail customer and assesses charges for such electric service. The start and end of a retail customer's monthly billing period are determined by the date that the data from the electric meter(s) at the retail customer's premises is (are) read or compiled for regularly scheduled electric service billing purposes.

(Continued on Sheet No. 130)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 129.1)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

MSP

MSP means Metering Service Provider. An MSP is a retail provider of Metering Service, other than the Company, taking service under Rate MSPS, certified by the ICC, and authorized to engage in the provision of Metering Service to retail customers taking service under Rate RDS - Retail Delivery Service (Rate RDS).

MW

MW means megawatt and equals 1,000 kW. A MW is a unit measurement of the demand for electricity or rate at which electricity is used.

MWh

MWh means megawatt-hour and equals 1,000 kWh. A MWh is a unit measurement of the amount of electricity used.

NERC

NERC means North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor agency, commission, or department.

Nonresidential Retail Customer

Nonresidential retail customer means a retail customer in the nonresidential sector as described in the Sectors section of the Retail Customer Categorizations part of these General Terms and Conditions.

Nonsummer Period

Nonsummer Period means the January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December monthly billing periods.

OATT

OATT means Open Access Transmission Tariff.

On-site

On-site means at the premises of the Company's retail customer.

* **Opt-out Group**

Opt-out Group means the designation applicable to eligible large private energy customers, which subsection 8-103B(l)(1) of the Act identifies as retail customers, except for federal, State, municipal, and other public retail customers, using electric power and energy located at a single premises that each established a thirty (30) minute demand that exceeded 10,000 kilowatts (kW) during at least one month in the twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods immediately preceding the start of the applicable energy efficiency plan approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission for the Company in accordance with Section 8-103B of the Act, and that have successfully opted out of such energy efficiency plan for the applicable period in accordance with the requirements set forth in subsection 8-103B(l) of the Act. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, for a business entity with multiple sites located in the State, where at least one of those sites qualifies as an eligible large private energy customer, then any of that business entity's sites, properly identified on the form for notice, prescribed by the Illinois Commerce Commission pursuant to 220 ILCS 5/8-103B(l)(2), shall be considered eligible large private energy customers for purposes of Section 8-103B(l).

(Continued on Sheet No. 131)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 130)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

PJM

PJM means PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. or any successor agency, commission, or department.

PJM Planning Year

PJM Planning Year means the period of time extending from 11:00 P.M. CPT on May 31 of one year to 11:00 P.M. CPT on May 31 of the following year.

PLC

PLC means peak load contribution, in kW. The retail customer's PLC is determined by the Company based on PJM's Reliability Pricing Model methodology for a period of twelve (12) monthly billing periods beginning with the June monthly billing period and extending through the following May monthly billing period. For a situation in which insufficient historical electric power and energy consumption data exist for a retail customer, the Company determines such retail customer's PLC based upon, in the Company's judgment, the retail customer's expected electric power and energy requirements and its expected contribution to such peak electric load on the PJM electric system region.

Procurement Event

Procurement event means the conclusion of the process employed to secure components of electric power and energy in accordance with a procurement plan at which time sealed bids for the provision of standard wholesale electric power and energy products are opened by the procurement administrator, as described in Section 16-111.5(f) of the Act, enacted by Illinois Public Act 95-0481.

Procurement Plan

Procurement plan means the document, as described in the IPA Act, enacted by Illinois Public Act 95-0481, and Section 16-111.5 of the Act, in which the proposed standard wholesale electric power and energy products to be procured by the Company and procedures related to the procurement of electric power and energy by the Company for retail customers taking service under Rate BES - Basic Electric Service (Rate BES) are presented.

Qualifying School

Qualifying school means a retail customer using electric service in the operation of classrooms and related instructional facilities, employed to provide a course of instruction for grade or high school students, substantially equivalent to a public grade or high school, provided any non-instructional use of such retail customer's facility is incidental only.

Remote Read Meter

Remote read meter means an electric meter that does not require on-site meter reading.

(Continued on Sheet No. 132)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 131)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

RES

RES means Retail Electric Supplier. A RES is either (a) an ARES certified by the ICC pursuant to the Act, meeting all obligations of ARESs under the Act and applicable regulations, and authorized to provide electric power and energy supply services in the Company's service territory; or (b) an Illinois electric utility as defined in Section 16-102 of the Act (220 ILCS 5/16-102) meeting all obligations provided in Sections 16-115A and 16-116 of the Act (220 ILCS 5/16-115A, 220 ILCS 5/16-116), other than the Company.

Residential Retail Customer

Residential retail customer means a retail customer included in the residential sector as described in the Sectors section of the Retail Customer Categorizations part of these General Terms and Conditions.

Retail Customer

Retail customer means the same as retail customer as defined in Section 16-102 of the Act. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a retail customer to which the (a) Railroad Delivery Class, (b) the Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class, or (c) the General Lighting Delivery Class is applicable, or a retail customer using electric service in the provision of public street lighting to which the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class is applicable, is provided with electric service at multiple noncontiguous locations.

Retail Off-Peak Period

Retail Off-Peak Period means all hours other than those included in the Retail Peak Period.

Retail Peak Period

Retail Peak Period means the hours from 9 A.M. until 10 P.M. CPT, Monday through Friday except on days designated as holidays by the NERC.

Seasonal Service

Seasonal service means electric service provided to a retail customer that is disconnected and reconnected on a cyclical basis, at the retail customer's request.

Service Territory

Service territory means (a) the geographic area within which the Company was lawfully entitled to provide electric power and energy to retail customers as of December 16, 1997, the boundary of which may be modified by approval of the ICC pursuant to the Electric Supplier Act, and includes (b) the location of any retail customer to which the Company was lawfully providing electric utility services on December 16, 1997.

SFC

SFC means Supplier Forward Contract which is a standard contract form pursuant to which the Company enters into binding wholesale contracts for the procurement of full requirements electric supply from suppliers as described in Rider PE - Purchased Electricity (Rider PE).

(Continued on Sheet No. 133)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 132)

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

Staff

Staff means the Staff of the ICC.

Station Power

Station Power means electric power and energy used for station stand-by, station start-up, and station auxiliary power requirements to operate the electric equipment at the premises of an electric generating facility or for other end use at the premises, including heating, lighting, air-conditioning, and office equipment needs, related to the operation, maintenance, or repair of such facility. Station Power does not include any electric power and energy used at a service connection (a) to power a synchronous condenser operating under the provisions of a tariff establishing rates for such condensing that is on file with the FERC, or (b) for pumping at a pumped storage facility, or (c) in association with the restoration of the transmission system located in the Company's service territory, or to provide system black start service in the event that restoration of the transmission system is required.

Summer Period

Summer Period means the June, July, August, and September monthly billing periods.

Temporary Service

Temporary service means electric service provided to a retail customer for an abbreviated period that usually extends for less than one year in duration. For a situation in which temporary service is provided at a construction site, such service terminates when construction is completed. Temporary service is also provided for specific events or operations with predetermined durations. Company facilities required for the provision of temporary service in excess of standard facilities are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. In addition, all installation and removal costs incurred by the Company to provide temporary service are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Transmission Facilities Located in the Company's Service Territory

Transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory mean transmission facilities located in whole or in part within the Company's service territory and owned or operated (a) by the Company and/or (b) by PJM.

Wholesale Off-Peak Period

Wholesale Off-Peak Period means all hours other than those included in the Wholesale Peak Period.

Wholesale Peak Period

Wholesale Peak Period means the hours from 6 A.M. until 10 P.M. CPT, Monday through Friday except on days designated as holidays by the NERC.

(Continued on Sheet No. 134)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 133)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS

SECTORS.

The Company's retail customers are segmented into three sectors: the residential sector, the lighting sector, and the nonresidential sector.

Residential Sector

A retail customer is in the residential sector if electric service is provided to such retail customer at an individual residential occupancy premises. For a situation in which electric service provided to a single premises is utilized for both residential and nonresidential purposes, including farming, such premises is not considered to be an individual residential occupancy premises unless the preponderant electric service requirement is for residential purposes.

For a situation in which electric service is provided to a multiple residential occupancy building, each individual residential occupancy premises contained in the building is treated as a separate retail customer. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a multiple residential occupancy building containing six (6) or fewer individual residential occupancy premises, hall lighting and building operating equipment with no motor larger than one (1) horsepower and no more than six (6) horsepower for all motors may be (a) connected to the metering installation for one of the individual residential occupancy premises located in the building, or (b) metered separately and served as a separate retail customer in the residential sector.

Lighting Sector

A retail customer is in the lighting sector if electric service is provided to such retail customer for the purposes of operating a public street or highway general lighting system, a public street or highway dusk to dawn lighting system, a public street or highway intersection lighting system, a public street or highway decorative lighting system, a public street or highway traffic signal lighting system, a public waterway navigational signal lighting system, a dusk to dawn lighting system for residential private ways, including private parking, within a residential project, a dusk to dawn protective lighting system for qualifying schools, or a dusk to dawn lighting system for a public park. Any such lighting system may include public safety equipment as long as such equipment uses less than 200 kWhs per monthly billing period. Any such lighting system may include equipment owned or managed by a municipality or corporate entity used for a wireless local area network communication system available for general public use provided such equipment uses less than 100 kWhs per monthly billing period at each location that such equipment is installed and the majority of such equipment installations are attached to street lighting and traffic signal equipment. A single lighting retail customer may have electric service provided to multiple physical locations provided all such locations are located within a single municipality.

A portion of the electric service provided to a retail customer located outside the City of Chicago to which either the residential sector or the nonresidential sector is applicable is considered to be in the lighting sector if such portion is for the provision of outdoor, fixture-included, dusk to dawn lighting for such retail customer's private use.

(Continued on Sheet No. 135)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 134)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

SECTORS (CONTINUED).

Nonresidential Sector

A retail customer is in the nonresidential sector if electric service is provided to such retail customer for purposes that are predominantly other than residential purposes or lighting purposes as described in the first paragraph of the Lighting Sector subsection of this Sectors section.

DELIVERY CLASSES.

Delivery classes are the designations for retail customers located in the Company's service territory so that retail customers can be categorized for the purposes of computing charges for the delivery of electric service and applying such charges to retail customers. The following fifteen (15) delivery classes are identified for such purposes:

Residential Single Family Without Electric Space Heat Delivery Class

Residential Single Family Without Electric Space Heat Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the residential sector, as described in the Sectors section of this Retail Customer Categorizations part, (a) that uses electric service for residential purposes, (b) for which service is provided through a separate meter from an overhead or underground connection that serves no more than two (2) retail customers, and (c) to which the Residential Single Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class does not apply.

Residential Multi Family Without Electric Space Heat Delivery Class

Residential Multi Family Without Electric Space Heat Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the residential sector (a) that uses electric service for residential purposes, (b) for which service is provided through a separate meter from an overhead or underground connection that serves three (3) or more retail customers, and (c) to which the Residential Multi Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class does not apply.

Residential Single Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class

Residential Single Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the residential sector (a) that uses electric service for residential purposes, (b) for which service is provided through a separate meter from an overhead or underground connection that serves no more than two (2) retail customers, and (c) that uses only (i) electric resistance heating devices, (ii) electric-only heat pumps, (iii) solar energy collectors that provide space heating through heat exchangers, or (iv) any combination of the preceding items (i) through (iii) to meet the entire space heating requirements at such retail customer's premises.

Residential Multi Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class

Residential Multi Family With Electric Space Heat Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the residential sector (a) that uses electric service for residential purposes, (b) for which service is provided through a separate meter from an overhead or underground connection that serves three (3) or more retail customers, and (c) that uses only (i) electric resistance heating devices, (ii) electric-only heat pumps, (iii) solar energy collectors that provide space heating through heat exchangers, or (iv) any combination of the preceding items (i) through (iii) to meet the entire space heating requirements at such retail customer's premises.

(Continued on Sheet No. 136)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 135)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

DELIVERY CLASSES (CONTINUED).

*

Watt-Hour Delivery Class

Watt-Hour Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, as described in the Sectors section of this Retail Customer Categorizations part, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which no metering equipment or only watt-hour metering equipment is installed at the retail customer's premises. Generally, a retail customer in this class uses less than 2,000 kWhs during a monthly billing period. Notwithstanding the previous provisions, beginning with the January 2022 Monthly Billing Period no new metered customer accounts will be eligible for service in the Watt-Hour Delivery Class.

Small Load Delivery Class

Small Load Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is below 69,000 volts, (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises, and (c) the highest thirty (30) minute demand for electricity established by the retail customer did not exceed 100 kW during the most recent twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods prior to the current monthly billing period.

Medium Load Delivery Class

Medium Load Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is below 69,000 volts, (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises, and (c) the highest thirty (30) minute demand established by the retail customer was more than 100 kW but did not exceed 400 kW during the most recent twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods prior to the current monthly billing period.

Large Load Delivery Class

Large Load Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is below 69,000 volts, (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises, and (c) the highest thirty (30) minute demand established by the retail customer was more than 400 kW but did not exceed 1,000 kW during the most recent twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods prior to the current monthly billing period.

(Continued on Sheet No. 137)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 136)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

DELIVERY CLASSES (CONTINUED).

Very Large Load Delivery Class

Very Large Load Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is below 69,000 volts, (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises, and (c) the highest thirty (30) minute demand established by the retail customer was more than 1,000 kW but did not exceed 10,000 kW during the most recent twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods prior to the current monthly billing period.

Extra Large Load Delivery Class

Extra Large Load Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is below 69,000 volts, (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises, and (c) the highest thirty (30) minute demand established by the retail customer was more than 10,000 kW during the most recent twelve (12) consecutive monthly billing periods prior to the current monthly billing period.

High Voltage Delivery Class

High Voltage Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which the voltage of the electricity entering the retail customer's premises is at or above 69,000 volts.

Railroad Delivery Class

Railroad Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector using electric service for traction power in the operation of trains and to which either (a) the Electric Service Agreement Between Commonwealth Edison Company and Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation dated June 1, 1986, as amended (NIRCRC Agreement), or (b) the Electric Service Agreement Between Commonwealth Edison Company and Chicago Transit Authority, dated August 1, 1958, as amended (CTA Agreement), is applicable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 138)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 137)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

DELIVERY CLASSES (CONTINUED).

Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class

Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the lighting sector, as described in the Sectors section of this Retail Customer Categorizations part, (a) located outside the City of Chicago, (b) using electric service for a public street lighting system that operates on a dusk to dawn basis, and (c) for which the Company furnishes, installs, owns, operates, and maintains the facilities required to provide such dusk to dawn lighting. The Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class is also applicable to the portion of electric service provided to a retail customer in the residential sector or nonresidential sector, (1) located outside the City of Chicago, (2) using such portion for private, outdoor, dusk to dawn lighting purposes, and (3) for which the Company furnishes, installs, owns, operates, and maintains the facilities required to provide such dusk to dawn lighting.

Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class

* Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the lighting sector (a) using electric service for a lighting system that operates during hours that occur between dusk and dawn, and (b) for which the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class is not applicable.

General Lighting Delivery Class

* General Lighting Delivery Class means the delivery class applicable to any retail customer in the lighting sector using electric service for a lighting system other than a lighting system that operates during hours that occur between dusk and dawn.

With respect to the Small Load Delivery Class, Medium Load Delivery Class, Large Load Delivery Class, Very Large Load Delivery Class, and Extra Large Load Delivery Class for a situation in which no historical electric power and energy consumption data exist for a retail customer, the Company determines the delivery class applicable to such retail customer based upon the highest thirty (30) minute demand expected, in the Company's judgment, to be established by the retail customer.

(Continued on Sheet No. 139)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 138)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

SUPPLY GROUPS.

Customer supply groups are designations for retail customers located in the Company's service territory so that retail customers can be categorized for the purposes of computing charges for the procurement of electric power and energy and applying such charges to retail customers. The following customer supply groups are defined for such purposes:

Residential Customer Group

Residential Customer Group means the customer supply group applicable to any retail customer in the residential sector and using electric service for residential purposes.

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Watt-Hour Customer Group

Watt-Hour Customer Group means the customer supply group applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which no metering equipment or only watt-hour metering equipment is installed at the retail customer's premises. Generally, a retail customer in this customer supply group uses less than 2,000 kWhs during a monthly billing period. Notwithstanding the previous provisions, beginning with the January 2022 Monthly Billing Period no new metered customer accounts will be eligible for service in the Watt-Hour Customer Group.

Demand Customer Group

Demand Customer Group means the customer supply group applicable to any retail customer in the nonresidential sector, using electric service for nonresidential purposes, and for which (a) the Competitively Declared Customer Group is not applicable and (b) demand metering is installed at the retail customer's premises.

(Continued on Sheet No. 140)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 139)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

* **SUPPLY GROUPS (CONTINUED).**

Competitively Declared Customer Group

Competitively Declared Customer Group means the customer group applicable to any retail customer for which electric service has been declared competitive. The Competitively Declared Customer Group applies to a retail customer determined to have electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW, as determined by the Company. A retail customer is determined to have electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW if (a) for any such retail customer that had been taking service from the Company during the preceding January through December monthly billing periods, such retail customer established a thirty (30) minute demand for electricity of at least 100 kW in at least two (2) monthly billing periods during such preceding monthly billing periods; or (b) in the Company's reasonable judgment there exists comparable usage information or a sufficient basis to determine that such retail customer has electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW; or (c) (i) such retail customer had previously been determined to have electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW pursuant to either of the aforementioned items (a) or (b), and (ii) such retail customer established a thirty (30) minute demand for electricity of at least 100 kW at least one (1) time during such preceding monthly billing periods. For a retail customer for which the Company has been providing electric service, the Company determines the electric power and energy requirements of such retail customer on or before March 15 each year. For an applicant or a successor retail customer at a premises, such determination is made prior to the date that electric service begins to be provided to such applicant or successor retail customer. In accordance with Section 16-103.1 of the Act, in determining if a retail customer has electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW, the Company does not consider a retail customer that is a unit owners' association, as defined in Section 2 of the Condominium Property Act. In addition, in determining if a retail customer has electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW, the Company does not consider a retail customer for which the residential customer group is applicable.

For a retail customer (a) that has been taking bundled electric service from the Company continuously under a tariff that does not have provisions for hourly pricing since prior to the date on or before March 15 that such retail customer is determined to have electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW; and (b) that continues to take service under such tariff through the May monthly billing period following such date, the Competitively Declared Customer Group applies to such retail customer immediately following such May monthly billing period. Otherwise, the Competitively Declared Customer Group applies to such retail customer immediately after such retail customer is determined to have electric power and energy requirements of at least 100 kW.

(Continued on Sheet No. 141)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 140)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

* **SUPPLY GROUPS (CONTINUED).**

Dusk to Dawn Lighting Customer Group

Dusk to Dawn Lighting Customer Group means the customer supply group applicable to (a) any retail customer in the lighting sector and using electric service for a street lighting system that operates during hours that occur between dusk and dawn, or (b) the portion of electric service provided to a retail customer in the residential sector or nonresidential sector, located outside the City of Chicago, and using such portion for private, outdoor, fixture-included, dusk to dawn lighting purposes, provided that the Competitively Declared Customer Group is not applicable to the retail customer described in item (a) or (b).

General Lighting Customer Group

General Lighting Customer Group means the customer supply group applicable to any retail customer (a) in the lighting sector, (b) using electric service for a lighting system other than a lighting system that operates during hours that occur between dusk and dawn, and (c) to which the Competitively Declared Customer Group is not applicable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 142)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 141)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ACCOUNT AGENT.

A General Account Agent (GAA) is an individual or entity (a) designated by a retail customer to act on behalf of such retail customer in arranging and managing tariffed services provided by the Company in regard to one or more designated retail customer account(s), and (b) acting in accordance with this General Account Agent section. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an individual that is acting without compensation as an agent for a residential retail customer and that is not providing electric power and energy supply service or other electric service to such residential retail customer is not required to be a GAA.

Moreover, a RES taking service under Rate RESS – Retail Electric Supplier Service (Rate RESS), is not required to be a GAA in order to provide electric power and energy supply service to a retail customer taking service under Rate RDS, or to act as an agent with respect to transmission services and ancillary transmission services provided under applicable tariffs on file with the FERC. However, the retail customer must designate the RES as a GAA if the RES arranges or manages other tariffed services provided by the Company in regard to one or more designated retail customer account(s). Other than as provided in this paragraph, the Company is not required to recognize any agent appointed by a retail customer. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, for a situation in which an agent had been designated prior to May 1, 2002, by a retail customer to act on behalf of such retail customer in arranging and managing tariffed services provided by the Company in regard to one or more designated retail customer account(s), and the Company was advised of such designation prior to such date and has not been advised that such agency relationship has been terminated, such agent is not required to be a GAA in order to continue to serve as the agent of such retail customer in relation to such designated retail customer account(s).

(Continued on Sheet No. 143)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 142)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ACCOUNT AGENT (CONTINUED).

Designation of a GAA

The Company accepts a retail customer's designation of a GAA only if the retail customer submits to the Company a completed and executed Designation of General Account Agent (Designation) in the form available from the Company, and not as part of any other document. The Designation form may not be amended, modified, or altered, and the Company is not required to accept a Designation that is amended, modified, or altered. A GAA is an agent of the retail customer, not of the Company.

A valid Designation remains effective unless and until the retail customer provides the Company a written termination, the retail customer submits a new valid Designation, the GAA submits to the Company a written resignation, or the Designation is terminated by operation of law. The Designation also terminates if the retail customer takes service under tariffs or other programs that consolidate or combine services in a manner inconsistent with the terms of this General Account Agent section.

Nature and Authority of a GAA

A GAA has authority to act on behalf of the retail customer in arranging and managing tariffed services provided by the Company with respect to the retail customer account(s) identified in the Designation, except that a GAA does not have authority to request that the Company release the retail customer's prior credit history or to request that the Company terminate electric service to the retail customer. The Company treats all representations and requests made by a GAA as being made by the retail customer, and relies and acts on such representations and requests without further authorization of the retail customer. The Company is not liable or responsible for any action or omission taken by the Company in reliance upon any representation or request made by a GAA. The retail customer must indemnify and hold the Company harmless against any claim arising out of any action or omission that the Company takes in reliance upon any representation or request made by a GAA. The Company is not liable or responsible for any failure of a GAA to adequately represent the retail customer's interests.

(Continued on Sheet No. 144)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 143)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ACCOUNT AGENT (CONTINUED).

Nature and Authority of a GAA (Continued)

The Company is not a party to any agreement(s) between the retail customer and the GAA and is not bound by any term, condition, or provision of such agreement(s). A retail customer's designation of a GAA does not amend, modify, or alter the Company's tariffs or any contracts between the Company and the retail customer. A GAA has no authority to enter into any agreement on behalf of the Company or to amend, modify, or alter any of the Company's tariffs, contracts, or procedures, or to bind the Company by making any promises, representations, or omissions. The designation of a GAA does not affect the retail customer's responsibilities to timely pay the Company all amounts due and perform and satisfy all other obligations applicable to the retail customer. The retail customer remains responsible to timely pay the Company for all balances due for services provided by the Company and all other balances owed the Company, even if the GAA fails to remit to the Company amounts paid by the retail customer to the GAA for remittance to the Company. The designation of a GAA does not give the retail customer or the GAA any additional rights beyond those the retail customer otherwise has under the Company's tariffs and any agreements between the Company and the retail customer. The Company is not required to perform services for a GAA, as agent of the retail customer, that the Company does not perform for the retail customer.

Provisions Related to Service Under Special or Consolidated Tariffs

A retail customer that (a) has designated a GAA, and (b) is taking service under tariffs or other programs that consolidate or combine services provided to more than one retail customer or account and that involve a consolidated bill or a single point of contact, must designate the same GAA for all retail customers or accounts that are billed through the same consolidated bill or that have the same single point of contact.

Communication

The Company may communicate with the GAA on all matters about which the Company is otherwise required to communicate with the retail customer under the Company's tariffs and any agreements between the Company and the retail customer. The provisions of the previous sentence do not affect the Company's right to communicate directly with the retail customer on matters including, but not limited to, notices, safety, electric energy contingency, system reliability, planned outages, curtailments, interruptions, tree trimming, switch confirmation, power purchase option termination or renewal notices, credit, disconnection, and resumption of service.

RESALE OR REDISTRIBUTION.

The resale or redistribution of electric power and energy is prohibited. It is necessary that each retail customer located in the Company's service territory is provided with separate meter-related facilities and designated as a separate retail customer.

(Continued on Sheet No. 145)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 144)

RETAIL CUSTOMER CATEGORIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

RESALE OR REDISTRIBUTION (CONTINUED).

The resale or redistribution of electric power and energy by a retail customer, which is organized on a cooperative or a similar basis, to its members or participants is resale or redistribution of electric power and energy and is prohibited.

A RES taking service under Rate RESS and providing electric power and energy supply service to retail customers taking service under Rate RDS is not engaged in the resale or redistribution of electric power and energy.

