



The Dayton Power and Light Company

Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook

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Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook

Table of Contents

Preface	5
Disclaimer	5
Chapter 1: The New Electric Marketplace	6
Introduction	6
The Dayton Power & Light Company’s Role.....	6
The Role of Alternate Generation Suppliers.....	6
Alternate Generation Supplier Interaction with End-Use Customers	7
Pre-Enrollment End-Use Customer Information List	7
Chapter 2: General Information for Alternate Generation Suppliers	8
Introduction	8
Additional Resources for Alternate Generation Suppliers	8
Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook.....	8
Company Contact	8
DP&L Supplier Website	8
Chapter 3: Supplier Certification and Registration Process	9
Introduction	9
PUCO Requirements	9
Summary of DP&L Registration Requirements	9
Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Agreement.....	10
PJM Declaration of Authority (DOA)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Proof of PUCO Certification	10
Signatory to PJM Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement	10
Affidavit for PJM Network Integration Transmission Service	10
Alternate Generation Supplier Registration and Credit Application Forms	10
Credit Requirements	11
EDI Trading Partner Agreement.....	11
EDI Testing Certification	11
Billing Services Agreements	11
Approval Process.....	11
Chapter 4: Obtaining End-Use Customer Usage	13
Introduction	13
Obtaining the Pre-enrollment Customer List (Mass Eligibility List).....	13
Obtaining End-Use Customer Historical Usage	14
Monthly Energy and Demand Billing Data	14
Customer Authorization.....	15
Chapter 5: Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	17
Summary of EDI Transactions	17
Establishing EDI Communication with DP&L.....	19
Testing Electronic Communications.....	19
EDI Testing Descriptions	19
EDI Testing Criteria	20
Scheduling Suppliers for EDI Testing	20
Chapter 6: End-Use Customer Enrollment and Direct Access Service Requests (DASRs)	21
Introduction	21
DASR Definition	21
Prerequisites for Submitting DASRs	21
Procedures for Submitting DASRs	22

Enrollment DADR Processing	22
Drop DADR Processing	23
Account Maintenance DADR Processing	24
DP&L's Procedure for Validating, Accepting, and Rejecting DADRs	25
DADR Validation.....	25
DADR Acceptance	25
DADR Rejection	26
Processing Times / Support Needs	26
Government Aggregation	26
Chapter 7: Load Profiling, Scheduling & Settlements	29
Introduction	29
Development of Load Profiles	29
Load Profiling Resources	29
Retail Load Responsibility (RLR)	30
Load Scheduling	30
Energy Settlement.....	30
Chapter 8: Metering Services	32
Introduction	32
Meter Ownership and Maintenance	32
Meter Reading	32
Metering Requirements	33
Requests for Interval Metering	33
Interval Meter Installation Schedule and Charges	34
Pulse Equipment	35
Net Metering.....	35
Chapter 9: Customer Billing and Payment Processing	37
Introduction	37
Billing Options	37
Dual Billing	37
DP&L Consolidated Rate Ready Billing	38
DP&L Consolidated Bill Ready Billing	38
Business and EDI Rules for DP&L Consolidated Bill Ready Billing	38
Partial Payment Posting Priorities	42
Billing Cycles	42
Bill Adjustments	42
Usage Questions	42
Reporting Requirements	43
Chapter 10: Credit Requirements	44
Introduction	44
Registration and Credit Application	44
Determination of Creditworthiness.....	44
Alternative Credit Arrangements.....	45
A Guarantee of Payment.....	45
An Irrevocable Letter of Credit	46
A Prepayment Account Established with DP&L.....	46
A Surety Bond Including DP&L as a Beneficiary	46
Other Mutually Agreeable Security or Arrangement.....	46
Collateral Calculation	46
Ongoing Credit Evaluation	47
Chapter 11: Dispute Resolution.....	48
Introduction	48
Voluntary Alternate Dispute Resolution.....	48
Arbitration Decisions.....	49
Arbitration Costs.....	49

Appendix: Glossary of Terms50

Preface

This Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook has been developed by The Dayton Power and Light Company (DP&L or the Company) for Alternate Generation Suppliers (suppliers or AGS) interested in providing generation service to retail customers located within DP&L's service area. An Alternate Generation Supplier is any person, corporation, broker, marketer, aggregator, utility, generator or any other entity approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) to sell electricity to end-use customers, which is registered in DP&L's Electric Choice program. This Handbook is intended to provide an AGS with an overview of DP&L's procedures so that the proper interactions can take place between each AGS and DP&L.

The Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook serves as one source of guidance to an AGS interested in providing generation service as well as information and procedures necessary for a supplier to interact with DP&L. This Handbook is a working document designed to address the challenging issues raised while establishing the new competitive electric marketplace in Ohio. DP&L reserves the right to modify this Handbook, as necessary, to reflect regulatory and/or business process changes.

All suppliers interested in providing generation service in the state of Ohio should develop an understanding of the Ohio electric industry restructuring process. We recommend a review of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's (PUCO) website to obtain background information on electric industry restructuring and the specific regulations for Ohio.

Please refer to the appendix for a definition of terms used in this document.

Disclaimer

DP&L has provided this Handbook for informational purposes only. In the event of any conflict between the guidelines contained within this Handbook and DP&L's approved PUCO Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement, or other filed tariffs, the Agreements and tariffs will take precedence.

Chapter 1: The New Electric Marketplace

Introduction

As a result of electric industry restructuring in Ohio, DP&L's role and relationships in the electricity market have changed. Chapter 1 provides a brief overview of those roles and relationships in the new marketplace.

The Dayton Power & Light Company's Role

The Dayton Power and Light Company (DP&L), a subsidiary of The AES Corporation (AES), is a regional electric public utility that distributes electricity to residential, commercial, industrial and governmental customers in West Central Ohio. DP&L provides "retail electric service" to consumers as defined in ORC Section 4928.01(A)(27). DP&L is an "electric utility" as defined in ORC Section 4928.01(A)(11) that is engaged in the business of supplying both a noncompetitive retail electric service and competitive retail electric services under ORC Section 4928.03.

DP&L is a member of PJM, and any AGS that serves load in DP&L's area must use the PJM Network to serve retail load, which requires the AGS or its Scheduling Coordinator as signatory to the Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement of PJM.

