

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following terms appear throughout this guide.

Aggregator - An Aggregator refers to any entity that assembles a group of retail customers and provides or assists in providing electric supply services based upon the group's electrical usage characteristics or commercial characteristics (e.g., credit). An Aggregator may also provide other services. An Aggregator can be a Retail Electric Supplier (RES) as allowed by law (i.e. may not be an Aggregator in the case of municipal aggregation).

All In Rule – This term pertains to election requirements of Rider PORCB (Purchase of Receivables with Consolidated Billing). RESs electing Rider PORCB for residential customers must elect Rider PORCB for “all” residential customers served by the RES.

Alternative Retail Electric Supplier (ARES) – An ARES is an entity, other than an Illinois electric utility, that is permitted to sell electric supply services to retail customers in Illinois. An ARES must be certified by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC).

Ancillary Transmission Services or Ancillary Services – Ancillary Transmission Services or Ancillary Services are necessary in order for the electric transmission system to function properly. Currently, there are seven Ancillary Transmission Services:

1. Scheduling, System Control, and Dispatch
2. Reactive Supply and Voltage Control from Generation Sources
3. Regulation and Frequency Response
4. Energy Imbalance
5. Operating Reserve – Spinning Reserve
6. Operating Reserve – Supplemental Reserve,
7. Black Start Service.

Billing Determinant – A Billing Determinant is a piece of information relating to the retail customer's account that is used in the computation of the retail customer's bill for electric service. Billing Determinants include such things as the rates and riders applicable to the retail customer, as well as the customer [electric] usage.

Capacity Peak Load Contribution (PLC) – A customer's contribution to a zone's normalized summer peak load, as estimated by the zone's Electrical Distribution Company (EDC). The Capacity PLC is used to determine a Load Serving Entity's (LSE's) peak load obligation for its customers.

ComEd Zone – The Northern Illinois Control Area (NICA) within the PJM footprint.

Control Area – A Control Area is an electric power system or combination of electric power systems to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to

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accomplish the following, according to good utility practice: Match, at all times, the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s) with the load within the electric power system(s)

Cross Reference Number (CRN) – Used to tie together the EDI 867, 810 and 820 transactions, where appropriate. All three types of EDI transactions will include the Cross Reference Number.

Customer Supply Group – The designation used to determine the customer category for purposes of computing charges for the procurement of electric supply and applying such charges to retail customers as applicable.

Data Privacy – Section 16-108.6(d) of the Public Utility Act (PUA) provides in part that a participating utility's AMI Plan is to secure the privacy of customers' personal information. Personal information includes the customer's name, address, telephone number, and other personally identifying information, as well as information about the customer's electric usage, and requires electric utilities to secure the privacy of personal information.

Direct Access Service Request (DASR) –A DASR is an electronic transaction typically sent to ComEd by a Retail Electric Supplier (RES) or a Meter Service Provider (MSP) on behalf of a retail customer, regarding energy supply services or metering service. An enrollment DASR begins the process of switching a retail customer from one electric supplier or metering service provider to another. ComEd submits DASRs on behalf of retail customers taking service under Rider PPO (Power Purchase Option) or switching to one of ComEd's bundled service tariffs.

Distribution System – The Distribution System is, generally, the lower voltage, smaller capacity network of poles, wires, transformers and other equipment that connects the Transmission System to the retail customer.

Electric Supplier Services Department (ESSD) – ComEd's ESSD is the RESs', CSMs', MSPs' and Aggregators' liaison with ComEd. ESSD provides information and assistance to those entities interested in providing services within the ComEd service territory to participate in the competitive retail electric market.

Electric Utility – An Electric Utility is an entity that has a franchise to sell and/or deliver electricity to retail customers in a certain geographic area, as provided in Sections 3-105 and 16-102 of the Public Utilities Act.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) – EDI is the format for the interchange of data electronically.

EDI Transaction – An EDI Transaction is the exchange of data in EDI format, in accordance with one of the approved transaction sets.

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EDI Transaction Set – An EDI Transaction Set is one of the electronic transactions. A transaction set contains the mandatory, conditional, or optional data elements that are used in a particular transaction type.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) – EFT is a method of transferring funds electronically between bank accounts to pay invoices.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) – The FERC is a federal agency that regulates the sale and transmission of electric supply services in interstate commerce.

General Account Agent (GAA) – An individual or entity that has been designated by a retail customer to act on behalf of the retail customer in arranging and managing tariffed services provided by ComEd in regard to one or more designated account(s) and that is designated and acting in accordance with the General Account Agents section of ComEd's General Terms and Conditions.