A retail customer is not engaged in the resale or redistribution of electric power and energy if such retail customer is furnishing electric power and energy to:

- a. units within a multiple-unit building normally considered to be a temporary domicile, such as a motel, dormitory, health care facility, or nursing home;
- b. residential units within a building that do not have kitchen and bathroom facilities separate from common use facilities;
- c. a portion of a building for which separate metering is impractical, such as a concession stand in a lobby or individual offices that share office service areas;
- d. a building in which such electric power and energy is used for electric lighting, provided such lighting also provides space heating for such building and has been used to provide space heating for such building continuously since prior to October 14, 1977;
- e. units within a multiple-unit building that is designated as a congregate, assisted-living care facility for elderly or handicapped persons;
- f. a building or portion of a building located at the retail customer's premises, the occupants of which are primarily engaged in the business of supplying goods or services to such retail customer or its students or employees; or
- * g. a building or portion of a building that houses a corporate affiliate of the retail customer. Corporate affiliate means (a) a corporation that owns stock of the retail customer and has a majority of the voting power in such retail customer; (b) a corporation in which the retail customer owns stock and has a majority of the voting power in such corporation; or (c) a corporation for which stock having a majority of the voting power in such corporation is owned by a person or persons owning stock which has a majority of the voting power in the retail customer, provided that, in the case of such ownership by more than one person, the minimum interests of such persons in both such corporation and such retail customer aggregate more than fifty percent (50%), the minimum interest of each such person being defined as the lower of (1) the percentage of the voting power represented by such person's stock in such corporation, and (2) the percentage of the voting power represented by such person's stock in such retail customer; or
- * h. charge electric vehicles at an electric vehicle charging station (EVCS) in accordance with the provisions of 3-105(c) of the Act effective August 28, 2012.

(Continued on Sheet No. 146)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 145)

NATURE OF SERVICE

The Company provides electric service to retail customers. There are three types of electric service that the Company provides. These three types are described in this Nature of Service part and include (a) bundled electric service, (b) delivery service, and (c) delivery service with unbundled electric supply.

The Company is not responsible for damages for any failure to provide electric service, or for interruption to one or more phases, or reversal of such service, if such failure, interruption, or reversal is without willful default or negligence on the Company's part. Nor is the Company responsible for interruptions, by under frequency relays or otherwise, required to preserve the integrity of the electric delivery system in the Company's service territory or the regional interconnected electric systems.

BUNDLED ELECTRIC SERVICE.

- * Bundled electric service is the provision to retail customers of electric power and energy by the Company in accordance with the terms of this Bundled Electric Service section. Such provision includes (1) procurement of all the component services the Company requires to meet retail customer instantaneous electric power and energy requirements at any given time under the Company's tariffs, applicable tariffs on file with the FERC, and other applicable law, including, without limitation, all required electric energy, energy to satisfy losses, electric generation capacity, volumetric risk management, transmission services, ancillary transmission services, administrative services, and other necessary services procured by the Company, (2) delivery of the electric power and energy via the Company's distribution facilities, including the provision of reactive power and voltage support using distribution facilities, at the rates and subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations provided in the Company's tariffs on file with the ICC, and (3) the Company's standard metering and billing that are necessary to permit eligible retail customers to receive service as permitted by law and by tariffs approved by the ICC and the FERC. For a situation in which a retail customer is provided with electric service under a tariff for bundled electric service, no component of such bundled electric service may be provided to such retail customer by a third party, and components of bundled electric service are not available separately from the Company under such tariff. Bundled electric service is provided under Rate BES and Rate BESH - Basic Electric Service Hourly Pricing (Rate BESH). Specific applicability and limitation provisions are provided in each such tariff.

(Continued on Sheet No. 147)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 146)

NATURE OF SERVICE (CONTINUED)

UNBUNDLED ELECTRIC SERVICE.

Delivery Service

Delivery service is the delivery of electric power and energy to retail customers by the Company in accordance with the terms of this Delivery Service subsection. Such delivery includes (1) the delivery of electric power and energy on the Company's distribution facilities, including the provision of reactive power and voltage support using distribution facilities, at the rates and subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations provided for in its tariffs on file with the ICC; (2) the delivery of electric power and energy on the transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory, at the same rates and subject to the same terms, conditions, and limitations specified in applicable tariffs on file with the FERC governing transactions over the transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory; (3) those other transmission, ancillary transmission, and/or related services that the FERC determines should be offered by the Company or other providers of transmission services on transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory, under applicable tariffs on file with the FERC governing the provision of such services, at the same rates and subject to the same terms, conditions, and limitations specified in such tariffs; and (4) the Company's standard metering and billing services that are necessary to permit eligible retail customers to receive service under Rate RDS as permitted by law and by tariffs approved by the ICC and by the FERC. All the foregoing constitute delivery service. Notwithstanding the foregoing, transmission, ancillary transmission, and/or related services may be provided by a provider, other than the Company, on transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory, in connection with a transaction under Rate RDS if: (a) applicable tariffs on file with the FERC governing the provision of such services on the transmission facilities located in the Company's service territory allow for or require the provision of such services by such other provider, and (b) those services are provided at the same rates, terms, and conditions as are provided in such tariffs.

In accordance with federal law and FERC determinations, the Company's obligation to provide or arrange for the provision of certain components of delivery service, which includes the procurement and arrangement for the procurement of federal-jurisdictional services for itself and its retail customers, is met through its membership in PJM. The delivery service components so provided are taken at the same rates and subject to the same terms, conditions, and limitations as are authorized by the FERC and the Company is not liable for the performance, representations, actions, or omissions of PJM.

In the event that the Company no longer owns transmission facilities or no longer is obligated by the FERC to provide transmission services or ancillary transmission services, then the Company's obligation to provide or arrange for the provision of such delivery service components terminates.

(Continued on Sheet No. 148)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 147)

*

NATURE OF SERVICE (CONTINUED)

UNBUNDLED ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Unbundled Supply Service

Unbundled electric supply service is the provision to retail customers of electric power and energy supply by the Company under Rider PPO - Power Purchase Option (Rider PPO). Such provision includes the procurement of all the component services the Company requires to meet retail customer instantaneous electric power and energy requirements at any given time under the Company's tariffs, applicable tariffs on file with the FERC, and other applicable law, including, without limitation, all required electric energy, energy to satisfy losses, electric generation capacity, volumetric risk management, transmission services, ancillary transmission services, administrative services, and other necessary services procured by the Company in order to provide electric power and energy to retail customers served under Rider PPO. Specific applicability and limitation provisions are provided in Rider PPO.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Company provides alternating current (AC) electric service with a nominal frequency of sixty (60) hertz (cycles per second).

However, in certain individual situations, certain retail customers in the central part of the City of Chicago are provided with direct current (DC) electric service. Such retail customers are provided with electric service through rectifiers that convert AC to DC. Such retail customers have been provided with DC electric service since the early years of the twentieth century. Beginning in the 1930's, the Company has been working toward the retirement of DC electric service. The Company does not serve new or increased electric power and energy requirements of any retail customer with DC electric service. For a situation in which DC electric service is retired at a retail customer's premises, the Company removes its rectifier and associated AC to DC conversion equipment that had been used to provide electric service to such premises. Eventually, all such rectifiers and associated AC to DC conversion equipment will be so removed, and all retail customers will be provided with AC electric service.

(Continued on Sheet No. 148.1)

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Issued by A. R. Pramaggiore, President and CEO
Post Office Box 805379
Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 148)

NATURE OF SERVICE (CONTINUED)

* **USE OF DATA FOR OTHER SERVICES.**

Tariffed Data Services

The Company provides certain information pertaining to a specific retail customer to (a) the retail customer to which such retail customer specific information pertains, (b) an entity authorized by the retail customer to which such retail customer specific information pertains, or (c) an entity authorized by the Act or other applicable law or regulation to receive such retail customer specific information. The identity of the retail customer to which such retail customer specific information pertains may be able to be ascertained from the retail customer specific information provided. The provision of such information is made at the charges and subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations provided for in applicable tariffs on file with the ICC, including as applicable, but not necessarily limited to, these General Terms and Conditions, Rate DART - Data Access and Retrieval Tenets (Rate DART), Rate GAP - Government Aggregation Protocols (Rate GAP), Rate RESS, Rider RMUD - Residential Meter Usage Data (Rider RMUD), and Rider SBO - Single Bill Option (Rider SBO).

Other Services Using Aggregated Delivery Data or Anonymous Delivery Data

The Company may, from time to time, use Aggregated Delivery Data and/or Anonymous Delivery Data, as defined in the Definitions part of these General Terms and Conditions, in the provision of services related to, but not necessary for, the provision of electric service. In such circumstances, the services and associated charges and material terms, conditions, and limitations, as applicable, are publicly described by the Company. Revenues received by the Company for such services provide for the reduction of the Net Revenue Requirement shown on Line 36 of Sch FR A-1 in the Net Revenue Requirement subsection of the Determination of the Annual Revenue Requirement section of Rate DSPP - Delivery Service Pricing and Performance (Rate DSPP). Specifically, such reduction is accomplished by including such revenues received by the Company in a given year in the Total Other Revenues shown on Line 22 of such Sch FR A-1 for such year.

(Continued on Sheet No. 149)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 148.1)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION

The Company begins to provide and continues to provide electric service to a retail customer only if all applicable requirements in these General Terms and Conditions are met and maintained, and only if all applicable prerequisites for service and continuing obligations in the tariff applicable to such retail customer are met and maintained. Generally, the Company must activate electric service at a retail customer premises within four (4) calendar days after an application for such electric service is approved by the Company, unless the applicant for such service requests a later date for such activation. However, such activation may be delayed in the event that all applicable requirements are not met or maintained or in the event that construction or other equipment work is required before electric service is able to be activated at such premises.

* **SERVICE APPLICATION.**

An applicant for electric service at a residential premises must initially contact the Company via telephone or the Company's website. An applicant for electric service at any other premises must initially contact the Company via telephone. More specific Company contact information is provided on the Company's website.

An applicant for electric service at a premises must provide the Company with the street address, or other means of locating such premises, the mailing address for such premises if it is different from such street address, and a telephone number associated with the premises at which the applicant can be contacted. Such applicant may also be required to provide the Company with two forms of documentation for positive identification (ID). One such form of documentation may be required to be a government issued photo ID. The second form of documentation may be one of the following:

- a second, distinct government issued photo ID, which may be one of the following:
 - consular identification document, as defined by the Consular Identification Document Act (5/ILCS 230)
 - driver's license or state issued ID
 - Matricula Consular
 - passport
- banking information
- birth certificate
- employment records
- government benefits or compensation records
- immigration or naturalization documents
- individual taxpayer ID number (ITIN) Card
- marriage license
- military service ID
- * social security card
- student ID
- temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) photo ID
- W-2 form
- weapons registry permit

(Continued on Sheet No. 149.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 149)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

SERVICE APPLICATION (CONTINUED).

An applicant for electric service at a premises that is not a residential premises may also provide articles of incorporation documents; business license; or federal tax ID number as such second form of documentation.

In the event that an applicant for electric service at a premises has any past due debt owed to the Company for previously provided electric service, the amount of any such past due debt must be paid by the applicant to the Company prior to the commencement of electric service at the premises, or at the Company's discretion, the applicant may be allowed to pay such amount to the Company in installments over a specified period of time.

In accordance with the provisions in the Credit Requirements section of this Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part, an applicant for electric service at a premises may be required to submit a deposit to the Company prior to the commencement of electric service at such premises.

Under certain circumstances, an applicant for electric service at a premises may be required to provide the Company with additional information and documentation, including but not necessarily limited to information described elsewhere in this Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part.

The Company must provide an applicant with notification of its approval or rejection of the applicant's application for electric service at a premises within two (2) business days after all required documentation is received by the Company. For a situation in which an application is rejected, the Company must provide the applicant with the reasons for such rejection.

AVAILABILITY OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FACILITIES.

The Company has representatives that can meet with the retail customer or applicant and discuss issues that arise concerning the provision of electric service at the premises. It is recommended that the retail customer or applicant consult with such representatives well in advance of an anticipated service commencement date or change in electric service requirements. It is the retail customer's or applicant's responsibility to secure information from the Company pertaining to the distribution system facilities available at the premises, and it is the retail customer's or applicant's responsibility to obtain such information in a timely manner prior to the purchase or lease of equipment or the completion of design plans that pertain to the provision of electric service.

(Continued on Sheet No. 149.2)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(Continued from Sheet No. 149.1)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

AVAILABILITY OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

*

The Company makes available to retail customers and Developers a Hosting Capacity Map (HC Map) upon acknowledgement by the customer or Developer of applicable terms and limitations. The HC Map graphically illustrates ranges of available Hosting Capacity on distribution feeders by geographic areas identified by the Company, but generally areas of Quarter Section size or smaller. The Hosting Capacity depicted for each area is based on feeder-specific data. The Company shall update the HC Map no less frequently than once each calendar year, but all data may not be updated and the data shown on the HC Map may be redacted or limited, in the Company's discretion, to protect its facilities or customer information. Persons viewing and using the HC Map acknowledge and agree that (1) the HC Map is an indicative informational tool offered for guidance purposes only; (2) the data depicted is not guaranteed to be, and may not be relied upon to be, current, complete, or accurate; (3) the HC Map and information shown on it cannot be distributed, reproduced, or depicted in any other medium, or otherwise used for any purpose other than the identification of potential sites for the interconnection of a Distributed Generation or Distributed Storage Resource Project to the Company's distribution system; and (4) the Company's response to any interconnection request will be provided in response to a formal interconnection application, and that response may require further action to be taken and/or further expense to be incurred by a Developer in order to complete the interconnection, without regard to data depicted on the HC Map.

For a situation in which an extension or alteration of the Company's distribution system is necessary in the provision of electric service to the retail customer or applicant, such retail customer or applicant is responsible for making the necessary arrangements with the Company for such extension or alteration before proceeding with the design of the electrical facilities at the premises.

EASEMENTS.

The retail customer or applicant must provide the Company with such permits, easements, or other rights as the Company reasonably deems necessary for the ownership, installation, operation, replacement, and maintenance of the Company's distribution facilities located or to be located at the premises for the provision of electric service. A lighting retail customer operating a public lighting system must provide such permits, easements, or other rights for the connection between the Company's distribution facilities and such lighting locations.

(Continued on Sheet No. 150)

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Post Office Box 805379
Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(Continued from Sheet No. 149.1)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

PERMITS, INSPECTIONS, AND APPROVALS.

Inspection of the retail customer's or applicant's electrical facilities for compliance with electric, safety, and local codes is in the province of governmental authorities. The retail customer or applicant is responsible for obtaining all permits, inspections, and approvals required by governmental authorities. For premises at which governmental approval is required prior to commencement of electric service, the Company does not provide electric service until the retail customer or applicant obtains such approval. Any costs or fees incurred in obtaining permits, inspections, or approvals are the retail customer's or applicant's responsibility, and the retail customer or applicant must secure, without cost to the Company, all necessary governmental permits for the installation and operation of electrical facilities at the premises.

It is the retail customer's or applicant's responsibility to ensure that its electrical facilities meet all applicable state and local regulations, as well as the standards of the National Fire Protection Association contained in the National Electrical Code. For a situation in which a code or regulation applicable to the retail customer's or applicant's facilities is or becomes more stringent than requirements described in these General Terms and Conditions, the more stringent rules apply.

All electrical facilities, wiring, and associated equipment furnished by the retail customer or applicant at the premises, or connecting to the Company's electric distribution facilities, must be suitable for such purposes, and must be furnished, installed, operated, and maintained by the retail customer or applicant at all times in compliance with the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, applicable governmental authorities and local codes, applicable electric and safety codes, these General Terms and Conditions, and any other applicable Company specifications. However, examination of such facilities, wiring and equipment by the Company is not evidence of compliance with any applicable codes, and the Company assumes no obligation to inspect such facilities, wiring, and equipment to ensure such compliance.

For a situation in which the retail customer or applicant is not the owner of the premises or of any intervening property between such premises and the Company's distribution system facilities, the retail customer or applicant is responsible for obtaining and maintaining from the intervening property owner(s) necessary consent for the installation, operation and maintenance on such premises and on such intervening property of all electrical facilities, wiring, and associated equipment required for the provision of electric service to the retail customer or applicant. For a situation in which the Company must cross adjacent property with electric service conductors in order to provide electric service to the retail customer or applicant, such retail customer or applicant is responsible for securing and maintaining the consent of the owner(s) of the adjacent property. If consent of the intervening property owner is lost and, as a result, relocation of Company facilities becomes necessary, such relocation is provided to the retail customer or applicant in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 151)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 150)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.

In certain situations and in accordance with the provisions of certain tariffs included in the Company's Schedule of Rates, the retail customer or applicant is required to enter into an agreement or contract with the Company in order to obtain, modify, or maintain the provision of electric service at the premises.

The benefits and obligations of a contract for service are inuring and binding upon the successors and assigns of the original parties thereto, respectively, for the full term thereof, provided that no assignment is made by such retail customer, applicant, RES, or MSP, as applicable, without first obtaining the Company's written consent, and provided further that the successor executes and delivers to the Company an agreement assuming to be bound by the original contract.

TARIFF SELECTION.

For a situation in which there is or becomes a choice of tariffs under which electric service can be provided by the Company, the retail customer or applicant is responsible for tariff selection. The Company does not guarantee that the tariff or combination of tariffs selected by the retail customer or applicant is or will remain more or less advantageous than any other possible tariff combination, nor is the Company responsible for notifying the retail customer or applicant of the most advantageous tariff or combination of tariffs. For a situation in which a retail customer or applicant is or becomes eligible for electric service under more than one tariff, no refunds are made for differences in the charges under such different tariffs.

For a situation in which a retail customer or applicant does not select service under a tariff that is available to such retail customer or such election is not made in accordance with the provisions of such tariff, the retail customer or applicant is assigned to a tariff that is otherwise applicable to such retail customer or applicant.

For a situation in which a retail customer's or applicant's electric power and energy requirements or characteristics change in a manner that different tariffs become available to such retail customer or applicant and such retail customer or applicant does not select service under such different tariff(s) in accordance with the provisions of such tariff(s), the retail customer or applicant is assigned to a tariff that is otherwise applicable to such retail customer or applicant.

For a situation in which a retail customer elects to switch from one tariff to another, commencement of service under the newly elected tariff begins only after such retail customer fulfills its obligations with respect to the tariff under which it has heretofore been served.

The Company reserves the right to change the tariff or combination of tariffs under which it provides electric service to a retail customer for a situation in which the Company determines that such retail customer is taking service under a tariff or combination of tariffs for which such retail customer is not eligible.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 151.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 151)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS.

* The Company has the right, in accordance with provisions of the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, to require a retail customer or an applicant to pay a deposit to establish or maintain credit, subject to the deferral of deposits in situations provided for in Section 8-201.6 of the Public Utilities Act.

With respect to an applicant for electric service at a residential premises, the Company may require such applicant to pay a deposit prior to the commencement of electric service at a premises in the event that (a) electric service to the applicant was previously disconnected for nonpayment of bill amounts owed to the Company for electric service at a residential premises, (b) the applicant failed to pay a final bill owed to the Company for electric service at a residential premises, (c) based upon an evaluation of such applicant's credit information, such applicant fails to meet a minimum standard of creditworthiness by a national credit reporting agency, (d) the Company has proof that the applicant previously benefited from tampering as described in the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, or (e) the Company has proof that payment avoidance by location conditions, as described in such Code exist for the applicant. In accordance with such Code, some or all of the aforementioned conditions may not be applicable in determining if a deposit is required if such applicant provides proof that it is the victim of identity fraud.

Notwithstanding the previous paragraph of this Credit Requirements section, beginning as of September 15, 2021 the Company must waive deposits for residential retail customers and applicants seeking or receiving service at residential premises who: (1) as of September 15, 2021 were identified in the Company's systems as meeting the requirements for the "low income residential customer or applicant" definition in Section 8-201.7(b) of the Public Utilities Act, and who do not fall within the exception relating to tampering as set forth in Section 8-201.7(a) of the Public Utilities Act; or (2) have submitted to the Company a completed form made available by the Company in which the customer or applicant attests to their meeting the requirements of the "low income residential customer or applicant" definition in Section 8-201.7(b), the Company has identified the customer or applicant as meeting the statutory definition, and the customer or applicant does not fall within the exception relating to tampering set forth in Section 8-201.7(a). If the customer or applicant bases their eligibility on having qualified for the Illinois Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) or the Percentage of Income Payment Plan (PIPP or PIP Plan) under the Illinois Energy Assistance Act, and the customer or applicant is not already identified as eligible for LIHEAP or PIPP in the Company's systems, or if the customer or applicant bases their eligibility on having qualified for the federal "Lifeline" telecommunications program for low income consumers referenced in the Universal Telephone Service Protection Law of 1985 that is found in Article XIII of the Public Utilities Act, then the Company may require the customer or applicant to provide a document that reasonably shows that they have qualified for the applicable program(s). If the customer or applicant bases their eligibility on their household's income level, then the Company may require the customer or applicant to provide documentation that reasonably supports the household size and the income figures provided by the customer or applicant; provided that (1) if the customer or applicant submits the form version for customers and applicants who attest that their household has no income, then the customer is not required to submit any documentation that the household has no income to support the request; and (2) if the customer or applicant resides in a Low-Income Census Tract based on the most recent United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's annually published "Qualified Census Tracts", then the customer or applicant is not required to submit any documentation to support their request. The Company's Qualified Census Tracts Information Sheet for this Credit Requirements section shall

(Continued on Sheet No. 151.2)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 151.1)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

* **CREDIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED).**

provide the current list of the Qualified Census Tracts in the Company's service territory. The Company shall designate such customers and applicants who have been identified as meeting the statutory definition and who do not fall within the statutory exception as eligible for the waiver in its systems. Said process shall also apply to the waiver of Late Payment Charges under Section 8-201.8 addressed in the Late Payment Charges subsection of this tariff, provided that eligibility under that Section is not subject to the exception relating to tampering set forth in Section 8-201.7(a). For those customers who submit their completed form on or before August 31, 2022, a Company designation of eligibility is effective through December 31, 2022. For those customers who submit their completed form on or after September 1, 2022, a Company designation of eligibility is effective through December 31, 2023. The designation of eligibility may be renewed annually through the above process if and as long as the customer remains eligible. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions regarding the duration of an eligibility designation, eligibility remains subject to the statutory exception relating to tampering with respect to waiver of deposits.

For those residential retail customers from whom the Company is holding a deposit and who as of September 15, 2021 are identified in the Company's systems as eligible for LIHEAP or PIPP as each is defined in the Energy Assistance Act, or who as of that date otherwise were identified in the Company's systems as meeting the requirements for the "low income residential customer or applicant" designation as defined in Section 8-201.7(b) of the Public Utilities Act, and who do not fall within the exception relating to tampering as set forth in Section 8-201.7(a) of the Public Utilities Act, and whom the Company therefore has designated as eligible, such deposits shall be refunded to such customers by November 15, 2021. For those other residential retail customers from whom the Company is holding a deposit and who, through the above process, later have been designated as eligible by the Company, the Company shall return the deposit within the next two monthly billing periods after the date of designation. The Company shall notify all residential retail customers from whom the Company is holding a deposit that they may apply to be designated as meeting the requirements for a waiver under Section 8-201.7.

With respect to an applicant for electric service at a premises that is not a residential premises, the Company may require such applicant to pay a deposit prior to the commencement of electric service at a premises in the event that (a) electric service to the applicant was previously disconnected for nonpayment of bill amounts owed to the Company for electric service at a premises that was not a residential premises, (b) the applicant failed to pay a final bill owed to the Company for electric service at a premises that was not a residential premises, (c) the applicant previously displayed a late payment history as described in the 83 Illinois Administrative Code as a retail customer for service at a premises that was not a residential premises, (d) the applicant fails to provide the Company with a satisfactory payment history for service provided by another gas or electric utility, (e) the Company has proof that the applicant previously benefited from tampering as described in such Code, or (f) the Company has proof that payment avoidance by location conditions, as described in such Code exist for the applicant.

(Continued on Sheet No. 151.3)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 151.2)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED).

With respect to a nonresidential retail customer to which the Large Load Delivery Class, Extra Large Load Delivery Class, High Voltage Delivery Class, or Railroad Delivery Class is applicable, or an entity with responsibility for more than one nonresidential retail customer such that the demands established by such retail customers in aggregate are in excess of 400 kW, or a lighting retail customer that establishes demands for electricity in excess of 400 kW, the Company may require such retail customer or entity to pay a deposit in the event that, based upon periodic evaluation of such retail customer's or entity's financial credit rating, such retail customer's or entity's commercial paper rating is lower than (a) Baa3 from Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or its successor (Moody's), or (b) BBB- from Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or its successor (S&P). For a situation in which neither a Moody's nor S&P commercial paper rating is available for such retail customer or entity, a comparable rating or standard from a national financial credit reporting agency is utilized in such evaluation.

(Continued on Sheet No. 152)

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Post Office Box 805379
Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(Continued from Sheet No. 151.3)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

ACCESS TO PREMISES.

The retail customer or applicant must provide properly authorized agents of the Company and Company trucks and equipment, as applicable, free access to the premises at all reasonable hours, and at any time in an emergency, for the purposes of (a) furnishing, installing, operating, replacing, maintaining, and removing the Company's distribution or meter-related facilities; (b) testing, inspecting, examining and reading electric meters and meter-related facilities; (c) installing and repairing meter-related facilities as authorized in this Access to Premises section; (d) connecting other retail customers to the Company's distribution system, or (e) performing vegetation management.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Safety Code, and its federal, state, and local clearance and cyclic vegetation management commitments, the Company has the right to trim, remove, or separate trees, vegetation, or any structures therein, which in the judgment of the Company, interfere with the electric delivery system located in the Company's service territory in a manner that may pose a threat to public safety or system reliability.