DP&L will continue to own and operate the regulated distribution facilities in its service area and will continue to be responsible for the reliable and safe delivery of electricity to retail customers. DP&L will provide AGSs with impartial information on distribution services to ensure that energy suppliers have the appropriate resources for participating in the new market. As part of its distribution role, DP&L will continue to provide the following services to customers:

- Distribution transportation services;
- Metering services (ownership, purchase, installation, removal, calibration, testing, and maintenance of meters);
- Meter reading and usage data management; and
- Billing and related services.

The Role of Alternate Generation Suppliers

In the competitive electricity marketplace, retail customers will have a choice of purchasing electricity from their current utility or retail suppliers known as Alternate Generation Suppliers or Competitive Retail Electric Service (CRES) Providers. Energy will continue to be delivered

to retail customers in the DP&L service area using DP&L's distribution network and the PJM network for transmission service.

An AGS providing generation service to retail customers must enter into a service agreement with DP&L under the terms and conditions of DP&L's Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff, No. G8 of PUCO Vol. 17. The supplier or its designated Scheduling Coordinator must then contract with PJM for transmission service in accordance with the requirements of PJM regulations.

Alternate Generation Supplier Interaction with End-Use Customers

It is expected that an AGS will interact with end-use customers as specified in the PUCO CRES rules. Failure to comply with section 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code or section 4901, chapter 21 of the Ohio Administrative Code may result in fines or revocation of CRES certification. Per Ohio law, a list of eligible customers who have approved the release of their account information will be available on DP&L's supplier information website to suppliers who have met PUCO certification requirements.

Pre-Enrollment End-Use Customer Information List

Upon request, the Company will electronically provide to any Alternate Generation Supplier the most recent end-use customer information list. This information is typically updated on a monthly basis. Before using any information on a list previously provided to a supplier, the supplier should verify that it is up-to-date. Suppliers are required to use the most recent end-use customer information list. Once the list has been updated, a supplier may not use an end-use customer information list from a prior month to contact end-use customers.

The Company will provide end-use customers the option to have all their information removed from the Pre-Enrollment List. At the same time, the Company will also provide an end-use customer the option to have its information reinstated on the Pre-Enrollment List. The end-use customer will be notified of his or her options quarterly. (Please see **Chapter 4: Obtaining End-Use Customer Historical Usage** for further details on the end-use customer information list).

Chapter 2: General Information for Alternate Generation Suppliers

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the resources that DP&L will provide to Alternate Generation Suppliers participating in the Electric Choice program. The Control Area Services department of The Dayton Power & Light Company is responsible for managing AGS-related issues within the Electric Choice program. The staff will be responsible for daily communications with suppliers, including supplier certification, enrollment, energy scheduling, settlements and other tariff or contractual issues.

Additional Resources for Alternate Generation Suppliers

Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook

This Alternate Generation Supplier Handbook provides guidance to AGSs interested in providing competitive generation services in DP&L's service area. An electronic copy of this Handbook and other Electric Choice documents is available on DP&L's supplier website.

Company Contact

Alternate Generation Suppliers may contact the Control Area Services department at DP&L for assistance or to obtain additional information pertaining to this document or other DP&L business practices and procedures.

Phone: 937-331-4431 (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

Fax: 937-331-4216

E-mail: retailsupplier.information@dplinc.com

DP&L Supplier Website

DP&L has established a website to supply information to Alternate Generation Suppliers that will serve customers within DP&L's territory. Upon request by a CRES provider certified by the PUCO, DP&L will provide a login and password to access restricted information on the website. Suppliers can access the website at <http://cres.dpandl.com> or <http://www.electricchoicesuppliersite.com>.

Chapter 3: Supplier Certification and Registration Process

Introduction

This chapter provides an Alternate Generation Supplier with an overview of the process for registering with DP&L, so that the supplier may provide competitive retail generation services within DP&L's service area. The purpose of registering is to initiate the business relationship between the Alternate Generation Supplier and DP&L. This chapter includes the following information:

- PUCO Requirements
- Summary of DP&L Registration Requirements
- Details of the DP&L Registration Process
- Approval Process

PUCO Requirements

As stated in the Amended Senate Bill 3 (S.B. 3), the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) is responsible for performing the financial, managerial, and technical certification for Alternate Generation Suppliers intending to sell electricity to end-use customers in Ohio. PUCO certification means that the AGS has met the PUCO requirements and has received PUCO approval to participate in Ohio's Electric Choice program. Detailed information regarding PUCO certification can be obtained through the PUCO website.

Once the AGS has met the PUCO requirements, the PUCO will issue the supplier a numbered certificate that specifies the service(s) the supplier is certified to provide.

Summary of DP&L Registration Requirements

Alternate Generation Suppliers must register with DP&L to be eligible to operate in DP&L's Electric Choice program. The following is a summary of DP&L's registration requirements:

- (a) an AGS Coordination Agreement, fully executed by a duly authorized representative of the supplier;
- (b) a PJM Declaration of Authority (DOA), fully executed by a duly authorized representative of the supplier;
- (c) a copy of the supplier's Certification application submitted to the PUCO, subject to a confidentiality agreement, or evidence of an unexpired Certification;
- (d) written evidence that the AGS or its Scheduling Coordinator is a signatory to the Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement of the PJM Interconnection LLC;

- (e) written affidavit that the AGS or its Scheduling Coordinator will use PJM Network Integration Service to serve retail load in DP&L's certified territory;
- (f) the supplier's Dun & Bradstreet Number;
- (g) an EDI Trading Partner Agreement
- (h) the supplier must demonstrate to the Company's satisfaction that it is fully capable of performing the necessary data transfer functions required to supply the Company with the data necessary to operate its business through EDI testing
- (i) collateral pursuant to Section 12.4 of the AGS Coordination Tariff
- (j) a Billing Services Agreement if DP&L is to provide Consolidated Rate Ready and/or Consolidated Bill Ready billing services

Copies of the required forms and contractual agreements may be found by visiting DP&L's supplier website.

Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Agreement

This agreement is the cornerstone of the legal relationship between the Alternate Generation Supplier and DP&L and is required for operating in the DP&L service area. It establishes the supplier as a customer of DP&L under the terms and conditions of the AGS Coordination Tariff, as well as outlining the responsibilities of both parties.