Green Button Connect – An industry-wide response to a White House call to action, Green Button affords utility companies the means to voluntarily provide customers easy access to their electricity usage data.

Historical Interval Usage (HIU/Supplier Portal) – Allows the RES to receive AMI historical usage via the supplier portal.

Host Utility – A term that describes an electric utility (i.e. ComEd), which has the franchise to provide electric supply and delivery services in a given geographic territory. ComEd is the Host Utility in much of northern Illinois. In this handbook the name ComEd will be used instead of the term Host Utility.

Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) – The ICC is the Illinois agency that regulates electric, telephone, and gas utilities as well as other lines of commerce within the state of Illinois.

Legitimate Billing Dispute – A reported and documented dispute by an entity as documented in the Dispute Resolution part of the General Terms and Conditions section of ComEd's Tariffs.

Load or Demand – Load or Demand usually refer to the amount of electricity used at a given time (rate of use) by a retail customer or group of retail customers. Load or Demand may also refer to the entire amount of electricity used at a given time (rate of use) in the electric system.

Load Profile – A Load Profile is a graph or tabulation that represents the electric load or demand of a retail customer or group of retail customers over some period of time. This can be historical load profiles or settlement load profiles.

Load Serving Entity (LSE) – Any entity (or duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end users within the PJM Control Area, and (ii)

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that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Control Area.

Mass Market – Mass Market is a term used to define a particular group of customers. This is currently defined as all residential customers and nonresidential customers in the watt-hour and 0 to 100kW delivery classes for ComEd.

Megawatt (MW) – A MW is a measure of electric load or demand equal to 1,000 kilowatts (kW).

Megawatt-hour (MWh) – A MWh is a measure of electric energy usage equal to 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh); it represents the delivery of one megawatt of power for a period of one hour.

Meter type – Type of meter which records the customer's usage at a customer premise (e.g. watt-hour, AMI, recorder, etc.).

Meter Load type – A designation used within ComEd's billing system that describes the end use application of electrical consumption that is being measured by a meter. This is used to validate meter type and other types of readings captured at the meter point. Examples of meter load types are Space Heating and General Service.

Metering Service Provider (MSP) – An MSP is a provider of metering service certified by the ICC under the provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 460 and taking service under ComEd's Rate MSPS – Metering Service Provider Service or its successor.

Municipal Aggregation (Muni Ag) – The process whereby a community elects to switch their residents, as a group, to an alternate supplier. A community may elect to run an opt-out or opt-in aggregation program where they select a RES to serve the residential and small commercial customers within the community. Municipal aggregation is covered under the ICC provisions of 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 470 and ComEd's Rate GAP (Government Aggregation Protocols) tariff.

Network Integration Transmission Service – Network Integration Transmission Service provides for the use of the transmission system in a manner that allows RESs to efficiently and economically use their network resources as well as other non-designated generation resources to serve their network load located in the Transmission Provider's control area and any additional load that may be designated by the applicable OATT. The network customer taking Network Integration Transmission Service must obtain or provide ancillary services as required by the applicable OATT.

Network Resource – A Network Resource is any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a network customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service provisions of the applicable OATT. Network resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the network customer's network load on a non-interruptible basis.

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Network Service Peak Load (NSPL) – A customer’s peak summer power requirement for the zone which is aggregated by the customer’s LSE and reported by the EDC to PJM to establish the LSE’s transmission capacity contribution and form the basis for the calculation of the Network Integration Transmission Services charges.

Open Access – Open Access is a key component of the restructuring process that allows a retail customer to purchase delivery services from the electric utility and to separately purchase electric supply service from a RES and metering service from an MSP.

Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) – The OATT is a document filed with the FERC that sets the rates, terms, and conditions under which transmission and ancillary transmission service are provided. It contains sections pertaining to both Point-to-Point Transmission Service and Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with applicable Common Service Provisions and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) – A Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) that operates the world’s largest competitive wholesale electricity market and North America’s largest central dispatch control area.

Peak Load Contribution (PLC) – A customer’s peak summer power requirement coincident with PJM’s peak load. PLCs are aggregated by LSE and reported by the EDC to PJM in order to establish the LSE’s capacity obligation, which is the basis for generation related capacity charges.

Power Purchase Option (PPO) – PPO is an electric supply service governed by tariff, which allows eligible retail customers to obtain electric supply from ComEd on an unbundled basis. Rider PPO is congruent to the hourly rate and is available only to retail customers that had taken service under Rider PPO prior to January 2007.