AMI Deployment

The Company is in the process of deploying AMI meters in accordance with the AMI Plan. Such process generally includes the replacement of non AMI meters with AMI meters in metering installations at retail customer premises throughout the Company's service territory.

A meter installer visually inspects the meter fitting prior to installing the AMI meter. For a situation in which the meter installer identifies no lack of compliance with applicable Company and/or safety standards, the non AMI meter is removed and replaced with an AMI meter.

For a situation in which a condition that does not comply with applicable Company and/or safety standards is identified during the meter replacement process, but such condition can be remedied with minor repairs that require no additional personnel and no or only minor additional materials, then such materials are procured, as applicable, such minor repairs are performed without any requirement for approval by the retail customer or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises, and the meter replacement proceeds after such repairs are completed.

For a situation in which a condition that does not comply with applicable Company and/or safety standards is identified during the meter replacement process, but such condition can be remedied with minor repairs that require additional licensed electrician personnel and no or only minor additional materials, then such personnel and materials are procured, as applicable, the minor repairs are performed without any requirement for approval by the retail customer or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises, and the meter replacement proceeds after such repairs are completed.

(Continued on Sheet No. 152.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 152)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

ACCESS TO PREMISES (CONTINUED).

AMI Deployment (Continued)

* For any situation as described in the previous two (2) paragraphs, (a) the scope of such repairs is limited to repairs inside the meter fitting and the electric conductors on the Company's side of the meter fitting, (b) all such repairs are made in accordance with all applicable codes and standards, (c) property of the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises to which repairs are made, including material required to make such repairs, is the property of the customer upon the completion of such repairs, (d) no charges are assessed to the individual retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises except as provided in the Installation of Facilities section of the Billing and Payment part of these General Terms and Conditions, and (e) the costs associated with such repairs are included in the costs of providing metering service-related delivery service to retail customers generally.

At any time during the meter replacement process, for a situation in which a condition that does not comply with applicable Company and/or safety standards is identified and for which a remedy requires additional or other repairs, additions, or modifications to the facilities of the retail customer or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, the Company suspends the meter replacement activities and notifies such retail customer or entity to make all repairs, additions, or modifications to such facilities necessary to remedy the condition at such retail customer's or entity's sole expense and responsibility. Meter replacement activities resume after such condition is remedied, as appropriate. The Company never makes major repairs to facilities not owned by the Company.

At any time during the meter replacement process, for a situation in which the non AMI meter and/or its meter fitting is determined to be in an immediately or imminently unsafe condition, electric service delivered at such metering installation is immediately disconnected until changes are made so that such metering installation is safe.

The Company is not responsible for damages resulting from any repair, or from any failure to perform a repair, absent willful default or negligence on the Company's part.

Company owned facilities remain the property of the Company even in the event they are repaired by an entity other than the Company.

(Continued on Sheet No. 153)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(Continued from Sheet No. 152.1)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

ACCESS TO PREMISES (CONTINUED).

Following the installation, alteration, or acquisition of Company facilities at a premises, the retail customer or applicant must provide the Company ready and continued access to such facilities without impediments from overbuilding, change in established grade or other obstructions to the operation, testing, inspection, maintenance and replacement of such facilities. It is the retail customer's or applicant's responsibility to obtain information from the Company regarding permitted clearances around distribution and related facilities.

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For a situation in which the Company schedules work other than as described in the AMI Deployment subsection of this Access to Premises section, and such work is outside the distribution system easement at a premises, the Company contacts such retail customer and/or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises prior to the start of such work, as applicable. For a situation in which there is an emergency with respect to safety or restoration of electric service or the Company is performing work as described in such AMI Deployment subsection, the Company attempts such contact prior to the start of such work, but proceeds with the work if such contact cannot be made in a timely fashion.

RETAIL CUSTOMER'S UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT.

It is the retail customer's responsibility to obtain information regarding permitted starting currents and other current fluctuations for its electrical equipment. The currents permitted depend upon the frequency of operation, the size and character of the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements, and the Company's distribution facilities in the area in which the retail customer's premises is located. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, a retail customer with a motor larger than twenty (20) horsepower must consult with the Company to obtain the allowable starting/inrush current for such motor.

The retail customer is responsible for protecting its electrical equipment from unavoidable voltage fluctuations, surges and sags, and service interruptions to one or more phases that may occur in the provision of electric service.

In order for the Company to avoid unnecessary delays in providing adequate and uniform electric service to its retail customers, the retail customer must provide the Company with information regarding any electrical equipment that it is intending to use that might cause interference in electric service furnished to other retail customers or damage to Company facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer's electrical equipment has characteristics that cause interference to the electric service provided by the Company to other retail customers or damage to Company facilities, such retail customer must make changes in such equipment or provide and maintain any necessary additional equipment to prevent or eliminate such interference or damage. If the retail customer does not make such changes or provide such additional equipment, the Company, at its sole discretion, furnishes, installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains suitable facilities to eliminate such interference or damage in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 154)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 153)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

RETAIL CUSTOMER'S UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED).

For a situation in which a retail customer's electrical equipment has characteristics that produce low power factor, the Company has the right to require the retail customer to correct its low power factor to a value not less than eighty-five per cent (85%) lagging at the time the retail customer establishes its thirty (30) minute maximum demand, as measured at the metering installation provided for the retail customer. In such situation, either (a) the retail customer must furnish, install, and maintain the necessary equipment to correct its power factor in accordance with Company specifications, or (b) the Company, at its sole discretion, furnishes the necessary facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer installs capacitors on such retail customer's side of Company transformers for power factor improvement, the retail customer must furnish a means of automatically disconnecting any or all capacitors when the equipment causing the low power factor is not operating. However, in the event that it is not practical for the retail customer to comply with the provisions of the previous sentence, the Company furnishes any necessary additional transformer capacity and capacitors with such automatic disconnecting means in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which the retail customer owns the primary service connection, such retail customer is allowed to install any necessary capacitors and automatic disconnecting means on such primary service connection. In such case, the Company furnishes any necessary additional transformer capacity in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer has high frequency equipment, including but not limited to, electronic heating equipment, spark discharge devices, and radio transmitting equipment, such equipment must be designed and operated so as not to create higher frequencies on, or other disturbances to, the Company's sixty (60) hertz distribution system which might interfere with the proper operation of communication or remote control systems, computers, electronic production equipment, radios, or other equipment of other retail customers or the Company.

The Company must be consulted regarding electric service requirements for arc furnaces. Transformer type welders cannot be operated from a service voltage less than 208 volts.

The Company reserves the right to examine and test the retail customer's electrical equipment that is connected to the Company's distribution facilities and to require that such equipment are provided with nameplates showing the voltage, phase, full load amperes, maximum current, maximum kilovolt-amperes, and such other information as may be necessary to determine the operating characteristics of such equipment.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 154.1)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 154)

SERVICE APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT, AND CONTINUATION (CONTINUED)

* **ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION.**

For a situation in which a retail customer owns, operates, or maintains an electric vehicle charging station (EVCS), as defined in 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 469, such retail customer must provide to the Company (a) such retail customer's name, address, and Company electric service account number at which such EVCS is located, (b) the load and technical specifications of the EVCS, (c) identification that such EVCS is for (i) personal use or (ii) commercial use, and (d) (i) certification that the EVCS was installed by such retail customer as a self-installer, as defined in 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 469, or (ii) a copy of the invoice for the installation services or other information demonstrating that an EVCS installer, maintainer or repairer (IMR), as defined in 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 469, installed such EVCS. Additionally, for a situation in which such EVCS is installed by an IMR, the retail customer must provide to the Company the ICC docket number in which such IMR obtained certification from the ICC, as well as the business name, address, and telephone number of such IMR.

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

The Company furnishes, installs, operates, replaces, and maintains its distribution facilities in compliance with Section 8-401 of the Act. In accordance with the Act, the Company's distribution facilities are furnished, installed, operated, replaced, and maintained to be adequate, efficient, reliable, environmentally safe, and economical. The provisions of this paragraph apply to distribution facilities the Company provides to serve individual retail customers on such retail customers' premises and to facilities located in easements and rights of way.

For purposes of brevity, retail customer, as used in this Distribution Facilities part, refers to a retail customer or applicant, as appropriate.

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

*

(Continued from Sheet No. 154.1)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

All distribution facilities provided by the Company for the purpose of providing electric service to a retail customer, unless otherwise expressly provided, are the property of the Company, and such retail customer must exercise reasonable care to protect such property from loss or damage.

For a situation in which the Company's property is damaged, the entity responsible for such damage is assessed for the fully allocated cost to repair or replace such property.

For a situation in which electrical facilities or associated equipment at a premises furnished by the retail customer or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, for connection to the Company's electric distribution facilities become unsuitable for such purposes, or are not installed, operated, or maintained by such retail customer or entity, as applicable, in accordance with applicable requirements or specifications, resulting in damage to Company facilities or unsafe conditions, such retail customer or entity, as applicable, must make changes to its facilities or equipment or provide and maintain any necessary additional equipment to prevent or eliminate such damage or unsafe conditions. If the retail customer or entity, as applicable, does not make such changes or provide such additional equipment, the Company, at its sole discretion if it is practical to do so, furnishes, installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains suitable facilities to eliminate such damage or unsafe conditions in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Otherwise, the Company may disconnect electric service to the retail customer until such retail customer or entity, as applicable, completes actions necessary to eliminate such damage or unsafe conditions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, if such situation is related to the deployment of AMI meters as described in the AMI Deployment subsection of the Access to Premises section of the Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part of these General Terms and Conditions, then the Company acts in accordance with the provisions of such AMI Deployment subsection.

A standard distribution facilities installation provided by the Company for a retail customer includes distribution facilities adequate to provide, at a single delivery point, the electric power and energy required by such retail customer. However, in certain individual situations, more than one delivery point is provided in a standard distribution facilities installation if the Company determines that the provision of such multiple delivery points is more economical, efficient, or reliable than an installation with a single delivery point. In certain other individual situations involving buildings with multiple occupants, only one delivery point is provided in a standard distribution facilities installation if the Company determines that the provision of such single delivery point is more economical, efficient, or reliable than an installation with a delivery point for each occupant. The electric power and energy requirements of a retail customer equal the highest MKD established by such retail customer during the twelve (12) preceding monthly billing periods at a power factor of not less than eighty-five percent (85%) lagging. For a retail customer for which historical electric usage data is not available, the electric power and energy requirements of such retail customer equal the highest MKD the Company expects to be established by such retail customer at a power factor of not less than 85% lagging, based upon the Company's determination made in accordance with information provided by such retail customer.

If other or additional distribution facilities are furnished by the Company for the Company's convenience, such facilities are deemed to be part of a standard distribution facilities installation.

(Continued on Sheet No. 156)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 155)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

For a situation in which no distribution system exists, or insufficient facilities exist to serve the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements, any required extension of the Company's distribution system to provide electric service is provided in accordance with these General Terms and Conditions, Rider DE - Distribution System Extensions (Rider DE), and other applicable tariffs included in the Company's Schedule of Rates.

For a situation in which changes are required or requested by the retail customer or developer after initial engineering designs are complete for a project, such retail customer or developer is subject to the assessment of charges to allow the Company to recover the costs of additional engineering or construction activities required for the project.

If larger, more, or different distribution facilities than those considered to be standard, as described in this Distribution Facilities part, are in place, required or requested by a retail customer, and such facilities are reasonably and technically feasible, and can be furnished, installed, operated, replaced and maintained with no significant adverse impact on the Company's system with respect to reliability or efficiency, such services or facilities are furnished, installed, owned, operated, replaced and maintained by the Company, provided the Company is allowed to recover from the retail customer the costs of furnishing, installing, owning, operating, replacing, and maintaining such facilities. Such larger, more, or different facilities are considered to be nonstandard services and facilities and the Company provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which overhead distribution facilities are used to provide electric service to a retail customer, and such retail customer requests replacement of such overhead facilities with underground facilities, the Company makes such replacement in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer anticipates the need for an alteration to or a change in the distribution facilities provided by the Company for such retail customer, it is the retail customer's responsibility to notify the Company as far in advance of the need for the change as possible so that arrangements can be made to facilitate any necessary changes to the Company's distribution facilities. Any relocation, removal, or alteration of distribution facilities provided by the Company, as required or requested by the retail customer, is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. For a situation in which there is a change in the retail customer's operation, construction, or property, which in the judgment of the Company makes the relocation of the Company's distribution facilities necessary, the Company relocates such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which the Company is required to undertake activities that include, but are not limited to, (a) crossing streets, alleys, parking areas, or other areas in a development with underground distribution facilities that cannot be trenched in the normal manner, or (b) meeting special local governmental requirements, such activities are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 157)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 156)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

For a situation in which an alteration to or a change in the distribution facilities provided by the Company for a retail customer are required as a result of circumstances beyond the Company's and the retail customer's control, such as public improvement projects, the Company, as a condition of providing electric service to such retail customer, requires that such alteration or change is provided in accordance with the same terms and conditions that would be applicable for the initial provision of electric service to such retail customer from the standpoint of the responsibilities of the Company and the retail customer.

Before the Company begins operations to provide, alter, remove, or relocate distribution system facilities for the retail customer, the retail customer must comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

- a. provide permits, easements or other rights as the Company reasonably deems necessary to protect the Company's rights for the continued ownership, installation, operation, maintenance, and replacement of facilities provided by the Company;
- b. remove all obstructions from easements or rights-of-way, including but not limited to above- and below-grade rubble or tree stumps, in redeveloped and undeveloped areas;
- c. grade the easements or rights-of-way to a level that is no more than four (4) inches above or below final grade;
- d. install marker stakes for lot corners and grade purposes placed at intervals designated by the Company;
- e. make the easements and rights-of-way accessible to the Company's equipment; and
- f. provide a document specifying the final grade and drainage of the area for which the distribution facilities are to be installed in the case of a new development.

(Continued on Sheet No. 158)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 157)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

In addition, for a situation in which a developer requests underground distribution facilities to serve a group of four (4) or more retail customers located in a multiple unit residential project, a shopping center, or a similar development, the developer must provide the Company a plat of the area to be served showing locations of buildings, driveways, parking areas, approximate number of retail customers to be served in each building, and an estimate of the electric power and energy requirements of the retail customers expected to be served in the project. Based on this information, the Company designs an underground distribution system capable of providing electric service to the retail customers expected to be served in the project in a practical manner. The developer must furnish, install, own and maintain any manholes, duct, conduit, transformer pads, and transformer vault enclosures required for the underground distribution system. To the extent that the cost to provide the distribution system requested or required by such developer exceeds the cost of the distribution facilities that the Company would provide in a standard distribution facilities installation, such system is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which duct is requested or required in conjunction with the provision of distribution facilities for the retail customer, the Company provides such duct up to the retail customer's property line, or if a vaulted sidewalk exists and is accessible by the retail customer, to the street side of the curb wall. The retail customer is responsible for installing all ducts on such retail customer's premises and in the space under vaulted sidewalks, in accordance with Company specifications. The Company designates the point at the retail customer's property line or such curb wall at which the retail customer's duct couples with the Company's duct.

(Continued on Sheet No. 159)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 158)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The Company's primary distribution system utilizes electric facilities to distribute electricity at the following common nominal voltages: 4,000 volts, 12,000 volts, and/or 34,500 volts. However, in certain individual situations, the Company's primary distribution system utilizes electric facilities to distribute electricity at 69,000 volts, 138,000 volts, or 345,000 volts, if the Company determines that distribution at such nominal voltage is more economical, efficient, or reliable than distribution at a voltage listed in the first sentence of this paragraph. Not all primary distribution system nominal voltages are available in all areas of the Company's service territory.

The Company provides primary overhead conductors supported by poles and other associated equipment as standard primary distribution system facilities. However, in certain individual situations, the Company provides primary underground conductors in conduit or via direct burial and other associated equipment if the Company determines that such underground facilities are more economical, efficient, or reliable than overhead facilities. If a retail customer requests the provision of underground primary distribution facilities, such facilities are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous sentence, the Company is not required to provide underground primary distribution system facilities if the Company determines that it is not economical, reliable, or feasible to provide such facilities.

PRIMARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

The Company determines the point on its primary distribution system at which a primary service connection is attached.

Overhead Connections

An overhead primary service connection consists of those facilities, including conductors and required supports, that attach the Company's primary distribution system to the facilities used to transform electricity to the secondary service voltage. However, in certain individual situations, there is no transformation.

For a nonresidential retail customer, as applicable, up to two (2) poles and three (3) conductor spans, or their cost equivalent, are furnished, installed, owned, replaced and maintained by the Company as a standard primary service connection. The length of such conductor spans must not exceed lengths permitted by good engineering practice and Company specifications applicable to the voltage level of such connection.

For a residential retail customer, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces and maintains a single conductor span and required supports extending from the Company's overhead primary distribution system to the first point of attachment on private property as a standard primary service connection. Such point is normally located on such residential retail customer's premises. The length of the conductor span making such connection must not exceed the length permitted by good engineering practice and Company specifications applicable to the voltage level of such connection. The maximum length of a standard primary service connection is 150 feet.

(Continued on Sheet No. 160)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 159)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Overhead Connections (Continued)

If the Company's overhead primary distribution system is across a street or highway from a residential retail customer's premises and an additional pole on such residential retail customer's side of the street or highway is required to assure proper clearances, such pole is furnished, installed, owned, replaced, and maintained by the Company in the provision of a standard primary service connection. However, in certain individual situations, an existing pole installed and owned by such residential retail customer is used to provide such clearances. If such pole subsequently requires replacement, such pole is replaced, owned and maintained by the Company via the installation of a pole on an available right-of-way, subject to approval by applicable governmental authorities.

For a situation in which the location of the facilities used to transform electricity to the secondary service voltage are located at a distance more than the distance of a standard primary service connection span at a residential retail customer's premises, such residential retail customer must furnish, install, own and maintain the remainder of the overhead primary service connection including the first support on private property.

It is the retail customer's responsibility to obtain information from the Company with respect to clearance requirements for primary service connections.

*

Underground Connections

An underground primary service connection consists of those facilities, including the underground conductors or cables, terminals, ducts, and other related distribution facilities that attach the Company's primary distribution system to the facilities used to transform electricity to the secondary service voltage. However, in certain individual situations, there is no transformation.

For a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing underground distribution system, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces, and maintains an underground primary service connection from the Company's underground distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard primary service connection. The nonresidential retail customer furnishes, installs, owns, and maintains duct in accordance with Company specifications from a point at the boundary of the premises designated by the Company to the facilities used to transform electricity to the secondary service voltage serving the nonresidential retail customer. However, in certain individual situations, there is no transformation. Such connection is extended onto the nonresidential retail customer's premises to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable in customer provided duct in the provision of a standard primary service connection, provided the length of such primary service connection does not exceed 700 feet. Such 700 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line, or if the Company's existing underground distribution system used to supply the nonresidential customer is located on a utility easement, such 700 feet is measured from the point at which the cable exists the utility easement. If additional facilities are required for such primary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision in duct furnished, installed, owned, and maintained by the customer, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 161)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 160)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

* **Underground Connections (Continued)**

For situations in existing low voltage underground network areas, the Company must be consulted about required primary service connection facilities and the availability of such facilities.

For a situation in which the nonresidential retail customer is located in an area with an existing overhead primary distribution system, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces, and maintains either an overhead primary service connection or an underground primary service connection, at the retail customer's election and subject to local ordinance, from the Company's overhead distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard primary service connection. The nonresidential retail customer furnishes, installs, owns, and maintains duct in accordance with Company specifications from a point at the boundary of the premises designated by the Company to the facilities used to transform electricity to the secondary service voltage serving the nonresidential retail customer. However, in certain individual situations, there is no transformation. Such connection is extended onto the nonresidential retail customer's premises to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable in customer provided duct in the provision of a standard primary service connection, provided the length of such primary service connection does not exceed 700 feet. Such 700 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line, or if the Company's existing overhead primary distribution system used to supply the nonresidential customer are located on a utility easement, such 700 feet is measured from the point at which the cable exits the utility easement. If additional facilities are required for such primary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision in duct furnished, installed, owned, and maintained by the customer, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

For a residential retail customer or a developer of a residential multiple occupancy building with fewer than four (4) individual residential occupancy units located in an area with an existing underground distribution system, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces, and maintains an underground primary service connection from the Company's underground distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard primary service connection. Such primary service connection is extended, as needed, onto the premises, to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable and its direct burial, if practical and requested by the residential retail customer or the developer, in the provision of a standard primary service connection, provided the length of such primary service connection does not exceed 100 feet. Such 100 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line or easement. If additional facilities are required for such primary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 162)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 161)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Underground Connections (Continued)

- * For a residential retail customer or a developer of a residential multiple occupancy building with fewer than four (4) individual residential occupancy units located in an area with an existing overhead distribution system, that requests cable and its direct burial for an underground primary service connection, and if such primary service connection is practical, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, and maintains such service connection from the Company's overhead distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard primary service connection. Such connection is extended, as needed, onto the premises to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable and its direct burial, if practical, in the provision of a standard primary service connection, provided the length of such primary service connection does not exceed 100 feet. Such 100 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line or easement. If additional facilities are required for such primary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. In addition, any necessary cable riser on a Company pole is initially provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer installs any portion of a primary service connection, such retail customer is responsible for obtaining detailed information regarding the installation of such primary service connection from the Company. Such portion must be installed in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications, including but not limited to grade level and location, and must be suitable for connection to the portion of the primary service connection provided by the Company. Such portion must also include any associated equipment required in accordance with Company specifications. As practical, the Company installs standard terminal facilities with suitable protection equipment at the point at which the primary service connection attaches to the Company's distribution system. To the extent that the required terminal facilities exceed the cost of standard terminal facilities, such terminal facilities are provided by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Before work is started by a retail customer on the installation of any portion of a primary service connection, a plan showing the proposed installation must be submitted to the Company for approval as related to Company specifications. Such installation must be made in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and the plan approved by the Company, and such installation is subject to examination to the extent deemed necessary by the Company.

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES ENTERING THE RETAIL CUSTOMER'S PREMISES.

The nominal voltage of electric conductors entering a retail customer's premises are determined by the Company on the basis of the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements and the Company's available distribution system facilities located in the area in which the retail customer's premises is located. The Company may require the retail customer to accept a change in the voltage of some or all of the electric conductors entering the retail customer's premises for a situation in which such a change is necessary (a) to prevent the retail customer from causing undue interference with electric service provided to other retail customers, and/or (b) to permit the Company to serve the retail customer more efficiently, reliably, or economically.

(Continued on Sheet No. 163)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 162)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

* **TRANSFORMATION.**

For a retail customer to which the Railroad Delivery Class is applicable, the voltage of the electricity distributed through the Company's primary distribution system is not transformed by the Company to a nominal secondary voltage before being used by the retail customer. For a nonresidential retail customer, except a nonresidential retail customer to which the Watt-Hour Delivery Class is applicable, the voltage of the electricity distributed through the Company's primary distribution system may be used by such retail customer at one or more locations at such retail customer's premises (a) without being transformed by the Company, (b) after being transformed by the Company to 2,400 volts or above, or (c) after being transformed by the Company to a nominal secondary service voltage. For a residential retail customer, a nonresidential retail customer to which the Watt-Hour Delivery Class is applicable, or a lighting retail customer, the voltage of the electricity distributed through the Company's primary distribution system is generally transformed by the Company to a nominal secondary service voltage before being used by the retail customer.

Generally, a single such transformation is provided by the Company in the provision of a standard transformation installation. However, in certain individual situations, more than one transformation is provided in a standard transformation installation if the Company determines that the provision of such multiple transformations is more economical, efficient, or reliable than an installation with a single transformation. In certain other individual situations involving buildings with multiple occupants, only one transformation is provided in a standard transformation installation if the Company determines that the provision of such single transformation is more economical, efficient, or reliable than a separate transformation installation for each occupant. If a retail customer requests or requires the provision of other or additional transformation, such transformation facilities are provided by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Community Facilities

Standard transformation from a nominal primary distribution system voltage to a nominal secondary service voltage for more than one retail customer is provided by a community transformer installation. Community transformer installations are provided in areas with an overhead distribution system and in areas with an underground distribution system. Community transformer installations include installations on public property, rights-of-way, or easements acquired by the Company to serve more than one retail customer at the nominal secondary service voltage provided for the area.

For a situation in which a multiple occupancy building is provided with a 480 volt, three-phase nominal secondary service voltage, the retail customers that are occupants of such building may be provided with a lower nominal secondary service voltage through additional transformers provided for the entire building, located in such building. If the Company is requested to provide such additional transformers and related facilities, all such transformers and facilities are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. In such case, the Company delivers such transformers and related facilities to the building, but installation and maintenance of such facilities is the responsibility of the entity responsible for the building.