Proof of PUCO Certification

A supplier is responsible for certification by the PUCO. Information regarding this certification can be obtained at the PUCO website. Prospective Alternate Generation Suppliers may begin DP&L's registration process before becoming certified with the PUCO. In this case, the Alternate Generation Supplier must submit documented proof of its PUCO certification application to DP&L along with all other registration materials.

Signatory to PJM Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement

The AGS or its Scheduling Coordinator must be a signatory to the PJM Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement. Copies of the signatory pages for these documents must be provided prior to registration.

Affidavit for PJM Network Integration Transmission Service

A written affidavit must be signed and submitted indicating that the AGS will use PJM's Network Integration Transmission Service to serve retail load in DP&L's service area.

Alternate Generation Supplier Registration and Credit Application Forms

Each Alternate Generation Supplier must complete and submit the registration and credit application forms as part of the registration process. The credit application is needed to establish the supplier's credit limit and potential collateral requirement for supplying energy in DP&L's certified territory. The registration form serves to provide contact and other information related to the Alternate Generation Supplier including the Alternate Generation

Supplier's DUNS number, contact telephone numbers, business hours, e-mail address, and key functional contacts.

Credit Requirements

DP&L will conduct a creditworthiness review of each Alternate Generation Supplier prior to activation in DP&L's Electric Choice program. The credit review may result in a requirement for specific security to be provided as collateral by the Alternate Generation Supplier. Appropriate forms of collateral must be provided and accepted by DP&L prior to the start of EDI certification testing. (For more information regarding creditworthiness and security, please refer to **Chapter 10: Credit Requirements**).

EDI Trading Partner Agreement

This agreement establishes the general responsibilities of the electronic data interchange (EDI) partnership. The EDI Trading Partner Agreement is required for an Alternate Generation Supplier to transact business directly with DP&L using EDI. Each trading partner shall establish a point of contact to resolve daily electronic data interchange issues.

EDI Testing Certification

Each AGS must successfully complete connectivity and operational tests with DP&L to demonstrate that the proper EDI communication links are functional. (For more information regarding testing, please refer to **Chapter 5: Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**).

Billing Services Agreements

A Billing Services Agreement is required when the AGS desires DP&L to provide for Consolidated Rate Ready Billing or Consolidated Bill Ready Billing. If the AGS desires both utility consolidated billing options, then both versions of the Billing Services Agreement are required. The purpose is to define specific terms of billing and associated costs of providing the services. Execution of the Agreement(s) is required before the supplier may enroll customers on either consolidated billing option.

Approval Process

The process of approval begins when DP&L receives the following completed registration materials:

- Alternate Generation Supplier Registration & Credit Application
- AGS Coordination Agreement
- EDI Trading Partner Agreement

- Written evidence that the AGS or its TSA is a signatory to the Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement of the PJM LLC.
- Written affidavit that the AGS or its TSA will use PJM Network Integration Service to serve retail load in DP&L's territory

DP&L strives to acknowledge receipt of registration materials and notify the supplier of any incomplete information within ten calendar days of receipt.

In addition to the above items, the following must be completed in a reasonable amount of time determined by the utility.

- Submit proof of PUCO certification
- Post the appropriate collateral, as determined by DP&L
- Establish PJM subaccount to be used only within the DP&L zone
- Confirm billing line item transfers within the PJM Billing Line Item Transfer Tool
- Complete EDI testing
- Submit Billing Services Agreement(s) (optional)

DP&L strives to accept or reject the supplier's registration within thirty calendar days of receipt of the above completed registration materials. The thirty-day time period may be extended for up to thirty days for good cause, or until such other time as is mutually agreed to by the AGS and DP&L.

Chapter 4: Obtaining End-Use Customer Usage

Introduction

This chapter describes how Alternate Generation Suppliers can obtain interval and non-interval usage information. Included in this chapter are the following topics:

- Obtaining the Pre-Enrollment Customer List
- Obtaining End-Use Customer Historical Usage
- Monthly Energy and Demand Billing Data
- PJM Capacity (PLC) and Transmission (NSPL) Data
- Customer Authorization

Obtaining the Pre-enrollment Customer List (Mass Eligibility List)

Competitive retail electric suppliers may obtain DP&L's Pre-Enrollment Customer List via the internet. This list is provided in a downloadable text file format on DP&L's supplier website. Alternate Generation Suppliers that desire to download the Pre-Enrollment Customer List must be certified by the PUCO. Once proof of PUCO certification has been provided, DP&L will authorize the supplier to download the Pre-Enrollment Customer List. This list is updated monthly.

An AGS is required to use the most recent monthly Pre-Enrollment Customer List when marketing to potential customers.

Information provided on the Pre-Enrollment Customer List includes the following:

- End-use customer name(s)
- Service address
- Service address city, state, and zip code
- Mailing address
- Mailing address city, state, and zip code
- Budget Bill/PIPP indicator
- Interval meter indicator (will provide information that is readily available)

- Meter type (will provide information that is readily available)
- Rate schedule under which service is rendered, including class and sub-class (if applicable) and Rider (if applicable)
- Meter Read Cycle
- Load profile code
- Most recent twelve months of historical usage (actual energy usage plus demand and kVAR, if available)
- Meter Number
- Net Metering Indicator
- Current and future capacity and transmission data

In accordance with S.B. 3, DP&L provides end-use customers the option of being taken off the Pre-Enrollment Customer List. Customers will be notified quarterly regarding their options.

Obtaining End-Use Customer Historical Usage

Prior to enrolling an account, CRES providers certified by the PUCO can obtain both non-interval and interval end-use customer historical usage through the EDI process (See **Chapter 5: Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**). Meter data will display the most recent twelve months energy usage history (kWh) and actual demand (kW). Similar information is provided on the Pre-Enrollment Customer List available on DP&L's supplier website. Suppliers can also retrieve 24 months of non-interval data via the Historical Usage portal on DP&L's supplier website.

Suppliers will be billed for interval data in accordance with the Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff.

Monthly Energy and Demand Billing Data

For each billing cycle that an end-use customer is enrolled with an AGS, DP&L will provide to the supplier the current month's billing data. The data is provided for each account enrolled with an AGS.

Summarized meter data (monthly consumption) will consist of the current month's energy usage (kWh) and actual demand (if applicable).

Actual demand does not always equal billed demand due to how rates are structured within Dayton Power and Light's Distribution Tariffs.