Purchase of Receivable/Consolidated Billing (PORCB) – PORCB is the bill option whereby ComEd submits a single monthly bill to the retail customer that includes the RES’s electricity supply charges and ComEd’s delivery service charges. ComEd purchases the RES’s receivables at a discount and treats those receivables as its own. PORCB is elected by the RES, not the retail customer. To use this option, a RES must take service under ComEd’s Rider PORCB – Purchase of Receivables with Consolidated Billing.

Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) – An RTO is a FERC-approved organization that has control of the transmission system and is independent of any market participant. An RTO must meet the minimum characteristics and functions defined in the FERC’s Order 2000. The minimum characteristics and functions include: Scope and Regional Configuration, Operational Authority, Short-Term Reliability, Tariff Administration and Design, Congestion Management, Parallel Path Flow, Ancillary Services, OASIS and Total Transmission Capability (TTC) and Available Transmission Capability (ATC), Market Monitoring, Planning and Expansion, Interregional Coordination.

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Reliability – Reliability is the ability of an electric system to deliver electric supply to retail customers continuously under different conditions.

Residential Meter Usage Data (RMUD) – Allows a RES to receive interval meter data from AMI meters for residential customers that are provided a TOU/Demand response billing option.

Retail Electric Supplier (RES) – A RES is an ARES or Illinois jurisdictional electric utility other than ComEd that is eligible to sell electric supply to retail customers in ComEd’s service territory as defined in Section 16-102 of the Public Utilities Act (220 ILCS 5/16-102).

Retail Off Peak Period – All hours other than those included in the Retail Peak Period.

Retail Peak Period - The hours 9 A.M. until 10 P.M. Central Prevailing Time, Monday through Friday except on days designated as holidays by the NERC.

Retail Load Responsibility (RLR) Schedule is a schedule in PJM InSchedules that shows the aggregate electric supply (including transmission and distribution losses) that a RES is obligated to provide in ComEd’s service area for each hour of the day. ComEd will produce a forecast for each RES. ComEd calculates the following, ComEd Zone Load minus the sum of LSE (Load Serving Entity) forecasts in each hour. This difference will be shared with each RES and ComEd load forecast on a load share basis to produce the final schedule submitted to InSchedules each day.

Shelf Period – A 3-day period following ComEd’s issuance of the 867 monthly usage during which a RES can submit their Inbound EDI 810 under Rider PORCB.

Single Bill Option (SBO) –SBO is the billing option whereby a RES submits a single monthly bill to the retail customer that includes the RES’s electricity supply charges and ComEd’s delivery services charges. SBO is elected by the RES, not the retail customer. To use this option, a RES must take service under ComEd’s Rider SBO – Single Bill Option.

Sixty (60) Day Reconciliation (aka Settlement) – 60-day Reconciliation is the process to settle the market when a difference occurs between the RLR schedule and actual usage located within a Control Area over a single hour by a Load Serving Entity.

Slamming – Slamming is the unlawful switching of a retail customer’s provider of energy supply service or metering service without the consent or knowledge of the retail customer.

Special Meter Configuration – Description of the meter setup at a customer premise. Examples include Generator or Auxiliary meters where subtractive metering is being utilized.

Supply Group – See Customer Supply Group

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Supplier Portal – This supplier tool is located on Comed.com (See Chapter 11)

Tariff – A Tariff is a document filed with and approved by the ICC, or other appropriate agency, that contains the rates, terms and conditions, and prices for certain electric services. There may be separate tariffs for different services and products.

Trading Partner – A Trading Partner is one of the parties participating in an electronic data exchange. Using the term trading partner does not imply that ComEd has a partnership or joint venture relationship with the RES, CSM, MSP, or any other party.

Transmission Customer – A Transmission Customer is any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that either executes a service agreement with the Transmission Provider or requests in writing that the Transmission Provider file a proposed, unexecuted service agreement with the FERC to receive transmission service under Part II of the applicable OATT. This term is used in the Part I Common Service Provisions of the applicable OATT to include customers receiving transmission service under Part II and Part III of the applicable OATT.

Transmission System – The Transmission System is the system used to transport power to Points of Delivery on the distribution system

Verifiable Authorization – The authorization the customer provides to the RES which allows them to switch supply service to the RES. Verifiable authorization may be in the form of a written authorization, telephonic authorization or internet authorization as prescribed by law and must be retained by the RES for two years.

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