(Continued on Sheet No. 164)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 163)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

* **TRANSFORMATION (CONTINUED).**

Electric Service Station

For a situation in which the nominal secondary or transformed service voltage for a nonresidential retail customer is different from that available from existing community facilities or if the electric power and energy requirements of such nonresidential retail customer preclude the use of such community facilities, transformation is provided via an electric service station located on the nonresidential retail customer's premises. An electric service station includes the land, enclosures, foundations, structures, poles, vaults, transformer, and related facilities necessary to make such transformation. The Company furnishes, installs, operates, replaces and maintains a pole-mounted, ground-type, or vault-type transformer and related electrical equipment, as applicable and consistent with good engineering practice, for such nonresidential retail customer. The nonresidential retail customer must furnish, install, own, operate, replace, and maintain (a) an acceptable location on its premises for the electric service station, and as required, (b) the concrete foundations, fences, structures, fireproof enclosures, ventilation, lighting, barriers, locks, drainage facilities, sump pumps, and any other required facilities in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. In certain individual situations, a standard electric service station includes modification of the transformer terminals necessary to connect the nonresidential retail customer's cables, bus for a situation in which the Company deems it necessary, cable connectors, and the attachment of the connectors to the nonresidential retail customer's cables and the transformer or bus. In certain other situations, a standard electric service station includes facilities to accommodate primary meter-related facilities provided by the Company at the same location or within one span of such location. In certain other situations, electricity is distributed and metered at the nonresidential retail customer's premises at 2,160 volts or higher and the primary meter-related facilities constitute the electric service station.

All electric facilities located on the nonresidential retail customer's premises on such nonresidential retail customer's side of an electric service station, except Company-provided meter-related facilities, are furnished, installed, owned, operated, and maintained by the nonresidential retail customer. However, in certain individual situations, additional electric service stations are located on the nonresidential retail customer's side of an electric service station and the Company-provided facilities in such electric service stations are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which the nominal secondary service voltage from a vault-type electric service station does not exceed 480 volts, the nonresidential retail customer may elect to install bus bars. If the nonresidential retail customer makes such election, an insulated bus configuration furnished by the nonresidential retail customer must terminate either (a) twelve (12) inches inside the vault wall, or (b) within twelve (12) inches outside the vault wall, in accordance with Company specifications. In such situation, the Company installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains the facilities, including bus bars, necessary to connect the nonresidential retail customer's bus bars to the Company's transformer in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 165)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 164)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

* **TRANSFORMATION (CONTINUED).**

Electric Service Station (Continued)

For a situation in which the electric service station location is easily accessible to Company vehicles, transformers are transported to such location by the Company. For a situation in which such location is not easily accessible to Company vehicles, any additional moving necessary to place transformers in position for installation at the electric service station is the nonresidential retail customer's responsibility. If it is feasible and the nonresidential retail customer so requests, the Company performs such additional moving in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Customer Transformer Station

In lieu of having the Company provide the transformer and related electrical equipment at an electric service station as described in the Electric Service Station subsection of this Transformation section, a nonresidential retail customer may elect to furnish, install, own, replace, and maintain the necessary transformer and related electrical equipment, in addition to all the facilities the nonresidential retail customer must provide for an electric service station to transform the nominal primary distribution system voltage to a service voltage utilized by such nonresidential retail customer. All such facilities provided by the nonresidential retail customer constitute a customer transformer station. A customer transformer station is required (1) if the nonresidential retail customer elects to own the transformers necessary to transform the nominal primary distribution system voltage to a service voltage, or (2) if transformers are connected to primary distribution system conductors extending beyond an electric service station at which primary meter-related facilities constitute the electric service station.

Residential Service Stations

For a situation in which the electric power and energy requirements of a residential retail customer preclude the use of community facilities, standard transformation is provided via a residential service station located on such residential retail customer's premises. A residential service station includes the land, enclosures, foundations, structures, poles, vaults, transformer, and related facilities necessary to make such transformation. The Company furnishes, installs, operates, replaces and maintains a pole-mounted, ground-type, or vault-type transformer and related electrical equipment, as applicable and consistent with good engineering practice, for such residential retail customer. The residential retail customer must furnish, install, own, operate, replace, and maintain (a) an acceptable location on its premises for the residential service station, and as required, (b) the poles, concrete foundations, fences, structures, fireproof enclosures, ventilation, lighting, barriers, locks, drainage facilities, sump pumps, and any other required facilities in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications.

(Continued on Sheet No. 166)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 165)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

* **TRANSFORMATION (CONTINUED).**

Residential Service Stations (Continued)

For a situation in which the residential service station location is easily accessible to Company vehicles, transformers are transported to such location by the Company. For a situation in which such location is not easily accessible to Company vehicles, any additional moving necessary to place transformers in position for installation at the residential service station is the residential retail customer's responsibility. If it is feasible and the residential retail customer so requests, the Company performs such additional moving in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

SECONDARY SERVICE VOLTAGE.

Not all types of nominal secondary service voltages are available at every retail customer premises. The nominal secondary service voltage provided in a standard distribution facilities installation at a premises is determined by (a) the voltage available at such premises, and (b) the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements. Secondary service voltages specified in this Secondary Service Voltage section are nominal, and variations in secondary service voltages from nominal values are within the limits specified in 83 Illinois Administrative Code. If a retail customer requests or requires a nominal secondary service voltage different from or in addition to that provided in a standard distribution facilities installation, such different or additional secondary service voltage is provided in accordance with the provisions of providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Residential Sector

One of the following nominal secondary service voltages is provided for a residential retail customer:

- a. 120/240 volt, three-wire, single-phase
- b. 120/208 volt, three-wire, single-phase (only available in certain individual situations in which the Company determines that such secondary service voltage is more economical, efficient, or feasible than the voltage listed in item (a))

However, in certain individual situations a three-phase nominal secondary service voltage is provided in a standard distribution facilities installation for a residential retail customer if the Company determines that such residential retail customer's electric power and energy requirements are such that a single-phase nominal secondary service voltage is not adequate to provide electric service to such residential retail customer.

(Continued on Sheet No. 167)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 166)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE VOLTAGE (CONTINUED).

Lighting Sector

The following nominal secondary service voltage is provided for a lighting retail customer:

120 volt, two-wire, single-phase

For a situation in which a lighting retail customer has electric power and energy requirements that necessitate a nominal secondary service voltage other than the one described in this Lighting Sector subsection, such lighting retail customer must consult the Company for the availability of such nominal secondary service voltage. Any such nominal secondary service voltage is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

* **Nonresidential Sector**

One of the following nominal secondary service voltages is provided for a nonresidential retail customer with electric power and energy requirements that do not exceed 600 kW in any half-hour period:

- a. 120 volt, two-wire, single-phase
- b. 120/240 volt, three-wire, single-phase
- c. 120/208 volt, three-wire, single-phase from a three-phase, four-wire wye secondary system
- d. 480 volt, two-wire, single-phase
- e. 120/208 volt, four-wire wye, three-phase (not available at premises with electric power and energy requirements that do not exceed 50 kW located outside of existing 120/208 volt network areas, except for certain individual situations in which the Company determines that such nominal secondary service voltage is more economical, efficient, or feasible)
- f. 120/240 volt, four-wire delta, three-phase
- g. 240 volt, three-wire, three-phase (only available in conjunction with a separate 120/240 volt, three-wire, single-phase service at certain premises in the City of Chicago)
- h. 277/480 volt, four-wire wye, three-phase (ordinarily not available at premises with electric power and energy requirements that (1) do not exceed 400 kW located in existing 120/208 volt network areas, or (2) do not exceed 50 kW in other areas, except for certain individual situations in which the Company determines that such nominal secondary service voltage is more economical, efficient, or feasible)
- i. 480 volt, three-wire wye or delta, three-phase

(Continued on Sheet No. 168)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 167)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE VOLTAGE (CONTINUED).

* **Nonresidential Sector (Continued)**

The following nominal secondary service voltage is provided for a nonresidential retail customer with electric power and energy requirements that exceed 600 kW:

277/480 volt or higher, three-phase

For a situation in which a multiple occupancy building is provided with a 480 volt, three-phase nominal secondary service voltage, the retail customers that are occupants of such building may be provided with a lower nominal secondary service voltage.

The aforementioned nominal secondary service voltages described in this Nonresidential Sector subsection are provided from a grounded source. However, in certain individual situations an ungrounded 480 volt or higher nominal secondary service voltage is provided to a nonresidential retail customer if such nonresidential retail customer's electric facilities are equipped with ground detectors. If present, a neutral conductor is grounded by the Company. If, however, the nonresidential retail customer requests that the neutral conductor not be so grounded in order to allow the nonresidential retail customer to install impedance grounding facilities, the Company provides an isolated neutral if the Company deems such neutral to be practical and if such nonresidential retail customer provides an acceptable ground fault detection and switching equipment installation.

For a situation in which a nonresidential retail customer has electric power and energy requirements that necessitate a nominal secondary service voltage other than one described in this Nonresidential Sector subsection, such nonresidential retail customer must consult the Company for the availability of such nominal secondary service voltage. Any such nominal secondary service voltage is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Nonresidential Sector subsection, in certain situations a nonresidential retail customer may not be provided with a secondary service voltage by the Company.

(Continued on Sheet No. 169)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 168)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE VOLTAGE (CONTINUED).

Single-Phase

A single-phase, 120 volt, two-wire, nominal secondary service voltage is not permitted if the aggregate rating of the retail customer's permanently connected electrical equipment exceeds two (2) horsepower, two (2) kW, or two (2) kilovolt-amperes.

A single-phase, 120/208 volt, three-wire; 120/240 volt, three-wire; or higher nominal secondary service voltage, as available, is provided if the aggregate rating of the retail customer's permanently connected electrical equipment is single-phase and exceeds two (2) horsepower, two (2) kW, or two (2) kilovolt-amperes. The retail customer is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is balanced on the phase conductors as closely as practical.

Any piece of electrical equipment with a rated capacity in excess of two (2) kW or two (2) kVA must be operated at not less than 208 volts.

Three-Phase

A three-phase nominal secondary service voltage is provided to a retail customer in a standard distribution facilities installation for a situation in which such retail customer has only single-phase electrical equipment if the Company determines that the retail customer's total electric power and energy requirements warrant the provision of a three-phase nominal secondary service voltage. In such situation, the retail customer is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is balanced on the phase conductors as closely as practical.

* A three-phase nominal secondary service voltage is provided to a retail customer in a standard distribution facilities installation for a situation in which such retail customer has (a) a single motor with a rated capacity of at least five (5) horsepower, (b) three-phase electrical equipment with an aggregate of at least ten (10) kW, excluding lighting, domestic ranges, water heaters, welders, and motors smaller than one-half (0.5) horsepower, or (c) three-phase motors with an aggregate of at least five (5) horsepower, excluding any motor smaller than one-half (0.5) horsepower. However, in certain individual situations, a single-phase nominal secondary service voltage is provided to a retail customer, as described by item (a), if the retail customer's premises is located in an area with sufficient available distribution system capacity, as determined by the Company. For a situation in which a retail customer has a single motor with a rated capacity of at least five (5) horsepower and a single-phase nominal secondary service voltage is provided to such retail customer, the Company does not require such retail customer to convert to a three-phase nominal secondary service voltage.

(Continued on Sheet No. 170)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 169)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE VOLTAGE (CONTINUED).

Three-Phase (Continued)

For a retail customer described in either of the two (2) previous paragraphs and located in an area in which only single-phase distribution facilities are available at or near such retail customer's premises, the Company provides a suitable phase converter in lieu of providing an extension of three-phase distribution facilities located elsewhere, if the Company determines that such phase converter is adequate to provide electric service to such retail customer. If the retail customer requests the Company to provide an extension of three-phase distribution facilities located elsewhere, such extension is provided in accordance with the provisions of providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a three-phase nominal secondary service voltage is required or requested by the retail customer, but the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements are such that the Company determines a single-phase nominal secondary service voltage is standard for such retail customer, distribution facilities necessary to provide such three-phase nominal secondary service voltage are provided by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

An overhead secondary service connection includes the overhead electric conductors and associated supports between the (1) community facilities, (2) electric service station, (3) customer transformer station, or (4) residential service station, as applicable, and the retail customer's service entrance equipment.

An underground secondary service connection includes the underground conductors or cables and associated ducts and equipment between the (1) community facilities, (2) electric service station, (3) customer transformer station, or (4) residential service station, as applicable, and the retail customer's service entrance equipment.

The Company provides a secondary service connection as a part of a standard distribution facilities installation only for a situation in which such connection is between community facilities and the retail customer's service entrance equipment. A standard distribution facilities installation provided by the Company for a retail customer includes a single secondary service connection, and the Company makes the attachment of a secondary service connection to its distribution facilities in the provision of a standard secondary service connection. However, in certain individual situations, more than one secondary service connection is provided in a standard distribution facilities installation if the Company determines that the provision of such multiple secondary service connections is more economical, efficient, or reliable than an installation with a single secondary service connection. In certain other individual situations involving buildings with multiple occupants, only one secondary service connection is provided in a standard distribution facilities installation if the Company determines that the provision of such single secondary service connection is more economical, efficient, or reliable than an installation with a secondary service connection for each occupant. The Company provides any additional or larger secondary service connections required or requested by the retail customer, as required by applicable electric, safety, or local codes or other reasons, in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 171)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 170)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Overhead Connections

For a nonresidential retail customer, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces and maintains a secondary service connection up to 135 feet as a standard secondary service connection. Such standard secondary connection is between a pole designated by the Company in its distribution system and a point of attachment on the retail customer's premises. The Company determines the actual length of such secondary service connection in accordance with the required conductor size and Company specifications, but the maximum length of a standard secondary service connection is 135 feet.

For a residential retail customer, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces and maintains a secondary service connection up to 150 feet as a standard secondary service connection. Such connection is between a pole designated by the Company in its distribution system and a point of attachment on the retail customer's premises. The Company determines the actual length of such secondary service connection in accordance with the required conductor size and Company specifications, but maximum length of a standard secondary service connection is 150 feet.

If the Company's overhead distribution facilities are across a street or highway from a retail customer's premises and an additional pole on such retail customer's side of the street or highway is required to assure proper clearances for the secondary service connection, such pole is furnished, installed, owned, replaced, and maintained by the Company in the provision of a standard secondary service connection. For a situation in which an existing pole that had been installed by such retail customer to provide such clearances requires replacement, such pole is replaced, owned and maintained by the Company, via installation of a pole on an available right-of-way, subject to approval by applicable governmental authorities.

For a situation in which a secondary service connection does not exceed the maximum standard length, and only one intermediate support is required to assure proper clearances or for other reasons, the retail customer must furnish, install, own, and maintain such intermediate support. Such support must be located and installed by the retail customer in accordance with Company specifications.

For a situation in which a secondary service connection exceeds the maximum standard length and/or requires more than one intermediate support, the Company provides the portion of such secondary service connection that connects its distribution facilities to the first point of attachment on the retail customer's premises in the provision of a standard secondary connection. The remaining portion of the secondary service connection, including the first support on the retail customer's premises, must be furnished, installed, owned, and maintained by the retail customer, in accordance with Company specifications.

(Continued on Sheet No. 172)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 171)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Overhead Connections (Continued)

A service attachment is a device used to secure an overhead secondary service connection to a building or other structural support on the retail customer's premises and consists of house knobs, fork bolts, or other equipment. The retail customer must furnish, install, and maintain the service attachment in accordance with Company specifications. The retail customer must consult the Company regarding the proper location for the service attachment. The service attachment is located at a point designated by the Company. The service attachment cannot be less than ten (10) feet or more than thirty (30) feet above the ground at graded level. The service attachment cannot be located on a protruding structure of the building, such as a parapet or chimney.

For a situation in which the retail customer's building to which the service attachment is connected is of insufficient height to provide required clearances, a riser or a roof bracket must be installed by such retail customer in accordance with Company specifications.

For a situation in which the service entrance equipment capacity exceeds 400 amperes, single-phase or 200 amperes, three-phase, the retail customer must furnish and install, in accordance with Company specifications, a steel anchorage plate and bolts or other acceptable anchorage if the building is of insufficient height.

A secondary service connection must comply with applicable clearance requirements in the National Electrical Safety Code, as adopted under 83 Illinois Administrative Code, and applicable governmental and local codes and electric and safety codes. The retail customer must obtain information from the Company with respect to the designated pole and the location on such pole at which the secondary service connection is attached to the Company's distribution facilities in order to ensure proper clearances are maintained.

The retail customer must locate the service head and service attachment so that (a) the wires adequately clear downspouts, gutters and other building appurtenances, (b) the wires are out of reach from windows, porches, or any other part of a building ordinarily accessible to people, and (c) the possibility of ice formation on the wires is minimized.

(Continued on Sheet No. 173)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 172)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Overhead Connections (Continued)

For a situation in which the Company's pole to which the secondary service connection is attached is so close to the retail customer's building that it is impractical to install a secondary service connection in the usual manner, the retail customer must install a service head adjacent to the pole at a point on the building designated by the Company, and the Company makes the connection. No service attachment is required in this situation.

For a situation in which the retail customer undertakes any action to install or modify any equipment or structure such that clearances for Company distribution facilities are reduced to the point of noncompliance with any applicable code, such retail customer is responsible for notifying the Company prior to undertaking such action. If as a result of such action, the Company is required to modify or relocate its distribution facilities, such modification or relocation is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

In certain individual situations in which the retail customer provides a recessed service head, the Company furnishes and attaches lugs to the secondary service connection conductors and the retail customer attaches the lugs to the bus inside the retail customer's building.

Under previously applicable rules of service, certain residential retail customers have been provided with secondary service connections owned by the Company that include Company poles on private property. The Company continues to own and maintain such secondary service connections required to provide electric service to these certain residential retail customers. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which any such residential retail customer so requests, the Company transfers the portion of such secondary service connection in excess of that constituting a standard secondary service connection to the residential retail customer in good and serviceable condition. If the residential retail customer requests the secondary service connection to be relocated, the Company performs such relocation in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. If the residential retail customer requests or requires an increase in the capacity of the secondary service connection, including but not limited to providing an additional phase or phases, the Company makes the necessary changes to the secondary service connection facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities for all facilities provided in excess of a standard secondary service connection to serve such residential retail customer's electric power and energy requirements.

(Continued on Sheet No. 174)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 173)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Underground Connections

For a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing underground distribution system, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, and maintains an underground secondary service connection from the Company's underground distribution system to the boundary of the nonresidential retail customer's premises or street side of the curb wall, as applicable, in the provision of a standard secondary service connection.

For a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing underground distribution system for which the secondary service connection terminates at a point on its premises other than at the boundary, the nonresidential retail customer must install duct, sized in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications, extending from the Company's duct at the boundary to the secondary service connection's point of termination. The Company furnishes and feeds, and the nonresidential retail customer must pull the cable in such nonresidential retail customer's duct. Any such cable provided by the Company is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, for a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing underground distribution system for which the secondary service connection terminates at a point on its premises other than at the boundary, and for which direct burial of the secondary service connection cable is practical, the nonresidential retail customer may elect to furnish, install via direct burial, own, and maintain cable in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications, extending from the Company's distribution facilities at the boundary to the point of termination of the secondary service connection on such nonresidential retail customer's premises.

For a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing underground distribution system, for which the number or size of secondary service connection cable(s) or conduit(s) the nonresidential retail customer must furnish, install, own and maintain, in accordance with electric, safety, and local codes applicable to the nonresidential retail customer and Company specifications exceeds the attachment capability of the Company's distribution facilities terminating at the boundary of the nonresidential retail customer's premises, such nonresidential retail customer must provide a lockable junction cabinet and associated equipment to connect the Company's distribution facilities with the nonresidential retail customer's electric facilities.

For situations in existing low voltage underground network areas, the Company must be consulted about required secondary service connection facilities and the availability of such facilities.

For a situation in which a secondary underground service connection is connected to a 120/208 volt network system with individual cables that exceed fifteen (15) feet in length, or a 277/480 volt network system, limiters at the Company's end of the secondary service connection are furnished, installed, owned, operated, replaced, and maintained by the Company (a) in the provision of a standard secondary service connection if the connection is at a community transformer facility (b) in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities if the connection is at an electric service station.

(Continued on Sheet No. 175)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 174)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Underground Connections (Continued)

For a situation in which a secondary underground service connection is connected to a 120/208 volt network system with three (3) or more sets of individual cables that exceed fifteen (15) feet in length, or a 277/480 volt network system with three (3) or more sets of individual cables, limiters at the retail customer's end of the secondary service connection are required. Such limiters must meet Company specifications, and may be furnished, installed, owned, operated, replaced, and maintained by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing overhead distribution system requests the installation of an underground secondary service connection and such installation is practical, such nonresidential retail customer must furnish, install, own, and maintain all facilities required to make the secondary service connection.

For a situation in which a nonresidential retail customer located in an area with an existing overhead distribution system requests the installation of an underground secondary service connection and such installation is practical, the nonresidential retail customer must furnish and install cable and any associated facilities extending from such nonresidential retail customer's service entrance equipment to the Company's pole at which the secondary service connection is to be attached, as designated by the Company. The nonresidential retail customer must also furnish sufficient additional cable to extend up the pole for connection to the Company's overhead distribution facilities at a point designated by the Company. If the nonresidential retail customer installs underground cable for its secondary service connection via direct burial, the nonresidential retail customer must terminate the trench eighteen (18) inches from the pole. If the nonresidential retail customer installs underground cable for its secondary service connection in duct located on the nonresidential retail customer's premises, such duct must terminate with a galvanized steel bend at the base of the pole, in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous sentence, for a situation in which local governmental regulations prohibit the installation of such duct in the street or other rights of way by any entity except the Company, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces, and maintains duct from its pole to the nearest point at the property line adjacent to such pole in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, as the Company deems necessary in accordance with its standard procedures and practices, the nonresidential retail customer must furnish, install, own, and maintain all materials from the nonresidential retail customer's service entrance equipment to a service pedestal rather than a pole. In such case, the nonresidential retail customer's trench must terminate three (3) feet from the pedestal and an additional eight (8) feet of cable must be provided for connection to the pedestal. The Company trenches the remaining three (3) feet, and installs, owns, and maintains all necessary distribution facilities from the pole, to and including the pedestal.

(Continued on Sheet No. 176)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 175)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Underground Connections (Continued)

- * For a residential retail customer or a developer of a residential multiple occupancy building with fewer than four (4) individual residential occupancy units located in an area with an existing underground distribution system, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, replaces, and maintains an underground secondary service connection from the Company's underground distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard secondary service connection. Such secondary service connection is extended, as needed, onto the premises, to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable and its direct burial, if practical and requested by the residential retail customer or the developer, in the provision of a standard secondary service connection, provided the length of such secondary service connection does not exceed 100 feet. Such 100 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line or easement. If additional facilities are required for such secondary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

- * For a residential retail customer or a developer of a residential multiple occupancy building with fewer than four (4) individual residential occupancy units located in an area with an existing overhead distribution system, that requests cable and its direct burial for an underground secondary service connection, and if such secondary service connection is practical, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, and maintains such service connection from the Company's overhead distribution system to the boundary of the premises in the provision of a standard secondary service connection. Such connection is extended, as needed, onto the premises to the building wall closest to the Company's distribution system, including the cable and its direct burial, if practical, in the provision of a standard secondary service connection, provided the length of such secondary service connection does not exceed 100 feet. Such 100 feet is measured from the point at which the cable crosses the lot line or easement. If additional facilities are required for such secondary service connection, the Company initially provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. In addition, any necessary cable riser on a Company pole is initially provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Subsequent to such initial provision, the Company owns, operates, maintains, and replaces such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing standard services and facilities.

Secondary service connection cable installed in duct must meet all requirements of applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. If cable is of a suitable type and in an acceptable location, in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications, such cable may be installed via direct burial. The minimum depth for installing such cable in the ground via direct burial or in duct is twenty-four (24) inches. The minimum horizontal separation between electric cable and gas or water lines is thirty (30) inches. For a situation in which cable is buried in the ground under public or private driveways, alleys, or other roadways, protection from mechanical damage must be provided by installing the cable in such areas in a duct suitable for providing such protection.

(Continued on Sheet No. 177)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 176)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

Underground Connections (Continued)

For a situation in which a three-phase secondary service connection is installed in duct, at least one (1) cable, or an equal number of cables for each phase, and the neutral cable, if a neutral is used, must be in each duct. For a situation in which a ground return cable is used, the ground return cable must be included in a duct as required by applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. For a situation in which a single-phase secondary service connection is installed in duct, at least one (1) cable, or an equal number of cables for each ungrounded side of the circuit, and one (1) neutral cable must be in each duct. For a situation in which more than one (1) duct is used, the cable sizes must be chosen so that the ratios of the currents in each phase are the same in each duct.

Duct for secondary service connections must meet applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. Duct must be installed in a straight line and on an even grade without dips or bumps, to the extent reasonable. To the extent reasonable, the downward slope of the duct must be toward the Company's distribution facilities. Ducts that connect to Company ducts must be the same size and formation and at least the same number as the Company ducts. The point at which the secondary service connection duct enters the retail customer's building must be properly sealed to prevent water seepage. The intervening space between the building wall and the duct must be sealed. The space between the duct wall and the cable in each occupied duct and the openings in any spare duct must be sealed. The retail customer must properly maintain all seals. The portion of secondary service ducts containing Company cables located inside the retail customer's building cannot be installed in any location that is subject to excessive heat. Secondary service connection duct containing Company cables, extending more than five (5) feet into a retail customer's building must be entirely covered with suitable fireproofing material.

Cable for secondary service connections must meet applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications with respect to entry into the retail customer's building. For a situation in which cable is not in duct at its entry into the building, the section of cable extending through the building wall must be enclosed in suitable and properly sized galvanized steel conduit that extends out from the building beyond the point at which the earth has been disturbed by excavation for the building. For a situation in which cable is installed in nonmetallic duct at its entry into the building, the duct extending through the building wall must be enclosed in a suitable and properly sized galvanized steel conduit sleeve, or coupled to suitable and properly sized galvanized steel conduit of proper size which extends through the building wall. The steel conduit must extend out from the building beyond the point at which the earth has been disturbed by excavation for the building. For a situation in which cable is installed in metallic duct at its entry into a building, such duct must extend through the building wall.