Detailed interval meter data can be obtained for a fee and will consist of the current month's hourly energy usage (kWh), hourly demand, and hourly kVAR. The data will be in 60 minute intervals. Historical interval meter data can only be requested manually via email if the supplier has not completed registration or is otherwise not capable of retrieving the data via EDI. Fees for this usage are detailed in the AGS Coordination Tariff. All other requests for historical data should be requested via EDI.

The AGS can obtain the customer's capacity and transmission contributions by EDI or the Historical Usage portal on DP&L's supplier website. Responses to EDI historical usage requests will include the PLC and NSPL values for the current delivery year (June 1 – May 31 for Capacity and January 1 – December 31 for Transmission) and future delivery year, if available. When new values are calculated, they will be delivered to the AGS via 814C EDI transactions. Changes to current PLC or NSPL values will also be delivered to the active or pending AGS via an 814C EDI transaction at the time of the change.

Customer Authorization

Without the customer's authorization, certain customer attributes and usage information will not be released. For other information, consent is assumed if the supplier has provided to DP&L a valid customer account number.

In the event an AGS has enrolled a customer that has multiple accounts with DP&L, each account would be considered a separate transaction when processing historical usage requests.

See below for a list of data types, the potential methods for obtaining the data, the levels of authorization required and any associated fees, if applicable.

Data Type	Available Method(s)	Authorization(s) Needed	Fee(s)
DP&L Account Number	Secure Email	Letter of Authorization (LOA) signed by customer	None
Social Security Number (if available)	Secure Email	LOA signed by customer	None
Payment Information	Secure Email	LOA signed by customer; OR Inquiry by payee	None
Copy of DP&L Invoice	Secure Email	LOA signed by customer; OR Inquiry by AGS active during bill period	None
Customer Name	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Service Address	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Mailing Address	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Budget Bill Indicator	Customer List / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
PIPP Status Indicator	Customer List / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Interval Meter Indicator	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None

Meter Type	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Rate Code and/or Description	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Meter Read Cycle (or Bill Unit)	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Load Profile Code	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Meter Number	Customer List / EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Capacity PLC (current and future)	EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct #	None
Transmission NSPL (current and future)	EDI / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct #	None
Net Meter Indicator	Customer List / Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for portal only)	None
Most recent 12-24 months of historical usage (kWh, kW and kVAR)	Customer List (12 mos) / EDI (12 mos) / Web Portal (24 mos)	Assumed consent if provided acct # (for EDI/portal only)	None
Most recent 24 months of historical billing demand (kW and kVAR)	Web Portal	Assumed consent if provided acct #	None
Most recent 25-36 months of historical usage or billing demand (kWh, kW and kVAR)	Secure Email	Assumed consent if provided acct #	\$16.50 per account per request
Greater than 36 months of historical usage or billing demand (kWh, kW and kVAR)	Secure Email	Assumed consent if provided acct #	\$32.25 per account per request
Most recent 12 months of Non-Residential Hourly Interval Data (if available)	EDI	Assumed consent if provided acct #	\$25 for one month per account per request; \$150 for 12 months per account per request
Most recent 13-36 months of Non-Residential Hourly Interval Data (if available)	Secure Email	Assumed consent if provided acct #	\$25 for one month per account per request; \$150 for 12 months per account per request
Residential Hourly Interval Data (if available)	Secure Email	LOA signed by customer	\$25 for one month per account per request; \$150 for 12 months per account per request

Chapter 5: Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

The PUCO, Ohio utilities, and interested stakeholders have determined that Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) will be utilized as the common communication method for exchanging data between utilities and Alternate Generation Suppliers. EDI is the standard communication vehicle between the AGS and DP&L for end-use customer enrollment, drop, reinstatement, customer billing, account maintenance, and transfer of usage information. This will serve to provide a common methodology for conducting business in an electronic environment in Ohio. EDI transactions are designed to automate and streamline repetitive transactions that occur between DP&L and the AGS.

This chapter includes the following information about establishing EDI communications:

- Summary of EDI Transactions
- Establishing EDI Communication with DP&L
- Testing Electronic Communications
 - EDI Testing Descriptions
 - EDI Testing Criteria
 - Scheduling Suppliers for EDI Testing

Summary of EDI Transactions

DP&L will use EDI transaction implementation guidelines as determined by the EDI Working Group for the State of Ohio to identify how this communication mechanism will be used.

Primary business transactions between DP&L and the AGS are outlined on the table on the following page:

Business Events and Scenarios	EDI Transaction Set Types	
	Request	Response
Customer Enrollment	814E – Enrollment Request	814ER-Acknowledgment of acceptance or rejection of Enrollment Request
Customer’s Historical Usage Request	814HU – Historical Usage Request	814HUR-Acknowledgment of acceptance or rejection of Historical Usage Request 867HU-If accepted, Utility sends Historical Usage Information
Customer’s Historical Interval Request	814HI – Historical Interval Request	814HIR - Acknowledgment of acceptance or rejection of Historical Interval Request 867HI - If accepted, Utility sends Historical Interval Usage Information
Customer Drop Request	814D - Drop Request	814DR - Acknowledgement of acceptance or rejection of Drop Request
Customer Reinstate Request	814R – Reinstate Request	814RR - Acknowledgement of acceptance or rejection of Reinstate Request
Customer Account Information Change	814C – Change Request	814CR - Acknowledgement of acceptance or rejection of Change Information
Application Advice Transaction	No Request Required	824 - Rejection notice from Supplier or Utility in response to an error in an 867 or 810 transaction
Customer Billing Usage Information	No Request Required	867MU - Utility sends Monthly Usage Information 867IU - Utility sends Monthly Interval Usage Information
Customer Payment/Remittance Information	No Request Required	820 – Payment/Remittance Detail
Customer Charge Write-Off Information	No Request Required	248 – AGS Charge Wipe Off

Customer Invoice Information for Consolidated Rate Ready or Bill Ready Billing	No Request Required	810 – Invoice Charges
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EDI guidelines established by the EDI Working Group for the State of Ohio are based upon Utility Industry Group guidelines but include modifications specifically tailored for use in Ohio.

Establishing EDI Communication with DP&L

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has established the ANSI ASC X12 – Version 4010 EDI as the standard throughout the State of Ohio. For transmission of data, a Value Added Network (VAN) is the default in Ohio. An AGS should begin to establish EDI capability by contacting DP&L’s Control Area Services department. Control Area Services will provide assistance with:

- understanding the requirements associated with establishing EDI with DP&L,
- completing the EDI Trading Partner Agreement, and
- obtaining the required electronic data interchange control information for EDI testing and processing.

