

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following terms appear throughout this guide.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) – advanced metering systems are comprised of state-of-the-art electronic/digital hardware and software, which combine interval data measurement with continuously available remote communications.

Advanced Metering Facilities – smart meters also known as AMI meters, are digital, electric meters that wirelessly provide secure, two-way communication between the meter and ComEd.

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).

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 within the PJM footprint.

Common Parent Entity – entities that are affiliated under a common Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN).

Community Supply Project Developer (CSPD) – the entity who is responsible for daily operations of the CS Project.

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Community Supply Beneficiary (CS Beneficiary) – a retail customer that has an interest in the electric power and energy produced by a CS Project that is not a community renewable generation project, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

Community Supply Project Portal (CS Portal) – a web-based portal, hosted by ComEd, which allows for an electronic exchange of information between the CS Project and ComEd.

Community Supply Project (CS Project) – CS Project means a renewable generating facility that is a nonresidential retail customer and that includes (a) properties owned or leased by multiple retail customers that contribute to the operation of a renewable generating facility through an ownership or leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility, such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned biomass project, a community owned solar project, or a community methane digester processing livestock waste from multiple sources, provided that the facility is also located within the utility's service territory; (b) individual units, apartments, or properties located in a single building that are owned or leased by multiple retail customers and collectively served by a common renewable generating facility, such as an office or apartment building, a shopping center or strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; or (c) a community renewable generation project as defined in Section 1-10 of the IPA Act .

Community Supply Subscriber (CS Subscriber) – CS Subscriber means a retail customer that has an interest in the electric power and energy produced by a CS Project that is a community renewable generation project, as defined in Section 1-10 of the IPA Act.

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

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) – electronic interchange of information using a standardized format which allows one entity to send information to another entity electronically rather than with paper.

Electric Supplier Services Department (ESSD) – ComEd's ESSD Department provides information and assistance to entities active within the competitive retail electric market within ComEd's service territory.

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.

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Facility – facility means an electric generator or electric generators connected to the distribution system at one interconnection point pursuant to an approved and executed interconnection agreement.

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

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.

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.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) – world’s largest technical professional organization dedicated to advancing technology for the benefit of humanity.

Interconnection – an electrical connection from a customer who has a generation facility that operates in parallel to a utility's electric system.

Interconnection Agreement – an agreement between a customer owned generating facility and the distribution or transmission operator who governs the connection of the customer owned generating facility and the electrical grid.

Illinois Power Agency (IPA) – oversees the electricity planning and procurement processes for residential and small commercial customers.

Kilowatt (kW) – a kW is a unit of electric load or demand equal to 1,000 watts.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh) – a kWh is a measure of electric energy usage equal to 1,000 watts of load for a period of one hour.

Load or Demand – usually refers 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.

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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.

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.

Megavolt-Amp (MVA) – a MVA is a measurement of volt-amperes divided by 1,000,000.

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.

Notification or Notify – notification or notify means notice in writing provided in accordance with Company specifications.

Interconnection Part 466 – the Illinois Commerce Commission established Title 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 466 (Electric Interconnection of Distributed Generation Facilities) to establish standardized applications and review procedures and agreements for customers wanting to connect generators of equal to or Less than 10 MVA in parallel to a utility's electric distribution system.

Interconnection Part 467 – the Illinois Commerce Commission established Part 467 (Electric Interconnection of Distributed Generation Facilities) to establish standardized applications, review procedures, and agreements for customers wanting to connect generators of 10 MVA or greater in parallel to an electric utility's distribution system.

Parallel Operation of Retail Customer Generating Facilities Community Supply (POGCS) – this rider is required for retail customers who own and operate community supply project, located in ComEd's service territory, and which is interconnected with the distribution system.

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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.

Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) – enacted in 1978 as part of the National Energy Act to promote energy conservation, domestic energy, and renewable energy.

Qualifying Facility (QF) – a distinctive class of generating facility established by PURPA who receive special rate and regulatory treatment. The two subset types of QF Facilities are small power production facility and cogeneration facility.

QF Cogeneration Facility – is a generating facility that sequentially produces electricity and another form of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) in a way that is more efficient than the separate production of both forms of energy.

QF Small Power Production Facility – is a generating facility of 80 MW or less whose primary energy source is renewable (hydro, wind or solar), biomass, waste, or geothermal resources.

Rate Basic Electric Service (BES) – customers on Rate BES pay a set price for your electricity supply. This price varies by season; it is adjusted periodically but it does not change from hour to hour or from day to day.

Rate Basic Electric Service Hourly (BESH) – customers on Rate BESH pay the hourly wholesale market price of electricity. The price varies by the hour, and customers can manage their costs by shifting electricity use to times when the price is lower.

Rate Retail Delivery Services (RDS) – is for customers who have elected to have their electricity delivered by ComEd, but have the actual electricity supplied by a certified Alternative Retail Electric Supplier.

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

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Renewable Generating Facility – renewable generating facility means an electric generator with a nameplate rating that does not exceed 2,000 kilowatts (kW) that is located in the Company’s service territory and interconnected to the Company’s distribution system under rules adopted by the Illinois Commerce Commission and is powered by solar energy, wind, dedicated crops grown for electricity generation, agricultural residues, untreated and unadulterated wood waste, landscape trimmings, livestock manure, anaerobic digestion of livestock or food processing waste, fuel cells or microturbines powered by renewable fuels, or hydroelectric energy, provided such hydroelectric energy does not involve construction or significant expansion of hydropower dams.

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.

Parallel Operation of Generation (POG) – this rider is required for retail customers who own and operate an on-site electric generating facility, located in ComEd’s service territory, and which is interconnected with the distribution or transmission system.

Rider POG Option E – the CS Project is billed for their gross retail usage, and the gross renewable generation is sold to either CS Beneficiaries, Subscribers, and/or ComEd.

Rider POG Option F – the CS Project is billed for their net retail usage, and the net renewable generation is sold to either CS Beneficiaries, Subscribers, and/or ComEd.

Rider Parallel Operation of Retail Customer Generating Facilities with Net Metering (POGNM) – this rider is for a retail customer who owns or operates solar, wind, or other electric generating facilities powered by solar electric energy, wind, dedicated crops grown for electricity generation, agricultural residues, untreated and unadulterated wood waste, landscape trimmings, livestock manure, anaerobic digestion of livestock or food processing waste, fuel cells or microturbines powered by renewable fuels, or hydroelectric energy. The generating facilities cannot exceed a rated capacity of exceed 2,000 kW, must be located on the retail customer's premises, and sized to offset the retail customer's electric power and energy requirements.

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Rider Meter Related Facilities Lease (ML) – A charge for any non-standard meter-related equipment.

Rider Nonstandard Services and Facilities (NS) – facilities and services in addition to or different from the standard.

Rider 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.

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.

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

Volt-Ampere (VA) – also known as “apparent power” is the product of effective current multiplied by the effective voltage.

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