(Continued on Sheet No. 178)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 177)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SECONDARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS (CONTINUED).

For a situation in which a retail customer installs any portion of a secondary service connection, such retail customer is responsible for obtaining detailed information regarding the installation of such connection from the Company. Such portion must be installed in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications, including but not limited to grade level and location, and must be suitable for connection to the portion of the secondary service connection provided by the Company. Such portion must also include any associated equipment required in accordance with Company specifications. As practical, the Company installs standard terminal facilities with suitable protection equipment at the point at which the secondary service connection attaches to the Company's distribution system. To the extent that the required terminal facilities exceed the cost of standard terminal facilities, such terminal facilities are provided by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Before work is started by a retail customer on the installation of any portion of a secondary service connection, a plan showing the proposed installation must be submitted to the Company for approval as related to Company specifications. Such installation must be made in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and the plan approved by the Company, and such installation is subject to examination to the extent deemed necessary by the Company.

(Continued on Sheet No. 179)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 178)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDING.

Service Entrance Equipment

* The retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at a premises, as applicable, must furnish, install, own and maintain all service entrance equipment, except as otherwise provided in the AMI Deployment subsection of the Access to Premises section of the Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part of these General Terms and Conditions. Service entrance equipment must meet applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. Service entrance equipment includes the following items, as applicable:

- a. service head: a rain-tight fitting, attached to the free end of a service run.
- b. service run: either (1) service entrance cable, or (2) conduit or rigid metallic, intermediate metallic, electrical metallic, or rigid nonmetallic tubing, with enclosed conductors. The service run must be equipped with a service head. The service run is installed between the service head and the meter connection device or the point at which the service entrance equipment enters the retail customer's building. The service run must be installed entirely on the outside of the retail customer's building. Conductors meeting the requirements of Section 230.6 of the National Electrical Code are considered outside the building.
- c. junction cabinet: a metal enclosure in which the retail customer's cables are connected to the Company's cables.
- d. meter connection device: apparatus to which a meter is attached consisting of a meter socket for a self-contained metering installation, or a meter socket and test switch for an instrument transformer metering installation. Rain-tight fittings must be used in connecting a service run or service entrance to an outdoor meter connection device.
- e. instrument transformer cabinet: a metal enclosure containing the assembly and necessary supports for the installation of instrument transformers, cables, and conductors.
- f. service entrance: conductors or cable enclosed in either (1) rigid metallic or intermediate metal conduit, (2) electric metallic tubing, or (3) rigid nonmetallic conduit. For a situation in which the service entrance includes rigid nonmetallic conduit, the continuity of the equipment ground must be maintained with a metallic bonding conductor.

The service entrance connects the metering equipment and the disconnecting means with either (1) the service run from the point at which the service entrance equipment enters the retail customer's building for a situation with indoor metering, (2) the conductors and conduit in the junction cabinet for a situation with a junction cabinet, or (3) the connectors, bus conductors, and bus enclosure, as required, connecting the terminals of the service connection for a situation with a recessed head. All conductors on the Company's side of the metering equipment and between the termination of the service entrance conduit and the retail customer's bus bars must be readily accessible for examination by the Company. For a situation in which the service entrance passes through the wall of the retail customer's building, it must pass through such wall as close as practical to the point at which it terminates.

(Continued on Sheet No. 180)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 179)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDING (CONTINUED).

Service Entrance Equipment (Continued)

- g. disconnecting means: a readily accessible device or devices able to disconnect all conductors used to provide electric service to the retail customer, except the grounded neutral or grounded phase conductor, from the Company's distribution system. The disconnecting means is located on the retail customer's side of the metering equipment.
- h. ground connection: a conductor, with any required metallic protection, and clamps that connect all metallic enclosures of an electrical installation and the neutral conductor or grounded phase conductor, as applicable, either to a permanent ground or to a grounding electrode installed in accordance with applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications.

The conductors and conduit of the service entrance equipment on the Company side of the metering equipment must comply with all applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, the conductors may be tapped in approved fittings for the connection of individual meter connection terminals to the service conductors for a multiple occupancy building, and approved self-locking fittings may be substituted for conduit bends.

Metered and unmetered conductors are not allowed to be installed in the same conduit unless such conductors are separated by a barrier in accordance with Company specifications.

(Continued on Sheet No. 181)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 180)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDING (CONTINUED).

Grounding

The following conductors must be identified according to applicable electric, safety, and local codes, and at a minimum, in such a manner so as to be readily distinguishable: (a) the grounded neutral conductor for either a single-phase or a three-phase, four-wire installation, (b) the grounded conductor or the ground return conductor for a three-phase, three-wire, delta installation, and (c) the conductor for the phase having the highest voltage to ground for a three-phase, four-wire, delta installation.

All metallic components and the neutral conductor, grounded phase conductor or ground return conductor of the service entrance equipment must be permanently grounded. One end of a ground connection, including the grounding conductor and any applicable metallic protection, must be connected by means of a permanently effective ground clamp to a metallic grounding electrode in accordance with the applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. The other end of a ground connection is connected at (a) the disconnecting means, or (b) a pole-mounted outdoor meter connection device for a situation in which a disconnecting means is not installed. For a situation in which such connection is at the disconnecting means, (1) the grounding conductor must be connected to the ground lug, attached to the neutral or ground phase bus, and the grounding screw of the disconnecting means, and (2) any metallic protection of the grounding conductor must be connected to the enclosure for such disconnecting means. For a situation in which such connection is at an outdoor meter connection device, the grounding conductor must be connected to the ground stud of such device and any metallic protection must be connected to the enclosure of such device.

(Continued on Sheet No. 182)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 181)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDING (CONTINUED).

Grounding (Continued)

The neutral, grounded phase or ground return conductor of the service entrance equipment conductors must be connected to (a) the neutral or grounded phase, bus or terminal of the disconnecting means, and (b) the ground stud or terminal of the meter connection device.

For a situation in which the ground connection is connected to an acceptable water piping system, an electrically continuous connection must be maintained at all times between the ground connection and the water piping system. For a situation in which the water is metered, the ground connection should be connected at the unmetered side of the system. However, if such connection is made on the metered side of the system, a bypass, consisting of a conductor the same size as the grounding conductor and clamps, must be connected around the water meter. For a situation in which a portion of the water piping system is either nonmetallic, removable, or electrically insulated from another portion of such system by the use of gaskets, and such conditions are located between the ground connection and the underground portion of such system, a metallic bypass must be installed to establish electrical continuity. The retail customer must pay specific attention to water systems used for grounding if local codes allow plastic components for water systems.

OTHER FACILITIES.

* **Provisions for Customers With Generating Facilities**

A retail customer with electric generating facilities must install equipment for safety and the prevention of interference to other retail customers in accordance with Company specifications. Such equipment must include, but is not limited to, a disconnect device to which the Company has access and which the Company can lock in an open position to disconnect, for safety reasons, such retail customer's electric generating facilities from the electric delivery system located in the Company's service territory. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which the Company provides any of the aforementioned equipment, such equipment is furnished, installed, operated, replaced, and maintained in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

A retail customer with electric generating facilities must reimburse the Company for any operating and maintenance expenses it incurs as a result of the connection of such retail customer's electric generating facilities to the electric delivery system located in the Company's service territory. Such reimbursement is made in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

A retail customer is considered to be a retail customer with electric generating facilities if such retail customer owns, operates, and/or is entitled to the output from electric generating facilities located at such retail customer's premises, and such electric generating facilities (a) have a generation capacity of one hundred (100) kW or more, and (b) are used for any purpose other than emergency purposes during such times when electric service from the Company is interrupted.

(Continued on Sheet No. 183)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 182)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

OTHER FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

Provisions for the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class

A retail customer for which the Company provides fixture-included lighting is provided with electric service through the use of poles and other facilities required by the Company for distribution purposes other than such lighting. Such poles and other facilities are used to mount the lighting units and provide electric service for such lighting units. The Company also furnishes, installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains the lighting fixture, associated mounting equipment, and associated operating equipment for dusk to dawn operation of the lighting unit.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, for a situation in which electric service for a fixture-included lighting unit cannot be provided through the use of poles and other facilities required by the Company for distribution purposes other than such lighting, additional facilities needed to provide such electric service are installed and connected to nearby Company distribution facilities. Such additional facilities may include poles meeting Company specifications for such service. The Company furnishes, installs, operates, replaces, and maintains such nonstandard additional facilities, and charges the retail customer for such facilities in accordance with the applicable provisions in the Facilities Related Billing Provisions subsection of the Other Billing Provisions section of the Billing and Payment part of these General Terms and Conditions.

In addition, for a situation in which a transformer is required exclusively to serve a fixture-included lighting unit used for private outdoor lighting purposes, such transformer is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

If a retail customer using a fixture-included lighting unit for private outdoor lighting purposes requests installation of a lighting unit on a pole owned by such retail customer, such pole must meet Company specifications at the time of installation and must be maintained by the retail customer in accordance with Company specifications at all times that the lighting unit remains in place.

If a retail customer using a fixture-included lighting unit for private outdoor purposes requests the removal of such lighting unit and subsequently requests the installation of a like or replacement lighting unit at the same location within a period of one (1) year, such retail customer is charged for relocation or replacement of facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 184)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 183)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

OTHER FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

Provisions for the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class (Continued)

For a lighting retail customer for which the Company provides fixture-included lighting that such lighting retail customer uses in the provision of public street lighting, equipment for each lighting unit consists of a lamp, a luminaire, and a bracket. Such equipment also includes (a) a photoelectric control device or (b) a photoelectric control device with a wireless controller. Lighting units and brackets available for fixture-included public street lighting use are as follows:

- High Pressure Sodium (HPS) Cobra Head 70 watts (5,800 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Cobra Head 100 watts (9,500 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Cobra Head 150 watts (16,000 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Cobra Head 250 watts (30,000 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Cobra Head 400 watts (50,000 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Cobra Head 1,000 watts (140,000 Initial Lumens)
- Light Emitting Diode (LED) Cobra Head 40 to 60 watts (Approximately 4,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED Cobra Head 61 to 80 watts (Approximately 6,000 Initial Lumens)
- * LED Cobra Head 81 to 119 watts (Approximately 12,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED Cobra Head 120 to 160 watts (Approximately 18,200 Initial Lumens)
- LED Cobra Head 250 to 350 watts (Approximately 37,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED Post Top 40 to 60 watts (Approximately 4,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED Acorn 40 to 60 watts (Approximately 4,000 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Post Top 100 watts (Approximately 9,500 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Acorn 100 watts (Approximately 9,500 Initial Lumens)
- Mounting Bracket - Eight (8) feet or less in length
- Mounting Bracket - Over eight (8) feet in length

For a retail customer for which the Company provides fixture-included lighting that such retail customer uses for private outdoor lighting, equipment for each lighting unit consists of a lamp, a luminaire, and a short bracket that is approximately thirty (30) inches in length for a conventional style high pressure sodium lighting unit, or twenty (20) inches in length for a flood style high pressure sodium lighting unit. Such equipment also includes (a) a photoelectric control device or (b) a photoelectric control device with a wireless controller. Lighting units available for fixture-included private outdoor lighting use are as follows:

- HPS Floodlight Security 100 watts (9,500 Initial Lumens)
- HPS Floodlight Security 250 watts (30,000 Initial Lumens)
- HPS National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Security 100 watts (9,500 Initial Lumens)
- HPS NEMA Security 150 watts (16,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED NEMA Security 40 to 60 watts (Approximately 4,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED NEMA Security 61 to 80 watts (Approximately 6,000 Initial Lumens)
- LED Floodlight Security 70 to 100 watts (Approximately 9,500 Initial Lumens)
- LED Floodlight Security 101 to 130 watts (Approximately 14,700 Initial Lumens)

(Continued on Sheet No. 185)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 184)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

OTHER FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

Provisions for the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class (Continued)

The Company is not required to remove obstructions or trim vegetation that may interfere with proper distribution of light from lighting units provided for a retail customer for which the Company provides fixture-included lighting.

For a situation in which the Company performs excessive maintenance or replacement with respect to any specific lighting unit, the provision of fixture-included lighting to a retail customer with respect to such lighting unit is subject to cancellation.

Upon receipt of a written request from a lighting retail customer using electric service for a public street lighting system for which the Company provides fixture-included lighting, the Company (a) provides additional available lighting units connected to and operated as part of such system; (b) makes changes in the lumen rating, suspension, or reflector of lighting units; or (c) removes lighting units at locations designated by such retail customer. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, the Company is obligated to follow the provisions of item (b) and item (c) only for lighting units that have been in place for at least six (6) months.

A retail customer's request for changes in the type of equipment provided by the Company that requires a conversion to another lighting unit, change in bracket, or change in luminaire are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Provisions for the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class subsection, the Company is not required to install additional lighting units and equipment or substitute lighting units of higher rating if the retail customer is in arrears for services previously provided by the Company to such retail customer.

(Continued on Sheet No. 186)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 185)

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES (CONTINUED)

OTHER FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

Provisions for the Dusk to Dawn Lighting and General Lighting Delivery Classes

* For a lighting retail customer to which the Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class or the General Lighting Delivery Class is applicable, the Company provides electric service through the use of poles and other facilities required by the Company for distribution purposes other than such lighting. Standard distribution facilities include the connection of the lighting retail customer's wires to the Company's distribution system. The lighting retail customer must bring its service wires or cables to the Company's existing distribution system at the distribution system's nearest available point or points, as designated by the Company, and the Company makes the final connections to its distribution system. Transformer capacity is furnished by the Company, but only as part of the Company's existing distribution system. If a separate transformer must be installed or a larger transformer substituted for an existing one in order to provide electric service to the lighting retail customer, the installation cost of such transformer is charged to the lighting retail customer in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

A lighting retail customer to which the Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class or General Lighting Delivery Class is applicable, must furnish, install, own, operate, replace, and maintain, all necessary equipment, including all fixtures, light sources, wires, cables, meter connection devices and appurtenances. For each secondary service connection, such appurtenances must include a disconnecting means installed in a locked box in accordance with Company specifications. For each primary service connection, the Company furnishes, installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains the necessary disconnecting means in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Lighting units are allowed to be installed on Company distribution system poles, provided such installation is considered practical by the Company, and any pole or revision that is necessary to accommodate the lighting unit is provided by the Company in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities. Such lighting retail customer is also responsible for any rearrangement of its facilities required by the relocation or removal of Company facilities such as poles, pedestals, cable and wire. For a situation in which the operation of the lighting retail customer's equipment is on an annual schedule that is other than continuous and the kWhs are determined on the basis of rated wattage and scheduled burning hours, such lighting retail customer must provide an astronomical time switch or other control device installed in a locked box, in accordance with Company specifications.

Residential Retail Customer-Installed Underground Service Connections

For a situation in which electric service is provided to a residential retail customer from the Company's distribution system via underground cable that was initially installed by such retail customer or a previous residential retail customer located at such premises, such retail customer owns and is responsible for such cable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 187)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 186)

METERING

For purposes of brevity, retail customer, as used in this Metering part, refers to a retail customer or applicant, as appropriate.

All meter-related facilities provided by the Company at a retail customer's premises for the purpose of measuring electric service provided to such retail customer, unless otherwise expressly provided, are the property of the Company, and such retail customer must exercise reasonable care to protect such property from loss or damage.

For a situation in which the Company's property is damaged, the entity responsible for such damage is assessed the fully allocated cost to repair or replace such property.

For a situation in which a retail customer anticipates the need for an alteration to or a change in the meter-related facilities provided by the Company for such retail customer, it is the retail customer's responsibility to notify the Company as far in advance of the need for the change as possible so that arrangements can be made to facilitate any necessary changes to the Company's meter-related facilities. Any relocation, removal, or alteration of meter-related facilities provided by the Company, as required or requested by the retail customer, is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities or non AMI metering, as applicable. For a situation in which there is a change in the retail customer's operation, construction, or property, which in the judgment of the Company makes the relocation of the Company's meter-related facilities necessary, the Company relocates such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities or non AMI metering, as applicable.

The retail customer is responsible for ensuring that any portion of the metering installation furnished by such retail customer is in compliance with all applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. The Company has the right to refuse to make the connection to provide electric service to the retail customer for a situation in which the portion of the metering installation furnished by such retail customer is not in compliance with any such code or Company specification.

Tampering with the Company's meter-related facilities, breaking meter seals, and/or installing conductors to carry unmetered current are prohibited by law. Meters must not be disconnected, removed or relocated without Company authorization. Tampering with any meter, the associated wiring or related facilities to reduce a retail customer's metered usage may result in disconnection of service and/or require a service deposit. In addition, for a situation in which tampering occurs, the involved retail customer is charged for the Company's estimated revenue loss attributable to such tampering plus all related expenses incurred by the Company in replacing, restoring, and/or repairing its facilities.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 187.1)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 187)

METERING (CONTINUED)

- * If the Company determines that there has been tampering with meter-related facilities installed at a multi-customer building in a location or locations over which building ownership or management can exercise control (a) on three (3) or more occasions during a consecutive eighteen (18) month period, or (b) that serve three (3) or more premises without an active customer, then the Company may charge the account responsible for building service or common area use for expenses incurred by the Company in investigating that tampering and in replacing, restoring, and/or repairing its facilities.
- * If the Company determines that there has been tampering with meter-related facilities installed at a multi-customer building in a location or locations over which building ownership or management can exercise control (a) on three (3) or more occasions during a consecutive eighteen (18) month period, and (b) which has resulted in the delivery of unmetered or incorrectly metered electricity to a premises or multiple premises without an active customer, then the Company may charge the building service or common area use account for estimated revenue loss attributable to such tampering.

For a situation in which an alteration to, or a change in, the meter-related facilities provided by the Company for a retail customer is required as a result of circumstances beyond the Company's and the retail customer's control, such as public improvement projects, the Company, as a condition of providing electric service to such retail customer, requires that such alteration or change is provided in accordance with the same terms and conditions that would be applicable for the initial provision of electric service to such retail customer from the standpoint of the responsibilities of the Company and the retail customer.

(Continued on Sheet No. 188)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 187.1)

METERING (CONTINUED)

STANDARD METERING.

A standard metering installation provided by the Company for a retail customer includes meter-related facilities adequate to measure, at a single delivery point, the electricity delivered to such retail customer, and as applicable, the rate at which electricity is delivered to such retail customer. However, in certain individual situations, metering installations at more than one delivery point are provided in a standard metering installation if the Company determines that the provision of metering installations at such multiple delivery points is more economical, efficient, or reliable than a metering installation at a single delivery point.

AMI Metering

The provisions of this AMI Metering subsection are applicable to a retail customer as of the date that an AMI metering installation (a) is installed at such retail customer's premises, or (b) is attempted to be installed at such retail customer's premises, or (c) would have been installed at such retail customer's premises but is not installed because such retail customer refused AMI metering. Prior to such date, the Company must provide at least three (3) notifications to such retail customer describing the planned AMI metering installation.

The Company installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains meter-related facilities in the provision of electric service to the retail customer. Standard AMI meter-related facilities provided by the Company consist of an AMI metering installation as defined in the Definitions part of these General Terms and Conditions.

* For a retail customer using electric service for dusk to dawn operation of fixture-included lighting units, no metering installation is provided by the Company. For a lighting retail customer using electric service for the operation of public street lighting or other lighting systems, other than for fixture-included lighting units, the Company may provide no metering installation or meter-related facilities as previously described in this AMI Metering subsection, as appropriate, in a standard metering installation. Furthermore, if such retail customer's electric power and energy requirements are continuous or regularly scheduled in nature and do not exceed two (2) kW, or if such retail customer uses electric service for qualifying cable antenna television (CATV) facilities, the Company may elect to furnish no metering installation.

If other or additional AMI meter-related facilities are provided by the Company for the Company's convenience, such facilities are deemed to be part of a standard metering installation.

(Continued on Sheet No. 188.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 188)

METERING (CONTINUED)

STANDARD METERING (CONTINUED).

Other Metering

The provisions of this Other Metering subsection are applicable to a retail customer to which the AMI Metering subsection of this Standard Metering section is not applicable.

The Company installs, owns, operates, replaces, and maintains meter-related facilities in the provision of electric service to a retail customer. Standard meter-related facilities provided by the Company consist of one or more of the following components: watt-hour meter, demand register, interval demand recording register, and instrument transformers. Meter-related facilities provided by the Company in a standard metering installation for a retail customer depend upon such retail customer's characteristics and the Company's standard practices.

If other or additional meter-related facilities are provided by the Company for the Company's convenience, such facilities are deemed to be part of a standard metering installation.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 189)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 188.1)

METERING (CONTINUED)

NONSTANDARD METERING.

If more or different meter-related facilities than those needed to provide a standard metering installation for the retail customer are in place, required, or requested by such retail customer, and such facilities are reasonably and technically feasible, and can be furnished, installed, operated, replaced, and maintained with no significant adverse impact on the Company's system with respect to reliability or efficiency, such facilities are furnished, installed, owned, operated, replaced, and maintained by the Company, provided the Company is allowed to recover from the retail customer the costs of furnishing, installing, owning, operating, replacing, and maintaining such facilities. Such more or different facilities are considered to be nonstandard services and facilities, and the Company provides such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

NON AMI METERING.

For a situation in which the AMI Metering subsection of the Standard Metering section of this Metering part is applicable to a retail customer and meter-related facilities that are different from those included in an AMI metering installation are in place at such retail customer's premises, such facilities are designated as non AMI metering. Non AMI metering facilities are furnished, installed, owned, operated, replaced, and maintained by the Company, provided the Company is allowed to recover from the retail customer costs of furnishing, installing, owning, operating, replacing, and maintaining such facilities in accordance with the provisions for providing non AMI metering. A retail customer at a premises to which the Company was denied access or was, after reasonable attempts, unsuccessful in obtaining access to provide an AMI metering installation is deemed to have refused AMI metering.

(Continued on Sheet No. 189.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 189)

METERING (CONTINUED)

REQUIRED METERING.

The installation of meter-related facilities adequate to measure the kWhs delivered to the residential retail customer and rate at which such electricity is delivered for each half-hour in the monthly billing period is a prerequisite for a residential retail customer taking service under a real time pricing program that is in accordance with the ICC Order entered December 20, 2006, in Docket No. 06-0617.

A separate metering installation adequate to measure the kWhs delivered to a lighting retail customer is required for each separate delivery point for such lighting retail customer connected to lighting units that operates during some but not all hours that occur between dusk and dawn.

A separate metering installation is required for each separate delivery point at a retail customer's premises. For a situation in which a retail customer has multiple points of delivery and a demand register at any such point of delivery, all such points of delivery must have demand registers. For a situation in which a retail customer has multiple points of delivery and an interval demand recording register at any such point of delivery, all such points of delivery must have interval demand recording registers.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Required Metering section, for a situation in which the AMI Metering subsection of the Standard Metering section of this Metering part is applicable to a retail customer and such retail customer's premises has multiple points of delivery with metering facilities provided by the Company, all such points of delivery must have AMI metering installations, unless such meter-related facilities are provided in accordance with the provisions for providing non AMI metering.

(Continued on Sheet No. 190)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(Continued from Sheet No. 189.1)

METERING (CONTINUED)

REQUIRED METERING (CONTINUED).

A retail customer that has electric generating facilities located at such retail customer's premises, and uses such electric generating facilities for any purpose other than emergency purposes during such times when electric service from the Company is interrupted, must contact the Company with respect to meter-related facilities that must be installed at such retail customer's premises.

Self-Contained Metering Installations

A self-contained metering installation consists of a meter and a meter connection device wired internally such that all electricity delivered to the retail customer via such meter installation passes directly through the meter.

Self-contained metering equipment is provided for a new or revised metering installation if the metered voltage does not exceed 480 volts and the disconnecting means has a rating that does not exceed (a) 200 amperes, three-phase; (b) 350 amperes, single-phase for a nonresidential retail customer; or (c) 400 amperes, single-phase for a residential retail customer. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which a retail customer has a disconnecting means rated in excess of 300 amperes, single-phase with an Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listing for continuous duty of 100% of such rating, a metering installation with current transformer metering equipment is required.

Any existing self-contained bottom connected metering installation with a 200 ampere disconnecting means located at a retail customer's premises must be replaced by the retail customer with a self-contained socket metering installation if the current in one or more phases equals or exceeds 150 amperes, as indicated by the highest thirty (30) minute demand for electricity established by such retail customer.

Instrument Transformer Metering Installations

An instrument transformer metering installation consists of instrument transformers, consisting of current transformers or current transformers and potential transformers, an instrument transformer cabinet containing color-coded conductors, a meter connection device with test switches, and a watt-hour meter with an appropriate demand register.

Current transformer metering equipment is provided for a new or revised metering installation if the metered voltage does not exceed 480 volts and the disconnecting means has a rating in excess of (a) 200 amperes, three-phase; (b) 350 amperes, single-phase for a nonresidential retail customer; (c) 400 amperes, single-phase for a residential retail customer; or (d) 300 amperes, single-phase with an Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listing for continuous duty of 100% of such rating.