Testing Electronic Communications

DP&L will conduct communication and compatibility tests with an AGS registered with DP&L. This will be performed in advance of the production use of the EDI transactions to ensure the functionality of the electronic infrastructure as well as to confirm the communication channels. The scope of these tests includes the EDI business transactions that an AGS and DP&L anticipate using. AGSs are encouraged to contact DP&L as soon as possible to arrange for testing as scheduling demands and conflicts may result in delays. Prior to contacting DP&L to initiate testing, the AGS should thoroughly review this Handbook and the supplier website to ensure understanding of the EDI requirements. DP&L expects the AGS to use this information to establish its EDI capability and data conformity before testing begins.

EDI Testing Descriptions

The EDI Working Group for the State of Ohio has developed testing transactions and procedures. The Ohio Test Plan for EDI Certification of suppliers has been modified to meet DP&L’s business requirements. The testing transactions for DP&L can be viewed on DP&L’s supplier website. Versions of the test plan exist for Dual, Consolidated Rate Ready and Consolidated Bill Ready billing. A condensed test plan is available for suppliers who intend to utilize both Rate Ready and Bill Ready billing.

EDI Testing Criteria

DP&L only requires Level 2 Electric Choice EDI testing.

Level 2 testing consists of end to end testing for all inbound and outbound transaction sets between the utility and the supplier. This test includes connectivity, movement of data from each trading partner's VAN mailbox to DP&L's VAN mailbox, data translation by each trading partner, and response to pre-defined testing scenarios. Upon successful completion of Level 2 testing, DP&L will approve the supplier as EDI compliant for the transactions that were tested.

If any testing could not be completed or was completed unsatisfactorily, DP&L will notify the supplier with an explanation for why the supplier is not considered EDI compliant and work with the supplier to correct any problems. Upon correction of any deficiencies, testing will be resumed. A supplier requesting or performing multiple re-testing of EDI testing may be subject to administrative fees.

Scheduling Suppliers for EDI Testing

The following guidelines will be used to schedule suppliers for testing:

- Alternate Generation Suppliers will be scheduled in the order that their completed registration application is received by DP&L.
- Supplier tests will be done independently of each other. Testing with one Alternate Generation Supplier will not be dependent on the progress of another. As an example, supplier A and supplier B can start testing on the same day. If testing for supplier A moves faster than testing for supplier B, supplier A can progress through the test even if supplier B is taking longer to complete.
- DP&L will support a maximum of 2 suppliers simultaneously.

DP&L will allow suppliers to take more than one week to complete EDI testing, as long as the supplier is proactively attempting to resolve issues and perform the testing. At DP&L's discretion, testing with a certain supplier can be suspended and moved to the end of the testing queue if it unreasonably delays the ability of other suppliers to begin their testing.

Chapter 6: End-Use Customer Enrollment and Direct Access Service Requests (DASRs)

Introduction

This chapter introduces the processing steps associated with the enrollment process and Direct Access Service Requests (DASRs). This chapter also defines how DASRs are prioritized for processing once received by DP&L and when service will be effective.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- DASR Definition
- Prerequisites for Submitting DASRs
- Procedures for Submitting DASRs
 - Enrollment DASR Processing
 - Drop DASR Processing
 - Account Maintenance DASR Processing
- Procedure for Validating, Accepting, and Rejecting DASRs
 - DASR Validation
 - DASR Acceptance
 - DASR Rejection
- Processing Times / Support Needs
- Government Aggregation

DASR Definition

A DASR is an electronic form of communication that will be exchanged between DP&L and an Alternate Generation Supplier for enrollment of an end-use customer. Data submitted through a DASR will be used as the source to establish a business relationship between DP&L and the Alternate Generation Supplier on behalf of the end-use customer. Information listed on the DASR will be retrieved via EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) as described in **Chapter 5: Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**.

Prerequisites for Submitting DASRs

Before a supplier is authorized to submit a DASR, the following items must be completed:

- The supplier must be certified by the PUCO for the DASR communication channels to be operational.
- DP&L must have found the supplier to be EDI compliant.
- An end-use customer must have an active electric service account established with DP&L (i.e., the meter must be set and the account must be open).

Procedures for Submitting DASRs

- A DASR may only be submitted by an AGS via an EDI file.
- DP&L will confirm with a functional acknowledgment (EDI 997 transaction) upon receipt of supplier's EDI transaction when it receives the in-bound transaction.
- An enrollment DASR will be effective on the next scheduled meter reading date provided that it is received by DP&L at least 12 calendar days prior to the next scheduled meter reading date. An enrollment DASR received by DP&L within 12 calendar days of the next scheduled meter reading date will be accepted but not become effective until the following scheduled meter reading date.
- Each AGS must submit one DASR for each customer account number. A DASR will not be accepted for a summary master account number.
- DP&L will process all valid DASRs. Within two business days, end-use customers will be mailed a confirmation letter from DP&L. For residential and small commercial customers, the letter not only confirms the enrollment information, but also advises the customer of the 7 calendar day rescission period. If the end-use customer rescinds within the 7 day period, the AGS will be sent a drop notice.
- Simultaneous with the sending of the confirmation to the end-use customer, DP&L will electronically advise the AGS of acceptance.
- Notice of rejection of the DASR to the AGS shall be sent within one business day, if possible, but no later than 4 business days, and will include the reason for the rejection.

Enrollment DASR Processing

An enrollment DASR will be processed on a "first-in" priority basis based on the received date. If an enrollment DASR is received from 2 separate suppliers on the same day, the customer will be enrolled with the supplier whose DASR was first received by DP&L. During the 7 calendar day rescission period following enrollment, all enrollment DASRs will be rejected. After the rescission period, a subsequent enrollment DASR received from another AGS for the

same effective meter reading date will be accepted but not become effective until the following scheduled meter reading date.

Suppliers will be assessed a switching fee of \$5 for every successful switch of a customer account to the AGS. This does not include switches from a supplier back to Standard Offer. The fee will be waived in the event that a customer is enrolled in a government aggregation. The charges will accumulate and appear on the supplier's monthly support invoices.

Drop DASR Processing

A customer's Electric Choice contract may be terminated in any of the following scenarios:

- An AGS may "drop" its active customer by submitting a DASR. The drop DASR will be effective on the next valid scheduled meter reading date if received at least 12 calendar days prior to the next scheduled meter reading date. A drop DASR received by DP&L within 12 calendar days of the next scheduled meter reading date will be accepted but not become effective until the following scheduled meter reading date. A drop DASR sent prior to the account's effective switch date will be accepted but not become effective until the following scheduled meter reading date. A drop DASR sent during the 7 calendar day rescission period will be rejected and returned to the AGS who submitted the DASR. The supplier must provide a valid drop reason code consistent with the Ohio EDI standards.
- The supplier will have 7 calendar days to reinstate a supplier-initiated drop. The customer is unable to rescind a supplier-initiated drop; however, the customer will have until 12 calendar days before the effective date of the drop to enroll with any supplier (including its current supplier) with an effective date that overrides the scheduled drop date.
- DP&L will send a drop DASR to the supplier for any end-use customer whose service has been disconnected.
- DP&L will send a drop DASR to the AGS if the end-use customer requests a return to DP&L's Standard Service Offer. The timing of the customer-initiated drop will be the same as the supplier-initiated drop (see above). The customer will have 7 calendar days to rescind a customer-initiated drop and also have until 12 calendar days before the effective date of the drop to enroll with any supplier (including its current supplier) with an effective date that overrides the scheduled drop date.
- To rescind an enrollment, the customer must contact DP&L at 937-331-3500 or 1-800-929-8646 by the date provided on the enrollment confirmation letter mailed by DP&L. If the end-use customer rescinds, DP&L shall send a drop notice to the AGS via a drop DASR.
- In the event of a supplier default or supplier withdrawal from the DP&L service area, the end-use customer will be returned to DP&L's Standard Service Offer using the same enrollment timeline explained in the previous section. Although the customer will be unable to rescind this drop, the customer will have until 12 calendar days before the effective date of the drop to enroll with any supplier (except its current supplier) with an effective date that overrides the scheduled drop date.

Account Maintenance DASR Processing

DP&L will notify the current Alternate Generation Supplier of any change in the following:

- Account number
- Meter number
- Meter multiplier
- Meter Type (interval indicator)
- Billing cycle
- Load profile
- Mailing address
- Customer name
- Addition of an electric service or meter
- Removal of an electric service or meter
- Exchange of an electric service or meter
- Utility rate class
- Capacity (PLC) and/or Transmission (NSPL) amounts

The Alternate Generation Supplier will notify DP&L of any change in:

- Supplier account number
- Scheduling coordinator
- Summary/Detail indicator for interval metered data
- Billing type
- Party calculating charges
- Government aggregation flag
- Government aggregator code
- Supplier rate code / pricing option (for rate ready billing)
- Budget bill account balance (for rate ready billing)

A change DASR sent to DP&L is not subject to the 12 calendar day window that is applicable to enrollment and drop DASRs. Instead, a change DASR will have an effective start date equal to the next scheduled meter reading date as long as it has been received and accepted before that date. Although billing option and supplier rate code changes are effective on a scheduled meter reading date, they will not be used for the calculation of a customer's bill until the billing date following the next meter read after the effective date.

DP&L's Procedure for Validating, Accepting, and Rejecting DASRs

DASR Validation

DP&L will electronically receive DASRs in EDI format at its EDI translator. The translator automatically reviews the DASR for valid syntax and Transmission Scheduling Agent identification number (Dun and Bradstreet number). An acceptance notice will be transmitted, confirming that the DASR has been submitted successfully. DASRs failing the basic accuracy validation will be rejected and sent back to the AGS for correction.

There are many types of DASRs, as outlined in Chapter 5 of this Handbook. Prior to DASR acceptance, each DASR type is validated to determine that all business validation criteria have been met. Listed below are the validation criteria for each DASR type.

All DASR Types

The Alternate Generation Supplier submitting the DASR must be approved by DP&L with a valid Dun and Bradstreet number. The DASR will be validated for the end-use customer's account number (exactly 10 digits including leading zeros).

Enrollment DASR

In addition to the validation identified above, DASRs may be rejected for a variety of other reasons. These reasons include an invalid account number, the electric service account being inactive, etc. See the Ohio EDI guidelines for the entire list of reasons.

Additionally, enrollment DASRs are subject to the enrollment window described previously.

Historical Usage Request DASR

- When an AGS requests history for an account, DP&L will send history for all electric meters on the account as well as unmetered usage.
- Interval data history requests will be accepted by account number.
- The historical data is provided at the metered or unmetered service level.
- Historical Usage DASRs are not subject to the 12 day enrollment window.

DASR Acceptance

DASR acceptance will be provided to the supplier via an EDI response transaction.

An EDI notice of the effective start date will be sent concurrently with the acceptance. The notice of acceptance of a DASR and the effective start date are the only notices an AGS will receive.

DASR Rejection

DASR rejection will be provided to the supplier via an EDI response transaction. DP&L will communicate the reason for rejecting a DASR with the use of a rejection code identified by the State of Ohio's EDI Working Group Standards.

Processing Times / Support Needs

DP&L's cut-off for inbound EDI transactions is 5:00pm Eastern Prevailing Time during DP&L business days. Outbound EDI transactions are sent shortly after midnight.

For technical or procedural assistance with DASRs or other EDI transactions, contact DP&L's Electric Choice Administration Group at 937-331-4431. Depending on the level of assistance required, the supplier may be subject to technical support and assistance charges as outlined in DP&L's AGS Coordination Tariff.

Government Aggregation

DP&L will provide a list of customers eligible for a voter-approved opt-out government aggregation at no expense to the governmental aggregator or its contracted supplier. The list will only be provided by DP&L to a government aggregator that is fully certified by the PUCO or a supplier that is registered with DP&L and under contract with the government aggregator. See below for a description of the government aggregation file:

- End-use customer name(s)
- Service address
- Service address city, state, and zip code
- Mailing address
- Mailing address city, state, and zip code
- Bill account number
- Budget bill/PIPP indicator
- Deferred pay agreement flag
- Switched flag

- Eligible to switch indicator (i.e., no special contract with the utility)
- Mercantile flag
- Name code
- Total arrears
- Premise phone number
- Meter number
- Interval meter indicator (will provide information that is readily available)
- Meter type (will provide information that is readily available)
- Rate schedule under which service is rendered, including class and sub-class (if applicable) and Rider (if applicable)
- Load profile code
- Most recent twelve months of historical usage (actual energy usage plus demand and kVAR, if available)

Disclaimer: The contents of the aggregation list are based upon the best available information to which DP&L has access, and is true and accurate to the best of DP&L's knowledge at the time it is being provided. DP&L, however, makes no guarantees or warranties as to the contents of the list and is in no way liable for any inaccuracies or omissions. The recipient is solely responsible for determining whether any of the information has been amended, updated and/or changed.