Any existing self-contained metering installation located at a retail customer's premises must be replaced with a current transformer metering installation rated in excess of 200 amperes if, as indicated by the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer, the current in one or more phases equals or exceeds (a) 150 amperes for a bottom connected metering installation with a disconnecting means rated in excess of 200 amperes; or (b) 200 amperes for service entrance equipment rated at or in excess of 200 amperes.

(Continued on Sheet No. 191)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 190)

METERING (CONTINUED)

REQUIRED METERING (CONTINUED).

Instrument Transformer Metering Installations (Continued)

Current and potential transformer metering equipment is provided for a new or revised metering installation if the metered voltage exceeds 480 volts.

Notwithstanding the fact that current transformer equipment and potential transformer equipment are addressed in this Metering part, such instrument transformer equipment is considered to be distribution facilities.

Metering Sequence

For a situation in which the metering equipment for a metering installation at a retail customer's premises is connected to the Company side of the disconnecting means installed in conjunction with the meter, such metering installation is in a meter-switch-fuse sequence. For a situation in which the metering equipment for a metering installation at a retail customer's premises is connected to the retail customer's side of the disconnecting means installed in conjunction with the meter, such metering installation is in a switch-fuse-meter sequence. A meter-switch-fuse sequence must be followed for a single or multiple unit self-contained or instrument transformer metering installation.

METERING LOCATION.

The retail customer must provide a suitable location at its premises for the meter-related facilities provided by the Company. Such location must meet any applicable electric, safety, and local codes and Company specifications. The Company may require the retail customer to provide diagrams and specifications for meter-related facilities locations prior to the installation of any such facilities. It is the retail customer's responsibility to consult with the Company with respect to the suitable location for meter-related facilities.

For a situation in which DC is provided through a rectifier, meter-related facilities are located on the AC side of the rectifier.

Except as otherwise provided in this Metering Location section, any new or revised self-contained metering installation at a retail customer's premises must be outside the retail customer's building. For a situation in which modernizing or upgrading work is performed at an existing indoor metering installation at a retail customer's premises, such work is required to include the relocation of such metering installation to a location outside the retail customer's building, as practical.

(Continued on Sheet No. 192)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 191)

METERING (CONTINUED)

METERING LOCATION (CONTINUED).

Any new or revised metering installation at a retail customer's premises requiring the use of instrument transformers with a metered voltage that does not exceed 480 volts and a disconnecting means with a rating that does not exceed 1,200 amperes must be installed outside the retail customer's building, if practical, as determined by the Company. Any other new or revised metering installation at a retail customer's premises requiring the use of instrument transformers may be located inside the retail customer's building unless an outside installation of any or all of the components is specifically designated by the Company. Meter-related facilities located inside a retail customer's building must be located as near as practical to the point at which the service entrance conductors enter the building. For a situation in which two or more metering devices are located inside the retail customer's building, such metering devices must be grouped together in the same room and on the same wall.

Meter-related facilities must not be located in any place in which such facilities are exposed to, or have the potential to be exposed to, heat, moisture, vibrations, fumes, dust, a corrosive or explosive atmosphere, flooding, or mechanical damage. Such unacceptable locations include, but are not limited to, attics, kitchens, bathrooms, lavatories, bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, chemical rooms, manholes, clothes closets, shafts, coal bins, showers, locker rooms, crawl spaces, stairways, dog yards or runs, storerooms, incinerator rooms, and basements projecting under sidewalks.

Meter-related facilities must maintain clearances from other equipment, machines, and devices in accordance with Company specifications. Meter-related facilities must not be located against, behind, over, under, or adjacent to boilers, gas meters, gas valves, disconnected gas fittings, chemical tanks, radiators, doors, sinks, exposed machinery, steam pipes, fire escapes, stoves, furnaces, tanks, hatches, heaters, tracks for overhead doors, laundry tubs, windows, downspouts, and any other location designated as unacceptable by the Company. Meter-related facilities must not protrude over sidewalks, driveways, or loading ramps.

- * Except for Company-installed instrument transformers, and in certain conditions retail-customer installed meter connection devices, used in primary metering situations, the Company does not allow meter-related facilities to be installed on its poles or equipment.

Access to meter-related facilities must be through public walkways, halls, or other public areas, and must not be through locked or private rooms, tenant spaces, lavatories, or other limited access areas. For a situation in which meter-related facilities are located on a balcony, access to such meter-related facilities must be by stairs, and must not be by ladder. Clear platform space of at least three (3) feet with suitable protective railings must be provided in front of any meter-related facilities located on a balcony. For a situation in which meter-related facilities are located in a narrow passageway or area, clear space of at least three (3) feet must be provided in front of any such meter-related facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 193)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 192)

METERING (CONTINUED)

METERING LOCATION (CONTINUED).

For a situation in which a multiple-occupancy building requires meter-related facilities to be located inside the building, such meter-related facilities may be grouped together in an accessible location in the basement, on the first floor, or on more than one (1) floor in special meter rooms, as determined to be necessary. Meter-related facilities must not be located in any individual occupancy premises. For a situation in which special meter rooms are necessary, each such room must be of sufficient size to allow ready access to the meter-related facilities located in such room for the purpose of reading, testing, operating, maintenance, and replacement. For a situation in which a special meter room is locked, keys must be available to Company personnel at all times. For a situation in which meter-related facilities are furnished in a multiple-occupancy building each meter connection device must be labeled or tagged with information describing the complete address and location of the individual retail customer for which the meter connection device is provided.

* **METERING INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.**

Meter connection devices at a premises must be furnished, owned, installed, operated, and maintained by the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, in accordance with Company specifications. Conduit or wire connections to an instrument transformer meter connection device must be made below the meter test switch using the knockouts provided. All meter-related facilities must be installed in such a manner as to be plumb and to insure permanent attachment to a rigid, vibration-free wall or structure. The Company has certain minimum and maximum mounting heights as well as minimum acceptable front and side clearances for metering installations. Information pertaining to the installation of meter-related facilities is available from the Company.

Self-Contained Metering Installations

For a situation in which the premises has a self-contained metering installation located inside the retail customer's building but the condition of the building's wall precludes a plumb installation, the retail customer or the entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must furnish, install, own, and maintain a mounting board for any necessary meter connection devices in accordance with Company specifications.

For a situation in which the premises has a self-contained metering installation with multiple-position or grouped meter connection devices, the conductors or bus must be continuous to the last meter connection device and connected to the meter connection device terminals in accordance with Company specifications.

For a situation in which the premises has a self-contained metering installation, metered conductors must not pass through adjacent meter connection devices unless such conductors are properly separated from unmetered conductors and are an integral part of an approved pre-wired multiple-position meter socket assembly.

For a situation in which the premises has a self-contained metering installation and the meter connection devices are installed in locations not adjacent to the service entrance, the unmetered conductors, to the extent practical, must be installed with a continuous run of conduit and cable without splice boxes or similar type fittings.

(Continued on Sheet No. 194)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 193)

METERING (CONTINUED)

* **METERING INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED).**

Instrument Transformer Metering Installations

For a situation in which the premises has an instrument transformer metering installation, the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must install any required instrument transformers. However, in certain individual situations with high voltage metering installations, the Company installs instrument transformers that are part of an electric service station.

For a situation in which the premises has an instrument transformer metering installation, the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must furnish, install, own, and maintain a cabinet for the enclosure of the instrument transformers in accordance with Company specifications and approved by the Company. For a situation in which such cabinet is outside, it must be weatherproof. The instrument transformer cabinet must be installed as close as practical to the meter connection device.

For a situation in which the equipment and wiring requirements of a premises' instrument transformer metering installation are not included in the Company's specifications, the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must furnish specifications and prints for Company approval with respect to Company requirements for such an installation before any equipment is purchased or constructed. Such equipment must be installed in accordance with Company requirements.

For a situation in which the premises has an instrument transformer metering installation, the Company may approve the use of a common cabinet for the enclosure of the instrument transformers and the disconnecting means, provided that the portion of the cabinet containing the instrument transformers is separated by means of an isolating barrier from the portion containing the disconnecting means in accordance with Company specifications. In such case, any connection of the conductors to the disconnecting means or the instrument transformers must be accessible to the Company for inspection. The instrument transformer compartment must contain only supply conductors and meter wiring. The retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must submit applicable specifications and prints to the Company for approval in accordance with Company specifications before any equipment is purchased or constructed.

(Continued on Sheet No. 195)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 194)

METERING (CONTINUED)

* **METERING INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED).**

Instrument Transformer Metering Installations (Continued)

For a situation in which the premises has an instrument transformer metering installation but the meter is not mounted on the door of the instrument transformer cabinet, the retail customer or entity responsible for the building located at such premises, as applicable, must provide conduit extending between the instrument transformer cabinet and the meter connection device in accordance with Company specifications. Such retail customer or entity, as applicable, must install such conduit, exposed as practical, and the color-coded conductors furnished by the Company, which connect the instrument transformers to the meter test switch. The Company makes the final connections.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which the instrument transformers are located on a Company pole or structure, such retail customer or entity, as applicable, provides and installs the conduit on the pole or structure and the Company installs the instrument transformers, plastic molding, and conductors on such pole or structure.

METERING INFORMATION.

With specific retail customer approval, the Company provides certain information about Company-provided meter-related facilities at such retail customer's premises to certified MSPs. Such information includes the number of meters, the type of meter(s), voltage, and other pertinent information.

(Continued on Sheet No. 196)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 195)

BILLING AND PAYMENT

For purposes of brevity, retail customer, as used in this Billing and Payment part, refers to a retail customer or applicant, as appropriate.

INSTALLATION OF FACILITIES.

For a situation in which an extension of the Company's distribution system is necessary in order to provide standard electric service, the Company charges a deposit, as applicable, to recover costs of the extension. Such deposit is determined, charged, and paid in accordance with the terms of Rider DE. Rider DE also includes provisions with respect to the refunding of such deposit.

Nonstandard services and facilities are provided in accordance with the provisions of these General Terms and Conditions, other tariffs on file with the ICC, and the Company's current applicable unit costs for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which underground distribution facilities are to be installed for a single family residential project with more than one (1) residential retail customer premises, the Company charges the developer of the project a refundable deposit for each premises before installation of the underground distribution facilities is started. Each such deposit is refunded as each residential retail customer premises is connected to the Company's distribution system. The amount refunded never exceeds the amount of the original deposit. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, any deposits not so refunded after ten (10) years following the installation of the distribution facilities become the property of the Company.

For a situation in which an underground system is requested for a group of individual residential retail customer premises, the Company does not allocate any applicable charges among the individual retail customers. Instead, such retail customers, acting as a group, must make a single payment for the total charges applicable to all the affected premises.

For a situation in which a proposed residential development, including but not limited to, individual detached residences, mobile homes, lots in a recreational park, apartment building complexes in which each building has fewer than four (4) units, or rowhouse developments, has an average lot line length along the route of the a proposed underground distribution system that exceeds 125 feet, the Company charges a flat rate per foot charge for additional cable required in excess of the average 125 feet per lot. In addition, any necessary cable riser on a Company pole is provided in accordance with the provisions for providing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which a building project is planned for more than one (1) nonresidential retail customer, and such project requires the Company to provide nonstandard facilities, the Company charges the developer of the project for the cost of such nonstandard facilities. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, for a situation in which there is no developer, and nonstandard facilities are required by a nonresidential retail customer at a premises in such project, the Company charges the nonresidential retail customer for the cost of such nonstandard facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 197)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 196)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

INSTALLATION OF FACILITIES (CONTINUED).

For a situation in which the AMI Metering subsection of the Standard Metering section of the Metering part of these General Terms and Conditions is applicable to a retail customer and non AMI metering had been installed, replaced, or exchanged at such premises since the date that such AMI Metering subsection became applicable to such retail customer, the subsequent installation of AMI metering is performed in accordance with the provisions of these General Terms and Conditions, other tariffs on file with the ICC, and the Company's current applicable unit costs for installing nonstandard services and facilities.

For a situation in which (a) service under Rider NAM - Non AMI Metering (Rider NAM) is terminated for a retail customer as a result of the installation of AMI metering by the Company at such retail customer's premises and (b) such retail customer had been subjected to the meter reading charges listed in the Monthly Charges section of such rider prior to such termination, the Company provides a credit to such retail customer in an amount equal to the total meter reading charge that had been listed on such retail customer's last monthly bill for electric service issued prior to such termination.

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE.

- * Except as provided in (a) the Electronic Billing subsection of this Continuing Electric Service section and (b) Rider SBO, the Company issues monthly bills containing charges for the provision of electric service on paper via United States mail.

Monthly Billing Periods

For purposes of counting the number of days in a retail customer's monthly billing period, the monthly billing period (a) ends on the Company's regularly scheduled meter reading or data acquisition date to compile meter usage data for regularly scheduled electric service billing purposes for such retail customer which occurs during the designated month of the Company's monthly billing cycle schedule and (b) begins on the day after the Company's regularly scheduled meter reading or data acquisition date to compile meter usage data for regularly scheduled electric service billing purposes for such retail customer during the Company's prior monthly billing cycle. The scheduled monthly billing cycle date is counted as the end day in the monthly billing period and not the start day. By way of example, a retail customer's August monthly billing period begins the day after the Company's regularly scheduled monthly billing cycle date for the retail customer occurring in the Company's July monthly billing cycle and ends on the Company's regularly scheduled monthly billing cycle date for such retail customer occurring in the Company's August monthly billing cycle.

Due to holidays and weekends, the Company's twelve (12) monthly billing cycles do not necessarily coincide with their corresponding calendar months. For example, the first monthly billing cycle date for the April monthly billing cycle may occur on March 31. As a result, for a retail customer for which the regularly scheduled monthly billing cycle date is the first date of the monthly billing cycle, such retail customer's April monthly billing period reflects usage that was provided on or before March 31 because that is the retail customer's regularly scheduled monthly billing cycle date for the April monthly billing cycle.

(Continued on Sheet No. 198)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 197)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Electronic Billing

A retail customer may voluntarily elect to be billed through a paperless electronic billing system using standard forms and protocols established and maintained by the Company. In administering this electronic billing option, the Company does not send such retail customer paper bills. Required information that otherwise accompanies a paper bill is transmitted to such retail customer electronically, or the Internet link access to such information is transmitted electronically to such retail customer. Any applicable disconnection notice continues to be sent to such retail customer via United States mail. The Company may utilize unaffiliated third parties to electronically transmit bills to such retail customer. The Company is not responsible for any loss resulting from such retail customer's election to receive bills electronically, including but not limited to, any loss associated with damage to the retail customer's computer equipment or facilities and any loss associated with a third party's unauthorized use of such retail customer's information. Either the Company or such retail customer may, upon thirty (30) days notice to the other party, terminate electronic transmission of bills without any liability to the terminating party resulting from such termination, and without affecting such retail customer's obligation to pay all amounts due the Company. In such event, the Company begins to issue paper bills via United States mail to such retail customer as soon as reasonably practical. The Company reserves the right to determine whether or not a retail customer is eligible to be billed through its paperless electronic system. The provisions of this Electronic Billing subsection are not applicable to a retail customer that receives bills for electric service from a RES pursuant to Rider SBO.

Measurement of Energy and Demand

* Generally, on a monthly billing period basis, the Company compiles meter usage data measurements of the electricity, in kWhs, provided to a retail customer, and as applicable, the maximum demand established by such retail customer, which is the maximum thirty (30) minute rate, in kW, at which electricity is provided to such retail customer and the MKD established by such retail customer. These measurements are applied, as applicable, to unit charges included in the Company's tariffs on file with the ICC to develop monthly charges applicable to such retail customer.

For a situation in which the demand register for a metering installation is an interval demand recording register, the thirty (30) minute periods over which electricity is measured begin at either the beginning of the hour (XX:00) or at the half-hour (XX:30) and end thirty (30) minutes later at (XX:30) or (XX+1:00), respectively.

For a situation in which there are two (2) or more watt-hour metering installations at a retail customer's premises, the kWhs provided to such retail customer are determined by adding together the kWhs metered at each such metering installation.

For a situation in which the Company elects to provide no metering installation in the provision of electric service to a nonresidential retail customer because such retail customer uses electric service on a continuous or regularly scheduled basis that does not exceed two (2) kW, the kWhs provided to such retail customer during a monthly billing period are determined by multiplying the total rated or nameplate wattage of the retail customer's electrical equipment by the hours such equipment is operated during the monthly billing period, and dividing such product by one thousand (1,000).

(Continued on Sheet No. 199)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 198)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Measurement of Energy and Demand (Continued)

For a situation in which the Company elects to provide no metering installation in the provision of electric service to a nonresidential retail customer because such retail customer uses electric service for qualifying CATV facilities, the kWhs provided to such retail customer are initially based upon 50% of the nameplate wattage of the retail customer's CATV transformers connected to the Company's system, but are subsequently able to be determined by test at the Company's option or upon the request of such retail customer. The Company must conduct such test within a reasonable period of time, based upon the number of CATV facilities to be tested, after receiving the request for such test. The kWhs provided to such retail customer as determined by such test, are used prospectively only, beginning with the monthly billing period following the test and continuing until changed by a subsequent test or other appropriate data.

For a situation in which there are two (2) or more interval demand recording metering installations at a retail customer's premises, the demand established by such retail customer in any thirty (30) minute period is determined by adding together the separate demands established at each metering installation during such thirty (30) minute period. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous sentence, for a situation in which the demand register for a metering installation is not an interval demand recording register, the demand established at such metering installation in each thirty (30) minute period of any monthly billing period is assumed to be the same as the highest demand established in any thirty (30) minute period of such monthly billing period.

(Continued on Sheet No. 200)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 199)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Measurement of Energy and Demand (Continued)

For a situation in which either the Dusk to Dawn Lighting Delivery Class or the General Lighting Delivery Class is applicable to a retail customer, the kWhs furnished to such retail customer in a monthly billing period is normally determined on the basis of (a) the rated wattage of the light sources and auxiliaries connected at the beginning of such monthly billing period, (b) divided by one thousand (1,000), and (c) multiplied by either (1) the average monthly burning hours, with such average computed over a twelve (12) monthly billing period timeframe, or (2) the burning hours in such monthly billing period, as applicable. The retail customer must give the Company prior written notice of changes in the wattage and operating schedules of electrical equipment for which the Company is providing electric service. The Company has the right from time to time to inspect and make tests of such retail customer's electrical equipment to confirm the values used in the determination of such kWhs. For a situation in which it is not practical to determine the kWhs provided to the retail customer in the aforementioned manner, such kWhs are determined on the basis of a representative test, by metering, or by another reasonable method.

For a situation in which the Fixture-Included Lighting Delivery Class is applicable to a retail customer, the kWhs provided to such retail customer during a monthly billing period is determined on the basis of (a) the rated wattage of the light sources and auxiliaries connected at the beginning of such monthly billing period, (b) divided by one thousand (1,000), and (c) multiplied by the average monthly burning hours, with such average computed over a twelve (12) monthly billing period timeframe.

For a situation in which a retail customer installs, owns, and maintains its own metering equipment for purposes of demand control or other reasons and such metering equipment is in parallel with the Company's meter-related facilities, only the Company's meter-related facilities are used for the measurement of electricity delivered to and demand established by such retail customer.

For a situation in which a retail customer installs, owns, and maintains its own metering equipment for purposes of demand control or other reasons and such metering equipment is in parallel with an MSP's metering equipment that is installed, owned, operated, and maintained in accordance with Rate RDS and Rate MSPS, only the MSP's metering equipment is used for the measurement of electricity delivered to and demand established by such retail customer.

The kWhs, and kW as applicable, delivered to two or more noncontiguous premises are not combined for billing purposes except for a retail customer (a) to which the Railroad Delivery Class is applicable, (b) to which the General Lighting Delivery Class is applicable, or (c) that uses electric service for dusk to dawn public street lighting.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 200)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Measurement of Energy and Demand (Continued)

In providing energy and demand measurements to a RES for a retail customer for which such RES provides electric power and energy supply service, the Company provides information with respect to the sixty (60) minute demands established by such retail customer in the following manner, as applicable:

- a. For a situation in which an interval demand recording metering installation is provided for such retail customer, the average of the interval demand recording meter's data for the two (2) thirty (30) minute intervals within each hour is used to determine such sixty (60) minute demand.
- b. For a situation in which no metering installation or a metering installation that does not have an interval demand recording register is provided for the retail customer, the sixty (60) minute demands established by the retail customer are statistically derived utilizing the load profile applicable to the retail customer, as such profile may be adjusted or modified pursuant to the Company's standard methodology for determination of load profiles, and the kWhs delivered during the monthly billing period, as determined for such retail customer or measured via such metering installation, as applicable.
- * c. For a situation in which two (2) or more metering installations are provided for such retail customer, the demand established by such retail customer in any sixty (60) minute period is determined by adding together the separate demands determined for each metering installation, in accordance with the aforementioned items (a) and (b), during such sixty (60) minute period.

Estimation of Energy and Demand

For a Company-provided metering installation at a retail customer premises, in the event the Company does not measure the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation in accordance with the provisions of the Measurement of Energy and Demand subsection of this Continuing Electric Service section, the Company must estimate such electricity delivered and/or maximum demand for electricity established in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection.

For a situation pertaining to a Company-provided metering installation at the retail customer premises for which the measurements to determine the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or the maximum demands established by such retail customer are scheduled to be made at regular intervals of time that are shorter in duration than a monthly billing period, the requirement in subsection 410.200(e) of the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, as applicable, to limit any estimation performed in accordance with the provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection for such metering installation to twice such regular interval is waived in accordance with the ICC's Order in Docket No. 16-0025.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which for a monthly billing period, herein identified as the current monthly billing period, (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation and (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was measured in the previous monthly billing period, then the estimation is made in accordance with the following equations, herein identified as the Prior Month Estimation Equations:

$$CMEE = \frac{PME}{PMT} \times \frac{CMAE_{SD}}{PMAE_{SD}} \times CMT$$

Where:

CMEE = Current Month Estimated Energy, in kWh, equals the estimated electricity delivered to the retail customer during the current monthly billing period associated with the metering installation for which the Company did not obtain a measurement.

PME = Prior Month Energy, in kWh, equals the measured electricity delivered to the retail customer during the prior monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

PMT = Prior Month Time, in days, equals the number of days in the retail customer's prior monthly billing period.

CMAE_{SD} = Current Month System Average Energy, in kWh, equals the system average daily electricity delivered for the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

PMAE_{SD} = Prior Month System Average Energy, in kWh, equals the system average daily electricity delivered for the prior monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

CMT = Current Month Time, in days, equals the number of days in the retail customer's current monthly billing period.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.2)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.1)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

$$\text{CMED} = \text{PMD} \times \frac{\text{CMAD}_{\text{SD}}}{\text{PMAD}_{\text{SD}}}$$

Where:

CMED = Current Month Estimated Demand, in kW, equals the estimated maximum demand for electricity established by the retail customer during the current monthly billing period associated with the metering installation for which the Company did not obtain a measurement.

PMD = Prior Month Demand, in kW, equals the measured maximum demand for electricity established by the retail customer during the prior monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

CMAD_{SD} = Current Month System Average Demand, in kW, equals the system average maximum demand for electricity established for the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

PMAD_{SD} = Prior Month System Average Demand, in kW, equals the system average maximum demand for electricity established for the prior monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.3)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.2)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which for the current monthly billing period (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation and (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the previous monthly billing period but was measured in the monthly billing period in the prior calendar year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period, then the estimation is made in accordance with the following equations, herein identified as the Prior Year Estimation Equations:

$$CME E = \frac{PYME}{PYMT} \times \frac{CMAE_{SD}}{PYMAE_{SD}} \times CMT$$

Where:

PYME = Prior Year Month Energy, in kWh, equals the measured electricity delivered to the retail customer during the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

PYMT = Prior Year Month Time, in days, equals the number of days in the retail customer's monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period.

PYMAE_{SD} = Prior Year Month System Average Energy, in kWh, equals the system average daily electricity delivered for the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

$$CMED = PYMD \times \frac{CMAD_{SD}}{PYMAD_{SD}}$$

Where:

PYMD = Prior Year Month Demand, in kW, equals the measured maximum demand for electricity established by the retail customer during the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

PYMAD_{SD} = Prior Year Month System Average Demand, in kW, equals the system average maximum demand for electricity established for the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class is applicable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.4)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.3)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which for the current monthly billing period (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation, (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the previous monthly billing period, and (c) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the monthly billing period in the prior calendar year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period, then the estimation is made in accordance with the following equations, herein identified as the Season Average Estimation Equations:

$$CMEE = \frac{\sum_s SME}{\sum_s ST} \times CMT$$

Where:

$\sum_s SME$ = Season Energy, in kWh, equals the sum of the measured electricity delivered to the retail customer during the most recent four (4) or eight (8) monthly billing periods in the summer or nonsummer period, respectively, that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

$\sum_s ST$ = Season Time, equals the sum of the number of days in the monthly billing periods for the months in the summer or nonsummer period that corresponds to the current monthly billing period.

$$CMED = \frac{\sum_s SMD}{\sum_s SM}$$

Where:

$\sum_s SMD$ = Season Demand, in kW, equals the sum of the measured maximum demands for electricity established by the retail customer during the most recent four (4) or eight (8) monthly billing periods in the summer or nonsummer period, respectively, that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

$\sum_s SM$ = Season Months, equals the sum of the number of monthly billing periods for the months in the summer or nonsummer period that corresponds to the current monthly billing period.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.5)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.4)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which for the current monthly billing period (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation, (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the previous monthly billing period, (c) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the monthly billing period in the prior calendar year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period, and (d) the Season Average Estimation Equations are not able to be used, then the estimation is made in accordance with the following equations, herein identified as the Prior Month Percent of Use Estimation Equations:

$$CMEE = \frac{EPME}{PMT} \times \frac{CMAE_{GD}}{PMAE_{GD}} \times CMT$$

Where:

EPME = Estimated Prior Month Energy, in kWh, equals the estimated electricity delivered to the retail customer during the prior monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

CMAE_{GD} = Current Month Geographic Average Energy, in kWh, equals the average daily electricity delivered for the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

PMAE_{GD} = Prior Month Geographic Average Energy, in kWh, equals the average daily electricity delivered for the prior monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

$$CMED = EPMD \times \frac{CMAD_{GD}}{PMAD_{GD}}$$

Where:

EPMD = Estimated Prior Month Demand, in kW, equals the estimated maximum demand for electricity established by the retail customer during the prior monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.6)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.5)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

CMAD_{GD} = Current Month Geographic Average Demand, in kW, equals the average maximum demand for electricity established for the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

PMAD_{GD} = Prior Month Geographic Average Demand, in kW, equals the average maximum demand for electricity established for the prior monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

For a situation in which for the current monthly billing period (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation, (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the previous monthly billing period, (c) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the monthly billing period in the prior calendar year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period, (d) the Season Average Estimation Equations are not able to be used, and (e) the Prior Month Percent of Use Estimation Equations are not able to be used, then the estimation is made in accordance with the following equations, herein identified as the Prior Year Percent of Use Estimation Equations:

$$CMEE = \frac{EPYME}{PYMT} \times \frac{CMAE_{GD}}{PYMAE_{GD}} \times CMT$$

Where:

EPYME = Estimated Prior Year Month Energy, in kWh, equals the estimated electricity delivered to the retail customer during the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.7)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.6)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

PYMAE_{GD} = Prior Year Month Geographic Average Energy, in kWh, equals the average daily electricity delivered for the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured electricity delivered data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

$$CMED = EPYMD \times \frac{CMAD_{GD}}{PYMAD_{GD}}$$

Where:

EPYMD = Estimated Prior Year Month Demand, in kW, equals the estimated maximum demand for electricity established by the retail customer during the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period associated with the subject metering installation.

PYMAD_{GD} = Prior Year Month Geographic Average Demand, in kW, equals the average maximum demand for electricity established for the monthly billing period in the prior year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period per retail customer for the delivery class and geographic region in the Company's service territory applicable to the retail customer, with such average determined on the basis of measured maximum demand for electricity data for a random sample of at least thirty (30) retail customers to which such delivery class and geographic region are applicable.

For a situation in which for the current monthly billing period (a) the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation, (b) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the previous monthly billing period, (c) the electricity delivered to such retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with such metering installation was not measured in the monthly billing period in the prior calendar year that corresponds to the current monthly billing period, (d) the Season Average Estimation Equations are not able to be used, (e) the Prior Month Percent of Use Estimation Equations are not able to be used, and (f) the Prior Year Percent of Use Estimation Equations are not able to be used, then the estimation is made by a Company employee trained to make such estimations.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.8)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.7)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, for a situation in which the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer associated with a metering installation, and no historical measured electricity delivered data is available for such metering installation, then the estimation is made using (a) (i) 15 kWh/day or (ii) the $CMAE_{GD}$, whichever is less, multiplied by the (b) CMT. Also notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, for a situation in which the Company must estimate the maximum demand for electricity established by a retail customer associated with a metering installation, and no historical measured maximum demand for electricity data is available for such metering installation, then the estimation is made by a Company employee trained to make such estimations.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, for a situation in which the Company must estimate the electricity delivered to a retail customer and/or, as applicable, the maximum demand for electricity established by such retail customer associated with a metering installation, and such metering installation is an interval demand recording metering installation, then the estimation is made by a Company employee trained to make such estimations.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 201.9)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.8)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, the following provisions of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection are applicable for certain retail customers, determined at the Company's discretion, for which the Company is providing AMI metering, in order for the Company to review the functionality of the meter data management system and related processes being implemented in support of its deployment of AMI metering.

In accordance with the processes being implemented in support of the Company's deployment of AMI metering, meter usage data from each AMI meter are transmitted to the aforementioned meter data management system on a daily basis. For each AMI meter, such meter usage data are expected to include forty-eight (48) measurements of the kWh delivered during each thirty (30) minute interval during the previous calendar day. For the purposes of the following provisions in this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, any such thirty (30) minute measurement is identified as an interval reading. Such meter usage data are also expected to include a separately determined kWh amount delivered over the entire twenty-four (24) hour period based upon the meter's kWh registration at the end of the day. For the purposes of the following provisions in this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, any such kWh amount determined for an entire twenty-four (24) hour day is identified as a scalar reading.

For the purposes of the following provisions in this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, January 1, the last Monday in May, July 4, the first Monday in September, the fourth Thursday in November, and December 25 are considered holidays. In addition, if any such holiday occurs on a Sunday, the immediately following Monday is also considered a holiday.

For the purposes of the following provisions in this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection, for a situation in which a scalar reading or an interval reading is missing as a result of a known interruption of electric service for the twenty-four (24) hour period for which the scalar reading is missing or the thirty (30) minute period for which the interval reading is missing, the following estimation procedures are not used and such scalar reading or interval reading, as applicable, is determined to be zero (0) kWh.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.10)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.9)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which all interval readings and the scalar reading for a given day, herein identified as Day X, are missing, the following procedures in Step 1, Step 2, Step 3, and Step 4, as applicable, are used to estimate such readings:

Step 1. The missing scalar reading is estimated.

- a. If scalar readings have been determined for up to the thirty-six (36) consecutive calendar days, Day X-1 through Day X-36, and at least one (1) such scalar reading is based on an actual kWh registration at the end of one such day, then the estimated scalar reading for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\text{SCALAR}_X = \frac{\sum_{X-N}^{X-1} \text{scalar reading}}{N}$$

Where:

SCALAR_X = Estimated scalar reading, in kWh, for Day X.

N = Positive Integer, equal to or greater than one (1) and less than or equal to thirty-six (36), corresponding to the number of consecutive days immediately prior to Day X for which scalar readings have been determined.

\sum_{X-N}^{X-1} = Summation over Day X-N through Day X-1.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.11)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.10)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

- b. If (i) scalar readings have been determined for thirty-six (36) consecutive calendar days, Day X-1 through Day X-36, but no such scalar reading is based on an actual kWh registration at the end of any one such day, and (ii) scalar readings have been determined for up to the seventy-one (71) consecutive calendar days, Day X-330 through Day X-400, and at least two percent (2%) of such scalar readings is based on actual kWh registrations at the end of the applicable days, then SCALAR_x is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\text{SCALAR}_x = \frac{\sum_{X-Y}^{X-330} \text{scalar reading}}{Y - 329}$$

Where:

Y = Positive Integer, equal to or greater than three hundred thirty (330) and less than or equal to four hundred (400), such that Y-329 corresponds to the number of consecutive days immediately prior to Day X-329 for which scalar readings have been determined.

\sum_{X-Y}^{X-330} = Summation over Day X-Y through Day X-330.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Step 1b, with respect to a situation involving a leap year, (i) the up to seventy-one (71) consecutive calendar days pertain to Day X-331 through Day X-401, (ii) Y is equal to or greater than three hundred thirty-one (331) and less than or equal to four hundred one (401), such that Y-330 corresponds to the number of consecutive days immediately prior to Day X-330 for which scalar readings have been determined, and (iii) 330 is replaced with 331 and 329 is replaced with 330 in the associated equation to determine SCALAR_x.

- c. If (i) no actual or estimated scalar readings exist for any of the days Day X-1 through Day X-36, or (ii) no scalar reading from the thirty-six (36) consecutive calendar days, Day X-1 through Day X-36, is based on an actual kWh registration at the end of any one such day, and no actual or estimated scalar readings exist for any of the seventy-one (71) consecutive calendar days, Day X-330 through Day X-400, or (iii) no scalar reading from the thirty-six (36) consecutive calendar days, Day X-1 through Day X-36 is based on an actual kWh registration at the end of any one such day, and less than two percent (2%) of the scalar readings from the up to seventy-one (71) consecutive calendar days, Day X-330 through Day X-400 is based on actual kWh registrations at the end of the applicable days, then SCALAR_x is determined in accordance with Step 4 of this Estimation of Energy and Demand subsection. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Step 1c, with respect to a situation involving a leap year, the seventy-one (71) consecutive calendar days pertain to Day X-401 through Day X-331.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.12)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.11)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

Step 2. A preliminary estimated interval reading (PEIR_p) is identified for each missing interval reading.

- a. For each missing interval reading for Day X, the corresponding interval from each of the following days is checked in the order listed as follows to determine if an actual interval reading is available for such corresponding interval. However, if any day in the following list is a holiday, such day is not considered.

Day X-7

Day X-14

Day X-21

Day X-28

Day X-35

Day X-1

However, if Day X is a Monday or Saturday, then Day X-1 is not considered.

Day X-2

However, if Day X is a Monday, Tuesday, Saturday, or Sunday then Day X-2 is not considered.

Day X-3

However, if Day X is a Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, or Sunday then Day X-3 is not considered.

If three (3) or more actual interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the previously listed days, then the average of the first three (3) such interval readings identified in accordance with such ordered listing is the PEIR_p.

If two (2) actual interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the previously listed days, then the average of such two (2) interval readings identified in accordance with such ordered listing is the PEIR_p.

If one (1) actual interval reading is available for a corresponding interval on a previously listed day, then such interval reading is the PEIR_p.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Step 2a, in the event Day X is a holiday, the corresponding interval from each of the following days is checked in the order listed as follows to determine if an actual interval reading is available for such corresponding interval:

Immediately preceding recognized holiday within the last seven (7) calendar days

This day is checked only for a situation in which Day X is New Year's Day, otherwise it is not considered.

Immediately preceding Sunday, herein identified as Day PSun

Day PSun-7

Day PSun-14

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.13)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.12)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

- b. For each missing interval reading for Day X, if no actual interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the applicable days listed in Step 2a, then the corresponding interval from each such listed day is checked in the applicable order listed to determine if an estimated interval reading based upon an actual interval reading is available for such corresponding interval.

If three (3) or more such estimated interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the previously listed days, then the average of the first three (3) such interval readings identified in accordance with such ordered listing is the PEIR_p.

If two (2) such estimated interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the previously listed days, then the average of such two (2) interval readings identified in accordance with such ordered listing is the PEIR_p.

If one (1) such estimated interval reading is available for a corresponding interval on a previously listed day, then such interval reading is the PEIR_p.

- c. For each missing interval reading for Day X, if no actual interval readings or estimated interval readings based upon actual interval readings are available for corresponding intervals on the applicable days listed in Step 2a, then the corresponding interval reading from the load profile for the delivery class applicable to the retail customer associated with the AMI metering installation for which the interval reading is missing is the PEIR_p.

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.14)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.13)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

Step 3. Each missing interval reading is estimated.

- a. For a situation in which the scalar reading for Day X is estimated in accordance with Step 1a or Step 1b, each estimated interval reading for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$EIR_p = \frac{SCALAR_x}{\sum_x PEIR_p} \times PEIR_p$$

Where:

EIR_p = Estimated Interval Reading, in kWh, for the thirty (30) minute period, p.

$PEIR_p$ = Preliminary Estimated Interval Reading, in kWh, for the thirty (30) minute period, p.

\sum_x = Summation of forty-eight (48) periods, p, for Day X.

- b. For a situation in which the scalar reading for Day X is estimated in accordance with Step 4, each estimated interval reading for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$EIR_p = PEIR_p$$

Step 4. The missing scalar reading is estimated.

For a situation in which SCALAR_x is not estimated in accordance with Step 1a or Step 1b, it is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$SCALAR_x = \sum_x PEIR_p$$

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.15)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.14)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which the scalar reading for Day X is known based upon the meter's kWh registration at the end of Day X, but some interval readings for Day X are missing, the following procedures in Step 5 and Step 6, are used to estimate such interval readings.

Step 5. A PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading.

- a. For a situation in which one (1) or more series of eight (8) or fewer consecutive interval readings for Day X are missing, a PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading through the use of linear interpolation and the known interval readings immediately preceding and following the series of missing interval readings.
- b. For a situation in which one (1) or more series of more than eight (8) consecutive interval readings for Day X are missing, a PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading in accordance with the provisions of Step 2.

Step 6. Each missing interval reading is estimated.

After each PEIR_p is identified in accordance with the applicable provisions of Step 5, each EIR_p for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$EIR_p = \frac{\text{scalar reading for Day X} - \sum \text{known interval readings for Day X}}{\sum_m PEIR_p} \times PEIR_p$$

Where:

\sum_m = Summation of periods, p, for which interval readings are missing for Day X.

For a situation in which the scalar reading for Day X is known based upon the meter's kWh registration at the end of Day X, but all the interval readings for Day X are missing, the following procedures in Step 7 and Step 8, are used to estimate such interval readings.

Step 7. A PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading.

A PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading in accordance with the provisions of Step 2.

Step 8. Each missing interval reading is estimated.

After each PEIR_p is identified in accordance with the applicable provisions of Step 7, each EIR_p for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$EIR_p = \frac{\text{scalar reading for Day X}}{\sum_x PEIR_p} \times PEIR_p$$

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.16)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.15)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONTINUING ELECTRIC SERVICE (CONTINUED).

* **Estimation of Energy and Demand (Continued)**

For a situation in which the scalar reading and some interval readings for Day X are missing, the following procedures in Step 9, Step 10, and Step 11, are used to estimate such interval readings and scalar reading.

Step 9. A PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading.

- a. For a situation in which one (1) or more series of eight (8) or fewer consecutive interval readings for Day X are missing, a PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading in accordance with the provisions of Step 5a.
- b. For a situation in which one (1) or more series of more than eight (8) consecutive interval readings for Day X are missing, a PEIR_p is identified for each missing interval reading in accordance with the provisions of Step 2.

Step 10. Each missing interval reading is estimated.

After each PEIR_p is identified in accordance with the applicable provisions of Step 9, each EIR_p for Day X is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$EIR_p = PEIR_p$$

Step 11. The missing scalar reading is estimated.

SCALAR_x is then determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$SCALAR_x = \sum \text{known interval readings for Day X} + \sum_m PEIR_p$$

For a situation in which the scalar reading for Day X is missing, but all the interval readings for Day X are known, the following procedure in Step 12 is used to estimate such scalar reading.

Step 12. The missing scalar reading is determined.

SCALAR_x is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$SCALAR_x = \sum_x \text{interval readings for Day X}$$

(Continued on Sheet No. 201.17)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.16)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

HISTORICAL BILLING AND USAGE INFORMATION.

Information regarding historical billing and/or usage data specific to a retail customer is provided in accordance with the Company's standard procedures, practices, and policies for the provision of such information to such retail customer or to an entity properly authorized by such retail customer to receive such data.

- * For a situation in which a retail customer authorized an entity to access data specific to such retail customer via Green Button Connect, as defined in Rate DART, and such retail customer subsequently terminates or revokes such entity's authorization to access such data, such retail customer must notify the Company of such termination or revocation, as applicable. The Company must terminate such entity's further access to such data within two (2) business days after receiving such notification from such retail customer.

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS.

Facilities Related Billing Provisions

For a situation in which a retail customer does not provide the Company continued access to Company facilities located on such retail customer's premises in accordance with the provisions in the Access to Premises section of the Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part of these General Terms and Conditions, and the Company incurs additional costs in operating, maintaining, or replacing such facilities due to such inability to gain access, the Company charges such retail customer for such additional costs incurred.

For a situation in which a direct burial secondary service connection installed by the Company for the owner of a multiple residential occupancy building containing fewer than four (4) individual occupancy premises requires replacement with a primary service connection because of insufficient capacity, the Company charges such owner in accordance with the Company's applicable charges, to make such replacement.

(Continued on Sheet No. 202)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

*

(Continued from Sheet No. 201.17)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

Facilities Related Billing Provisions (Continued)

For a situation in which a retail customer requires temporary service, the Company may elect to use applicable flat rate charges, rather than charging in accordance with Rider NS, for providing the nonstandard services and facilities necessary to provide such temporary service, provided such flat rate charges do not exceed the Company's unit costs for such services and facilities.

For a situation in which a retail customer requests seasonal service, the Company may elect to use applicable flat rate charges, rather than charging in accordance with Rider NS, for providing the nonstandard services and facilities necessary to provide such seasonal service, provided such flat rate charges do not exceed the Company's unit costs for such services and facilities. In addition, the Company charges the retail customer an amount equal to the sum of the applicable Customer Charges for the monthly billing periods during which electric service is disconnected. Reconnection is not performed until the retail customer pays such amount to the Company.

In the provision of nonstandard additional facilities for fixture-included lighting installations used by the retail customer for private outdoor lighting purposes, the Company provides such facilities at a monthly charge of 2.1% of the Company's cost to furnish and install such facilities. In determining the amount of such monthly charge, the Company may use unit prices for such facilities as the cost base, provided that such unit prices are at or below the Company's average unit costs for such facilities.

For a situation in which the Company provides a fixture-included lighting unit for a retail customer that uses such lighting unit for private outdoor lighting purposes, and such lighting unit is removed from service at such retail customer's request after a period of time that is less than twenty-four (24) months following the installation of such lighting unit, the Company has the right to charge such retail customer (a) the applicable Distribution Facilities Charge listed in the Delivery Service Charges Informational Sheets of the Company's Schedule of Rates for such unit, multiplied by (b) the difference between twenty-four (24) and the number of months that the unit was in place.

In the provision of nonstandard additional facilities for fixture-included lighting installations used by the retail customer for public street lighting purposes, the Company provides such facilities at either (a) a monthly charge of 2.1% of the Company's cost to furnish and install such facilities, or (b) a lump sum payment prior to installation equal to the Company's cost to furnish and install such facilities plus a monthly charge of 0.9% of such cost to furnish and install such facilities. In determining the amount of such monthly charge, the Company may use unit prices for such facilities as the cost base, provided that such unit prices are at or below the Company's average unit costs for such facilities. The retail customer for which such nonstandard facilities are provided must elect one of the payment methods described in the aforementioned items (a) and (b). Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, the retail customer may elect to furnish such facilities itself. In the event of such election, the Company charges such retail customer a monthly charge of 0.9% of the cost that would be incurred by the Company to furnish and install comparable facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 203)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 202)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

On-Bill Financing Program Billing Provisions

In the event that a residential retail customer or nonresidential retail customer to which the Watt-Hour or Small Load Delivery Class applies and that is an owner of a multifamily residential or mixed-use building with no more than fifty (50) residential units participates in an on-bill financing program that is approved by the ICC and provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 16-111.7 of the Act, then the Company must include any applicable on-bill financing program charges attributable to such retail customer on monthly bills for electric service provided by the Company to such retail customer. Any such charge must be shown as a separate line item on any such monthly bill.

Interruption of Service

A retail customer is entitled to a reduction in monthly billing charges for electric service equal to the applicable Customer Charge for any monthly billing period in which electric service to such retail customer is interrupted for a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive hours due to (a) a malfunction of Company equipment not caused by weather or the actions of a RES or an MSP; (b) an error by a Company employee or Company contractor; (c) an accident involving a Company employee or Company contractor; (d) damage to Company equipment caused by a Company employee or Company contractor; or (e) overloaded Company distribution equipment not caused by retail customer negligence. If the duration of any such interruption resulting from any of the causes identified in items (a) through (e) is at least twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, or if there is more than one such interruption of at least twelve (12) consecutive hours in a monthly billing period, the retail customer is entitled to an additional reduction in monthly billing charges equal to the applicable Customer Charge for such monthly billing period multiplied by the number of increments of twelve (12) consecutive hours of interruption in excess of the first such twelve (12) consecutive hours. In applying this provision in a monthly billing period in which the applicable Customer Charge changes, the Customer Charge in effect at the start of the outage in question is used. The reduction described in this paragraph does not include charges billed to the retail customer in accordance with the provisions of Rider RCA - Retail Customer Assessments (Rider RCA), and the billing charges continue to include charges applied to the retail customer in the monthly billing period in accordance with Rider RCA.

For a situation in which service for a fixture-included lighting unit is interrupted, the affected retail customer notifies the Company of the interruption promptly, and the Company does not restore service to such unit within seven (7) days after such notification, the Company must make a pro rata abatement of the billing charges for the period of the interruption on the retail customer's monthly bill.

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(Continued on Sheet No. 204)

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Post Office Box 805379
Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 203)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

* **CATV Power Supply Test Fee**

For a situation in which a retail customer uses electric service for CATV facilities, the Company is entitled to test the electric demand and usage of each such power supply location one (1) time each year and charge such retail customer a CATV Power Supply Test Fee for each such test. For a situation in which such retail customer requests the Company to perform such test, the Company charges such retail customer the CATV Power Supply Test Fee for each requested test. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous sentence, for a situation in which the results of a requested test disclose that the CATV facilities at a location require fewer kWhs each month than are being used for billing, the CATV Power Supply Test Fee is waived.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the CATV Power Supply Test Fee equals \$238.00.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the CATV Power Supply Test Fee equals \$236.00.

Deposits

In the event that the Company requires a retail customer or an applicant for electric service at a premises to pay a deposit to establish or maintain credit, in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Requirements section of the Service Application, Commencement, and Continuation part of these General Terms and Conditions, the amount of such deposit is determined in accordance with provisions of the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, as applicable.

* **Duplicate Information Fee**

For a situation in which a retail customer or a GAA, acting on behalf of a retail customer, requests and receives a duplicate copy of a bill, communication, or other information about such retail customer, the Company charges the retail customer a Duplicate Copy Fee for each duplicate copy provided. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous sentence, no fee applies to a duplicate copy sent by regular United States mail in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code. The Company has no obligation to provide a duplicate copy of information that is not readily available or for other appropriate reasons. The Company may elect to provide a duplicate copy electronically or by regular United States mail.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the Duplicate Copy Fee equals \$10.61.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the Duplicate Copy Fee equals \$10.47.

(Continued on Sheet No. 205)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 204)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

- * **Interval Data Fee**
For a situation in which the Company provides interval demand recording metering installations for a retail customer, such retail customer may submit to the Company an authorized request to receive historical thirty (30) minute interval data, if available, for up to the previous twenty four (24) monthly billing periods. A separate request must be made for each such metering installation. The Company charges the retail customer the Interval Data Fee for each such request, and in exchange for payment of such fee, provides the thirty (30) minute interval data for a single interval demand recording metering installation.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, the Interval Data Fee equals \$0.00.

- * **Invalid Payment Fee**
For a situation in which a retail customer pays for any service rendered by the Company with a check or any other negotiable instrument, including an electronic payment made pursuant to the Company's electronic payment provisions, such payment is not honored, and such payment is returned or charged back to the Company by such retail customer's financial institution due to any reason except error of such institution, the Company charges the retail customer an Invalid Payment Fee for each such invalid payment.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the Invalid Payment Fee equals \$14.58.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the Invalid Payment Fee equals \$12.39.

- DPA Reinstatement Fee**
For a situation in which (a) the Company, in accordance with applicable deferred payment arrangement (DPA) provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code, identifies a retail customer to be in default with respect to such retail customer's DPA, (b) such retail customer had previously been in default and reinstated with respect to such DPA, (c) such retail customer subsequently requests to have such DPA reinstated, and (d) such retail customer meets all other applicable requirements for such reinstatement, the Company reinstates such DPA for such retail customer and charges the retail customer a DPA Reinstatement Fee. In accordance with the DPA provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code, if the retail customer is a low income customer, as defined in Part 280 of such 83 Illinois Administrative Code, the Company is not allowed to charge such retail customer a DPA Reinstatement Fee.

(Continued on Sheet No. 205.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 205)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

* **DPA Reinstatement Fee (Continued)**

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the DPA Reinstatement Fee equals \$14.24.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this DPA Reinstatement Fee subsection, the Company is not obligated to reinstate a retail customer's DPA once the Company has disconnected electric service to such retail customer in accordance with applicable credit-related provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code.

Beginning March 18, 2020 and through June 18, 2020, the DPA Reinstatement Fee equals \$0 for all customers.

Beginning June 19, 2020 and until the earlier of: (1) the day on which all Restore Illinois Health Regions have moved to Phase 4 (Revitalization) under Governor Pritzker's May 5, 2020 *Restore Illinois* plan; or (2), in the absence of a Commission determination to the contrary, August 1, 2020, the DPA Reinstatement Fee equals (a) \$0 for residential retail customers who either (i) qualify for assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP"); or (ii) verbally express financial hardship related to the COVID-19 State of Emergency, or (b) \$14.24 for all other retail customers.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the DPA Reinstatement Fee equals \$14.67.

* **Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee**

For a situation in which (a) the Company disconnects electric service to a retail customer for which service is provided under Rider NAM in accordance with applicable provisions of the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, (b) electric service to such retail customer is subsequently restored in an authorized manner without charge to such retail customer for such reconnection, (c) the Company subsequently disconnects electric service to such retail customer in accordance with such Code, and (d) such retail customer subsequently requests reconnection of electric service after meeting all other requirements for reconnection, the Company charges and receives payment of the Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee from such retail customer prior to reconnecting electric service.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period, and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee equals \$83.86.