The aggregation list will be provided for all customers active in a tax location that has approved an aggregation. The aggregator or supplier is required by Ohio Administrative Code to send opt-out notices to customers no more than 30 calendar days after being provided an aggregation list. If needed, a refreshed aggregation list can be provided upon request. All requests for a government aggregation list should be sent to retailsupplier.information@dplinc.com or retail@aes.com. The lists will be uploaded to DP&L's secure supplier website for download by the aggregator or supplier within 10 business days. If a customer or supplier can provide evidence that a customer had been assigned the wrong tax location within DP&L's billing system, DP&L will investigate and make appropriate changes. Any changes will appear on a refreshed list subsequently provided to the aggregator or supplier.

Before the opt-out notices are sent, the supplier should also request a Group Aggregation Code (6 alphanumeric characters) from DP&L. The Group Aggregation Code will also be indicated on the supplier website along with the downloadable aggregation list. This code will be specific to each individual aggregation and is required by DP&L on the EDI 814 Enrollment request. The combination of the aggregation (GAG) flag and the Group Aggregation Code

must be provided on the EDI transaction to trigger a special enrollment confirmation letter that will be sent to the customer. The letter explains that the enrollment was part of a government aggregation and provides contact information for the aggregator. In addition to the letter, the required EDI segments will allow DP&L to waive the \$5 switching fees for any switches to/from a government aggregation. Finally, it is also helpful if DP&L can be given notice before customers are contacted or enrolled in an aggregation. This notice will be given to DP&L's call center to prepare for potential questions or complaints.

Chapter 7: Load Profiling, Scheduling & Settlements

Introduction

This chapter describes the purpose and process of load profiling used by DP&L. The following topics are included:

- Development of Load Profiles
- Load Profiling Resources
- Retail Load Responsibility (RLR)
- Load Scheduling
- Energy Settlement

Development of Load Profiles

Load profiles are the mechanism by which DP&L will assign usage on an hourly basis for non-interval (monthly consumption) metered customers. Each customer of an AGS with a non-interval meter has a profile class designation that corresponds to the profile template used for the settlement process. Class profiles are created using historical data collected by the utility.

Forecasting and actual weather are used to adjust the class profiles for future conditions or to reflect the actual conditions of previous days. Applying the AGS customer's monthly consumption to the appropriate profile class for the same period results in an hourly usage profile for the customer. DP&L's load profiling methodology can be found on the supplier website.

These customers' usage profiles, as well as the AGS's interval meter customers' usage, are summed across all the AGS's customers for the hours of the settlement month. In this manner, an hour-by-hour aggregate AGS usage profile is created for settlement with PJM.

Load Profiling Resources

Load profile information and loss factors will be available on the DP&L supplier website.

The load profile information posted on the supplier website will consist of DP&L's load profile methodology, generic load profiles by rate class, and load profiles by rate class adjusted for the day's actual weather conditions.

The profiles posted for the day's actual weather conditions are the profiles used to calculate the AGS's energy settlement with PJM.

The AGS is solely responsible for the use and interpretation of the load profile information. DP&L assumes no liability for a supplier's use of the load profile information provided by DP&L.

Retail Load Responsibility (RLR)

DP&L calculates each AGS's RLR for each hour of each calendar day and submits the values to PJM in accordance with PJM's business practices. The RLR values that the Company submits to PJM are the basis for the settlement process.

Load Scheduling

Energy is delivered to the Company's electric distribution system using the PJM power scheduling policies and procedures.

- The AGS is responsible for forecasting its customer load. The AGS or its TSA must schedule electric power on behalf of the retail customers it supplies in accordance with the PJM Tariff and guidelines. The aggregate hourly load forecast shall define the hourly energy requirements for an AGS.
- An AGS or its TSA must also enter requests for Network Integration Transmission Services on the applicable PJM systems to service retail load in DP&L's certified territory. The AGS or its TSA must adhere to the applicable time frames in accordance with the PJM OATT and other PJM documents.

Energy Settlement

DP&L and the AGS will rely on PJM to determine the monetary value of reconciliation quantities and to bill and/or credit AGSs for oversupplies and undersupplies at an hourly price through the PJM grid accounting system.

The Company assists PJM in accounting for reconciliation quantities by 1) collecting all Customer usage data; (2) determining the hourly RLR for each TSA; and 3) submitting the RLR quantities to PJM.

DP&L also collects meter data to calculate the quantity of energy consumed by an AGS's customers for a particular reconciliation period. Such collection shall occur at the time of a customer's monthly meter reading. Thus, in order to measure the energy consumed by all customers on a particular day, the settlement, per PJM guidelines, occurs 60 days after the end of the month. Where hourly metered data is not available, load profiles adjusted for actual

weather conditions will be applied to metered usage to derive an estimate for the hour-by-hour usage.

Chapter 8: Metering Services

Introduction

This chapter describes DP&L's metering obligations for customers choosing to select an AGS, meter installation procedures, and associated metering charges. This section includes the following information:

- Meter Ownership and Maintenance
- Meter Reading
- Metering Requirements
- Requests for Interval Metering
- Interval Meter Installation Schedule and Charges
- Pulse Equipment
- Net Metering

Meter Ownership and Maintenance

DP&L will continue to own, furnish, install, program, calibrate, test and maintain all meters and all associated equipment used for customer billing and retail energy settlement purposes in the DP&L distribution service area.

Meter Reading

Regularly Scheduled Meter Reads:

DP&L will continue to read all meters in its distribution service territory in accordance with the regularly scheduled meter reading dates or in the event DP&L deems a meter read is necessary. End-use customers must provide access to the meters for DP&L to obtain meter readings. A schedule of meter reading dates can be found on the supplier website.

Estimated Reads:

DP&L will continue to estimate the usage if metered data is lost due to failure of or damage to the metering equipment. Meter reads may also be estimated in the case of inclement weather, inaccessibility, etc. Actual reads will be attempted on all switch dates.