(Continued on Sheet No. 205.2)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 205.1)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER BILLING PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

* **Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee (Continued).**

Beginning March 18, 2020 and through June 18, 2020, the Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee equals \$0 for all retail customers.

Beginning June 19, 2020 and until six months after the earlier of: (1) the day on which all Restore Illinois Health Regions have moved to Phase 4 (Revitalization) under Governor Pritzker's May 5, 2020 *Restore Illinois* plan; or (2), in the absence of a Commission determination to the contrary, August 1, 2020, the Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee equals (a) \$0 for residential retail customers who were previously disconnected for nonpayment between March 18, 2019 through March 18, 2020, have not been reconnected as of June 18, 2020, and either (i) qualify for assistance under LIHEAP; or (ii) verbally express financial hardship related to the COVID-19 State of Emergency, or (b) \$83.86 for all other retail customers.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions, for the period March 24, 2021 through June 30, 2021 reconnection fees are \$0 for residential retail customers who were disconnected for nonpayment and qualify for assistance under LIHEAP.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the Non AMI Meter Reconnection Fee equals \$86.70.

* **Reconnection Fee**

For a situation in which (a) the Company disconnects electric service to a retail customer for which service is not provided under Rider NAM in accordance with applicable provisions of the 83 Illinois Administrative Code, (b) electric service to such retail customer is subsequently restored in an authorized manner without charge to such retail customer for such reconnection, (c) the Company subsequently disconnects electric service to such retail customer in accordance with such Code, and (d) such retail customer subsequently requests reconnection of electric service after meeting all other requirements for reconnection, the Company charges and receives payment of the Reconnection Fee from such retail customer prior to reconnecting electric service.

For service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the Reconnection Fee equals \$9.41, provided an AMI meter is installed at each metered electric power and energy delivery location at such retail customer's premises. Otherwise, for service provided beginning with the January 2018 monthly billing period and extending through the December 2021 monthly billing period, the Reconnection Fee equals \$83.86.

Beginning March 18, 2020 and through June 18, 2020, the Reconnection Fee equals \$0 for all retail customers.

(Continued on Sheet No. 205.3)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 205.2)

* **Reconnection Fee (Continued)**

Beginning June 19, 2020 and until six months after the earlier of: (1) the day on which all Restore Illinois Health Regions have moved to Phase 4 (Revitalization) under Governor Pritzker's May 5, 2020 *Restore Illinois* plan; or (2), in the absence of a Commission determination to the contrary, August 1, 2020, the Reconnection Fee equals (a) \$0 for residential retail customers who were previously disconnected for nonpayment between March 18, 2019 through March 18, 2020, have not been reconnected as of June 18, 2020, and either (i) qualify for assistance under LIHEAP; or (ii) verbally express financial hardship related to the COVID-19 State of Emergency, or (b) \$9.41, provided an AMI meter is installed at each metered electric power and energy delivery location at such retail customer's premises, otherwise the reconnection fee is \$83.86 for all other retail customers.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions, for the period March 24, 2021 through June 30, 2021 reconnection fees are \$0 for residential retail customers who were disconnected for nonpayment and qualify for assistance under LIHEAP.

For service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the Reconnection Fee equals \$9.84, provided an AMI meter is installed at each metered electric power and energy delivery location at such retail customer's premises. Otherwise, for service provided beginning with the January 2022 monthly billing period, the Reconnection Fee equals \$86.70.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS.

A retail customer must pay the Company for the amounts charged to such retail customer by the Company for electric service provided to such retail customer. Such payments are to be in accordance with the provisions of this Payment Provisions section and applicable sections of 83 Illinois Administrative Code. A retail customer may elect to make payments electronically. However, the Company is not responsible for any loss resulting from such retail customer's election to pay bills electronically, including but not limited to, any loss associated with damage to such retail customer's computer equipment or facilities and loss associated with a third party's unauthorized use of such retail customer's information.

Due Dates

Charges assessed by the Company to recover the costs of providing nonstandard services and facilities must be paid to the Company in total prior to installation, replacement, relocation, or removal, as applicable. In the event that the retail customer fails to receive or pay a bill prior to the provision of such nonstandard services and facilities through a mistake or otherwise, the Company does not waive its right to receive payment, and the retail customer remains obligated to pay for such nonstandard services and facilities.

(Continued on Sheet No. 206)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

*

(Continued from Sheet No. 205.3)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

PAYMENT PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

Due Dates (Continued)

Payment for charges assessed on a bill issued to a RES or an MSP is due fourteen (14) days after the billing date.

Charges assessed by the Company to recover its costs of providing non AMI metering must be paid to the Company in accordance with the provisions of this Due Dates subsection, unless explicitly provided in Rider NAM.

Payment for charges assessed on a monthly bill for electric service issued by the Company, or by a RES pursuant to Rider SBO, as applicable, is due to be received by the Company on or before the Company's due date shown on the bill. The due date is a fixed number of days after the billing date.

Payment for charges assessed on a monthly bill for electric service issued to a residential retail customer is twenty-one (21) days after the billing date. The Company extends a due date, as required, in accordance with 83 Illinois Administrative Code by up to ten (10) days for a residential retail customer in a situation as specified in such Code.

Payment for charges assessed on a monthly bill for electric service issued to a retail customer designated as a local governmental agency or a qualifying school is sixty (60) days after the billing date. For the purpose of determining the due date of a monthly bill for electric service, a retail customer is designated as a local governmental agency if such retail customer is a nonfederal governmental agency using electric service for a governmental purpose at its premises.

Payment for charges assessed on a monthly bill for electric service issued to a retail customer designated as a federal governmental agency is forty-five (45) days after the billing date.

Payment for charges assessed on a monthly bill for electric service issued to a retail customer to which none of the three (3) preceding paragraphs is applicable is fourteen (14) days after the billing date.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Due Dates subsection with respect to monthly due dates for retail customers, an entity responsible for five (5) or more retail customer premises may, upon written request to the Company, have a single day in each month designated as the due date for the payment of bills for all such premises, with such day, the Common Due Date, selected by the Company. All such bills are due on the Common Due Date. An entity with a Common Due Date receives a summary, the Summary Statement, of the charges for each premises for which the entity requested the Common Due Date, along with separate individual detailed bills for each such premises. Such entity may voluntarily elect to (a) receive the Summary Statement and the detailed bills in an electronic format in lieu of receiving such Summary Statement and bills in a paper format, or (b) receive only the Summary Statement. If the entity elects option (b), the detailed bills associated with a Summary Statement, in either electronic or paper format as elected by the entity, are made available to such entity upon request for a period of two (2) years after the issuance of such Summary Statement.

(Continued on Sheet No. 207)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 206)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

PAYMENT PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

Due Dates (Continued)

For a situation in which the due date is a Saturday, a Sunday or a day designated as a holiday by the NERC, such due date is automatically extended to include the first full business day following such Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

Except as provided in Rider SBO, the Company accepts a payment remitted by mail as timely paid if such mailed payment is received by the Company within two (2) full business days following the due date.

For a situation in which a retail customer, RES, or MSP, as applicable, files an objection to a bill issued by the Company to such retail customer, RES, or MSP; such objection is filed prior to the bill's due date; and an investigation of such objection by the Company is required, the Company accepts payment of the charges assessed in such bill as payment in full if such payment is made prior to the bill's due date or within fourteen (14) days after the retail customer, RES, or MSP is notified of the results of such investigation.

Late Payment Charges

For a situation in which the Company does not receive payment in full for charges assessed on a bill on or before the due date shown on such bill, the amount not received by the Company on or before such due date is subject to a late payment charge. The late payment charge for a monthly billing period is equal to the following applicable percentage multiplied by the sum of (a) the portion of the bill from the immediately previous monthly billing period that is unpaid as of the due date, and (b) any unpaid amounts from monthly billing periods prior to the immediately previous monthly billing period, including previously assessed late payment charges. The applicable percentage for a local governmental agency or a qualifying school is one percent (1.0%). The applicable percentage for any other retail customer, RES, or MSP is one and one-half percent (1.5%).

* For a residential retail customer, the Company waives the assessment of a late payment charge for one monthly billing period in each calendar year. However, the Company reassesses the late payment charge if the amount for which such charge was waived remains unpaid thirty (30) days following the due date of such amount. No waiver of late payment charges is granted to any other retail customer, RES, or MSP, except those provided in accordance with applicable retail customer assistance programs. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Late Payment Charges subsection, beginning September 15, 2021 the Company waives the assessment of Late Payment Charges for residential retail customers and applicants seeking or receiving service at residential premises who: (1) as of September 15, 2021 were identified in the Company's systems as meeting the requirements for the "low income residential customer or applicant" definition in Section 8-201.8(b) of the Public Utilities Act; or (2) have followed the process described with respect to deposit waivers in the Credit Requirements section of this tariff and whom the Company has designated as eligible for a waiver. For those customers who submit their completed form on or before August 31, 2022, a Company designation of eligibility is effective through December 31, 2022. For those customers who submit their completed form on or after September 1, 2022, a Company designation of eligibility is effective through December 31, 2023. The designation of eligibility may be renewed annually if and as long as the customer remains eligible.

* (Continued on Sheet No. 207.1)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 207)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

PAYMENT PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

Late Payment Charges (Continued)

The Company may require a retail customer to make a cash payment in the form of United States currency, postal money order, or certified check, following the issuance of a Final Notice Prior to Disconnection for a past due bill if such retail customer previously rendered payment for any portion of a past due bill with an invalid check or invalid electronic payment.

Budget Plan

A budget payment plan is available to a retail customer that receives bills for electric service that fluctuate substantially over an annual period. Such plan is provided in accordance with 83 Illinois Administrative Code and is designed to permit such retail customer to equalize monthly payments as much as practical. Late payment charges are not applicable to budget plan payments. The Company reserves the right to terminate the provision of the budget payment plan to a retail customer that fails to meet the payment requirements of the budget payment plan.

(Continued on Sheet No. 208)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 207.1)

BILLING AND PAYMENT (CONTINUED)

PAYMENT PROVISIONS (CONTINUED).

Payments by the Company

For a situation in which the Company requires a retail customer to accept a change in the voltage entering the retail customer's premises to permit the Company to serve the retail customer more economically, the Company is responsible for the cost of facilities required to accommodate such change in accordance with the following rules:

1. The Company's responsibility is limited to facilities used to provide electric service to such retail customer in accordance with the highest MKD established by such retail customer within three (3) years prior to the Company's requirement for the change in voltage. Such demand is designated as the cost basis demand.
2. The retail customer is responsible for all costs associated with facilities required to solely serve any additional expected or proposed electric power and energy requirements or facilities with incidental usefulness for the cost basis demand.
3. The responsibility for costs associated with facilities required to serve such cost basis demand and additional expected or proposed electric power and energy requirements of the retail customer are shared by the Company and the retail customer. The Company's percentage share of such responsibility is equal to (a) the cost basis demand taken as a percentage of (b) the sum of the cost basis demand and the retail customer's additional expected or proposed electric power and energy requirements at such location.
4. Notwithstanding the aforementioned provisions in item (1), item (2), and item (3), the retail customer is responsible for the installation, ownership, and maintenance of such retail customer's facilities.
5. All costs are determined based upon the most economical service plan, as determined by the Company.
6. All cost computations include appropriate allowances for salvage available from facilities on the retail customer's premises to be replaced. In lieu of paying the retail customer for the cost of facilities that the retail customer requires for electric service at existing points of delivery, the Company may transfer to the retail customer, in serviceable condition, facilities on such retail customer's premises previously used by the Company to provide such service.
7. No payment is made by the Company for land required for placement of facilities.
8. The retail customer remains responsible for any charges assessed in the provision of nonstandard services and facilities.

* In accordance with the provisions of certain of the tariffs included in its Schedule of Rates the Company makes payments to retail customers. Such payments are made in accordance with the provisions of such tariffs, as applicable.

(Continued on Sheet No. 209)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 208)

DISCONNECTION AND RECONNECTION

BILLING AND PAYMENT ISSUES.

- * The Company has the right to withhold a refund or payment to a retail customer for a situation in which the Company would otherwise be required to provide such retail customer with a refund or payment in accordance with the provisions of a tariff included in the Company's Schedule of Rates for an elective program in which the retail customer is participating if (a) charges for electric services or facilities provided to such retail customer are in arrears, or (b) such retail customer fails to make or increase a deposit or make payment under the terms of a deferred payment agreement, or (c) the Company discovers evidence of tampering with any meter or the wiring leading from the Company's service connection to any meter with the effect of reducing the registration of such retail customer's demand or energy use, or (d) such retail customer fails to comply with an ICC ruling or with any terms and conditions of the Company on file with the ICC.

The Company has the right to discontinue electric service to a retail customer and to remove Company facilities from such retail customer's premises upon prior written notice given in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code and the Act for a situation in which (a) charges for electric services or facilities provided to such retail customer are in arrears, or (b) such retail customer fails to make or increase a deposit or make payment under the terms of a deferred payment agreement, or (c) such retail customer fails to comply with an ICC ruling or with any terms and conditions of the Company on file with the ICC. The retail customer can avoid disconnection of electric service, or request reconnection of electric service that has been disconnected if such retail customer pays to the Company (1) the total amounts due to the Company or (2) such other amount as deemed sufficient in accordance with applicable retail customer assistance programs.

The Company has the right to discontinue electric service to a retail customer and to remove Company facilities from such retail customer's premises upon prior written notice given in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code and the Act for a situation in which the Company discovers evidence of tampering with any meter or the wiring leading from the Company's service connection to any meter with the effect of reducing the registration of such retail customer's demand or energy use. The retail customer can avoid disconnection of electric service, or request reconnection of electric service that has been disconnected, due to tampering if such retail customer pays to the Company the total of the following amounts, as determined applicable by the Company, within the time period permitted for discontinuance of electric service in 83 Illinois Administrative Code: (a) the amount of Company revenue loss attributable to such tampering with such amount determined in accordance with 83 Illinois Administrative Code, or if such section is not applicable, by means of historical or test data; (b) a cash deposit in an amount determined in accordance with 83 Illinois Administrative Code if such retail customer does not currently have a cash deposit in an appropriate amount on file with the Company; (c) expenses incurred by the Company to replace or repair its facilities that were affected by such tampering, and (d) expenses incurred by the Company to prepare and issue a bill for the electric service provided to the retail customer that was previously unbilled due to such tampering. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, the Company does not require the retail customer to pay the cash deposit specified in item (b) or the expenses specified in items (c) and (d) for a situation in which the Company's investigation of the tampering establishes that an unrelated predecessor retail customer performed the tampering or caused it to be performed.

(Continued on Sheet No. 210)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 209)

DISCONNECTION AND RECONNECTION (CONTINUED)

BILLING AND PAYMENT ISSUES (CONTINUED).

The Company promptly reconnects electric service that has been disconnected in accordance with the provisions of either of the two previous paragraphs after the retail customer fulfills the obligations set forth in such paragraphs and pays the Reconnection Fee described in the Reconnection Fee subsection of the Other Billing Provisions section of the Billing and Payment part of these General Terms and Conditions, as applicable. The Company's right to perform such disconnection of electric service is subject to the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code.

The Company reserves the right to disconnect electric service to a retail customer and to remove Company facilities from such retail customer's premises upon prior written notice given in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code and the Act in the event that (a) a RES is providing billing of the Company's delivery service for such retail customer and (b) the Company does not receive payment from such RES for the tariffed services provided by the Company to such retail customer in the same manner in which the Company would be entitled to receive payment if the Company had billed for such services itself.

The Company reserves the right to disconnect electric service to a retail customer and to remove Company facilities from such retail customer's premises upon prior written notice given in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code and the Act in the event that (a) the Company is purchasing receivables of a RES's electric power and energy supply service provided to such retail customer in accordance with the provisions of Rider PORCB - Purchase of Receivables with Consolidated Billing (Rider PORCB) and (b) the Company does not receive payment from such retail customer of such receivables for the electric power and energy supply service provided by such RES to such retail customer and billed by the Company.

- * The Company reserves the right to disconnect electric service to a retail customer and to remove Company facilities from such retail customer's premises upon prior written notice given in accordance with the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code and the Act in the event that (a) such retail customer is or was participating in an on-bill financing program approved by the ICC and provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 16-111.7 of the Act, (b) the Company is or was including any applicable on-bill financing program charges attributable to such retail customer on monthly bills for electric service provided by the Company to such retail customer in accordance with the On-Bill Financing Program Billing Provisions subsection of the Other Billing Provisions section of the Billing and Payment part of these General Terms and Conditions, and (c) the Company does not receive payment from such retail customer for such charges.

SAFETY ISSUES.

The Company reserves the right to disconnect electric service to a retail customer at the request of fire or law enforcement agencies, or in the event the Company determines that there is an imminent physical danger to such retail customer's premises, structures or facilities located at or near such premises, or individuals located at or near such premises, and the disconnection of electric service is necessary to alleviate such danger.

For a situation in which a governmental authority requires the Company to disconnect electric service to a retail customer because of a violation of such authority's electric, safety, or other local code, the Company restores electric service to such retail customer only upon approval by the governmental authority.

(Continued on Sheet No. 211)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 210)

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A dispute between the Company and a retail customer, an applicant for electric service, a developer of retail customer premises, a RES, or an MSP that involve the performance, breach, or alleged breach of any obligation under the Company's Schedule of Rates, or under any contract entered into in accordance with such Schedule of Rates, may be resolved through applicable alternative dispute resolution procedures as provided in the Company's Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures, copies of which are maintained by the Company in its public files and which are available for inspection on the Company's website and at certain Company business offices.

(Continued on Sheet No. 212)

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**Date Effective: January 15, 2009
Issued by A. R. Pramaggiore, Exec. Vice President
Post Office Box 805379
Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379**

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 211)

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONTINGENCY PLAN

The provisions of this Electric Energy Contingency Plan part are implemented in the event of shortages of electric power and energy arising from long-term energy or capacity shortages. The provisions do not apply in the event of short-term shortages of adequate capacity to meet loads during emergency conditions of only a few hours' duration, and in any event do not prevent the Company, and/or PJM, from taking whatever steps are necessary, at any time, in whatever order, and with or without notice, to preserve the integrity of the electric delivery system located in the Company's service territory and the interconnected transmission network.

In the event of any such developing long-term shortage of electric power and energy, the Company and/or PJM first takes steps deemed appropriate to obtain additional sources of electric power and energy and the Company applies any appropriate electric power and energy conservation measures to its own operation, to the extent possible, without reducing personnel and system efficiency. The Company also, to the extent possible, employs voltage reductions, as directed by PJM, that do not intentionally exceed eight percent (8%) to reduce energy use, and to the extent permitted by applicable tariff provisions, require retail customers with interruptible or curtailable electric service provisions to reduce their electrical consumption. If practical, the Company notifies its retail customers by appropriate media announcements twenty-four (24) hours in advance of any planned nominal voltage reduction in excess of five percent (5%).

If the preceding measures are inadequate or are likely to be inadequate in alleviating the electric power and energy shortage, the Company notifies the Office of the Chief Clerk of the ICC and the ICC's Energy Division, Engineering Section of the present status of the shortage, measures that have been taken by the Company and/or PJM, what the Company and/or PJM plans to do, and what the public can do on a voluntary basis to alleviate the shortage. The Company may, if it believes appropriate, and before or after such notice to the ICC, survey some or all of its largest nonresidential retail customers to determine if any such retail customers are planning a reduction in electricity use for other reasons, and what other measures could be taken to reduce such electricity use. The Company may, but only after twenty-four (24) hour advance notice to the ICC, make public appeals for voluntary curtailment of electricity use. Any means of communication that the Company believes appropriate, ranging from mass media to individual retail customer contact, may be employed, and the Company may make appropriate suggestions to the public concerning measures that can be taken to reduce electricity use.

(Continued on Sheet No. 213)

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GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 212)

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONTINGENCY PLAN (CONTINUED)

If the aforementioned measures fail to alleviate the shortage of electric power and energy, the Company, upon twenty-four (24) hour notice to the ICC, implements a plan of mandatory curtailment. In implementing such mandatory curtailment plan as directed by PJM, the Company (a) publicly notifies retail customers of the required curtailment amount via media communications it considers appropriate; (b) individually notifies each retail customer with a demand for electric power of at least 1,500 kW of the required curtailment amount via telephone, with confirmation in writing; and (c) provides a list of such individually notified retail customers to the ICC. Such required curtailment amount is expressed as a percentage of electricity use for an appropriate base period that preceded appeals for voluntary curtailment. The Company's initial notice of mandatory curtailment cannot set the required curtailment amount in excess of thirty percent (30%). However, if the Company and/or PJM subsequently determines that a greater required curtailment amount than that initially specified is necessary, it notifies retail customers of such greater required curtailment amount after providing twenty-four (24) hour notice to the ICC. Any such subsequent notification is implemented in accordance with the communication mechanisms used for the initial notification.

Notwithstanding any other provision in the Company's Schedule of Rates or 83 Illinois Administrative Code, if a retail customer does not comply with a mandatory curtailment of electricity use such retail customer is subject to disconnection of electric service, upon forty-eight (48) hours notice to such retail customer and to the ICC's Energy Division, Engineering Section. Such disconnection is effective for the duration of the period of mandatory curtailment, unless the retail customer presents a plan for compliance and complies with the mandatory curtailment then in effect. The ICC's Energy Division, Engineering Section is notified of the restoration of electric service to each retail customer disconnected for failure to comply with the required mandatory curtailment. Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, curtailment is not required to the extent that it seriously jeopardizes essential services as described in this Electric Energy Contingency Plan part.

As a part of any plan of mandatory curtailment the Company may implement a plan of rotating interruptions of its distribution system circuits after providing twenty-four (24) hours notice to the ICC. Such rotating interruptions should avoid interruption of circuits providing electric service for essential services, to the extent necessary and practical. Such rotating interruptions are limited to no more than three (3) hours at a time and to no more than nine (9) hours per day for any circuit. To the extent possible, the Company provides advance notification to retail customers via public media of the times at which electric service may be interrupted. The Company must maintain a current record of retail customer premises at which respirators, kidney dialysis units, and other similar life support equipment dependent upon electricity are used, and to the extent possible avoid interruption of electric service to such retail customers unless prior precautions to protect their health and safety have been taken.

(Continued on Sheet No. 214)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 213)

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONTINGENCY PLAN (CONTINUED)

As used in this Electric Energy Contingency Plan part, essential services are those services or activities requiring the use of electricity for the protection of the public health, safety, or security, or to aid in alleviating the electricity shortage. A retail customer providing essential services is exempt from mandatory curtailment requirements only to the extent necessary to provide those services, and is not necessarily exempt from inclusion in a plan of rotating interruptions of distribution system circuits. Such inclusion may, for example, occur because the Company has no knowledge that such retail customer is connected to a particular circuit or because the importance of interrupting a particular circuit in order to distribute more fairly the burden of achieving needed curtailment outweighs the importance of uninterrupted provision of electricity to any such retail customer on such circuit. A retail customer located at a premises with facilities included in the following list is considered to be providing essential services:

1. facilities providing life support services, including but not limited to, a) hospitals, b) convalescent homes, or c) locations at which respirators, kidney dialysis units, and other similar equipment are used;
2. facilities providing national, state, or local security services, including but not limited to a) missile sites, b) defense communication network centers, c) civil defense facilities, d) prisons, or e) other governmental facilities essential for national defense or emergency services;
3. facilities providing public health and safety services, including but not limited to a) law enforcement and fire control facilities, b) traffic signal and control and highway lighting facilities, c) public utility facilities, including those providing electricity, natural or manufactured gas, garbage collection, water, and sewage disposal, d) operation, guidance control, and navigation facilities for public transportation and shipping, including rail, mass transit, and commercial air and water transportation, e) communication facilities, including telephone, telegraph, radio, and television, or f) medical and food supply facilities;
4. facilities used in the production and distribution of energy resources, including but not limited to a) coal mining and transportation facilities, b) facilities for the production, storage and distribution of natural or manufactured gas and petroleum fuels, c) facilities for the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, d) construction of facilities that would aid in alleviating the instant electricity shortage.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this paragraph, the listing of facilities engaged in providing essential services is subject to change by the ICC.

(Continued on Sheet No. 215)

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued from Sheet No. 214)

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL PROVISIONS

No agent has the authority to amend, modify, waive or alter any provision or terms under which the Company provides electric service. Nor does any such agent have the authority to bind the Company by making any promises or representations.

- * A retail customer with electric generating facilities must indemnify the Company and the Company's other retail customers against any liability for personal injury or property damage arising from or created by the interconnection or operation of such retail customer's electric generating facilities. Such retail customer must also indemnify the Company against any and all loss resulting from electric power and energy demands established by such retail customer in excess of the capacity of the Company's distribution facilities furnished in accordance with the provisions of the contract under which the Company provides electric service to such retail customer.

In the event the Company cannot provide electric power and energy to retail customers due to an event in which the combined requirements of all transmission services commitments exceed the available transfer capability of the transmission system, transmission services will be curtailed in accordance with applicable curtailment procedures.

The information and requirements contained in the Company's Schedule of Rates set forth the general conditions under which the Company provides electric service. In the event a condition arises which is not specifically covered in the Company's Schedule of Rates, it is the retail customer's, applicant's, RES's, or MSP's responsibility, as applicable, to obtain information from the Company in order to determine applicable requirements.

Information relative to subject matters addressed in the Company's Schedule of Rates may be obtained from the Company by telephone, by mail, or in person at the Company's business offices.