Meter Testing:

DP&L will provide meter testing if requested by an AGS. The Alternate Generation Supplier may contact DP&L's Control Area Services department if this service is required at 937-331-4431. Please refer to DP&L's Electric Distribution Service Miscellaneous Charges Tariff, Sheet No. D26 for charges related to meter testing.

Metering Requirements

Interval meters are required for customers who choose an AGS and have a maximum peak demand greater than or equal to 200 kW for the most recent twelve-month period.

Assuming the end-use customer has authorized the installation of a required interval meter, the customer may participate in the DP&L Electric Choice program prior to having an interval meter installed. After the Interval Meter Request form has been executed and submitted, and prior to the meter's installation, DP&L will use a load profile and consumption meter reads for settlement and billing purposes.

End-use customers are responsible for the incremental costs of the interval meters and the incremental costs associated with the installation of required interval metering as specified in the AGS Coordination Tariff. While DP&L will install the meter, the AGS, on behalf of the customer, or the customer must arrange for the installation of the dedicated communication link (analog telephone line) and DP&L approved surge suppressor. DP&L will be permitted unlimited access to the communication link for meter interrogation.

As an alternative to the dedicated analog telephone line, DP&L now has the capability to read the meter via wireless communications. . Nominal costs associated with the ongoing wireless meter reads may be passed through to the end-use customer after the expiration of the initial 24 months of wireless meter reads, subject to PUCO approval. If after numerous notifications to the AGS and customer, the necessary equipment to read the analog meter still has not been installed, the customer may be returned to DP&L's Standard Service Offer rate at the Company's discretion.

The end-use customer or its AGS may communicate with the meter for the purpose of obtaining usage data, subject to the Company's communication protocol. The customer must make a request for read-only access to the meter. DP&L will then supply the customer the information needed for read-only access.

If an end-use customer who is already supplied by an AGS reaches a peak demand greater than or equal to 200 kW, the customer and AGS will be notified that this customer has exceeded the 200 kW limit and that an interval meter is required. If authorization to install the meter is not received from the customer or AGS within 60 days, the customer will be returned to DP&L's Standard Service Offer.

Requests for Interval Metering

The most expedient manner to successfully enroll a customer that requires an interval meter is for the AGS, on behalf of the customer, to scan the customer-signed Interval Meter Request Form to the Retail Supplier Inbox (retailsupplier.information@dplinc.com or retail@aes.com) or fax the request form to Control Area Services (937-331-4216). An e-mail should follow-up any faxes to ensure they were received. An Interval Meter Request form can be downloaded from DP&L's Supplier website. Please allow at least 3 business days for processing of these requests for accounts with a single service. Please allow at least 5 business days for processing of these requests for accounts with multiple services.

PLEASE NOTE: An AGS, on behalf of the customer, or the customer may request an interval meter to be installed where one is not mandated (i.e., below the interval meter threshold of 200 kW). The terms and conditions described in this chapter will apply to those customers voluntarily requesting an interval meter. The customer will be responsible for providing a dedicated communication link (telephone line and DP&L approved surge suppressor for use with an analog meter, or alternatively, the wireless meter option). DP&L will be allowed unlimited access to the communication link for meter interrogation. The requested interval meter will be used for customer billing and settlement purposes. The customer is responsible for the incremental costs of the meter and the incremental costs associated with the installation of the meter.

Interval Meter Installation Schedule and Charges

Installation Schedule:

DP&L's meter installation schedule is based on the existing capacity to install meters along with other metering work, such as meter maintenance and testing. Interval metering installation requests will normally be processed according to the date received. Meter workload is prioritized to address safety, new meter sets, maintenance, and operational efficiency. If no phone line is installed, a charge for a manual interval meter read will be assessed each month until the required phone line or approved alternative is installed. Please refer to the AGS Coordination Tariff for unscheduled meter read charges.

DP&L will not provide formal communication to the end-use customer if there is an unanticipated delay to the meter installation. The customer is responsible for providing a dedicated working communication link. Even if the customer has requested the wireless read option, the customer will continue to be charged the fee for a manual interval meter read on an existing interval meter until the alternative wireless meter is installed. The AGS should communicate the need to have the telephone line installed pending the installation of the wireless option.

Charges:

The customer will be billed for the incremental costs of upgrading the present meter and the incremental costs associated with the installation of required or requested interval metering. The charge for an interval meter is based on the type of approved meter selected. The customer may spread the cost of the metering equipment over 1-24 billing periods. The

ownership of the interval meter will remain with DP&L. The AGS may choose to pay for an interval meter upgrade and installation on behalf of the customer. These charges will appear as a miscellaneous line item on the supplier's monthly invoice.

Additional Charges:

The customer may be required to pay additional fees related to the installation of the meter and communication link including a Site Visit Charge. These charges are applicable if DP&L is required to make additional visits to the meter site due to the inability to gain access to the meter location, the necessary communication link not installed, or the installed communication link is not working properly.

Pulse Equipment

DP&L has meters with pulse outputs available to the customer or its supplier for a fee. The pulses provide real time information about the various metered quantities. The output pulses are dry contact and are dependent on the meter type. The available outputs and associated input requirements are as follows:

- Pulse Output - 3 wire form C contact, solid state, rated at 170 VDC or 120 VAC, 0.1 Amp.

All contacts have a 12 to 14 mΩ contact resistance with a 50 mΩ maximum contact resistance. The contacts typically operate and release in 1 to 2 milliseconds.

All customer-owned equipment connected to the DP&L metering equipment is required to fuse the common KYZ wire with a 1 Amp fuse.

All installations must meet the approval of the applicable local inspection bureau.

A DP&L pulse equipment request (same as DP&L Interval Meter Request) form can be obtained from DP&L's Supplier website.

Net Metering

DP&L customers are billed for the kWh delivered as normal. The measured kWh delivered will be net of any behind-the-meter generation. If a customer generated any excess energy (kWh received) in a given month, the customer would see a credit on their bill based on DP&L's Standard Service Offer tariff. Switched customers that have excess generation will also receive a generation credit at the Standard Offer Rate. If the AGS would like to supply the generation credit to the customer, they will need to enter into a CRES Net Metering contract with the customer and follow the appropriate EDI guidelines to do so.

EDI 867 usage data will be identical regardless of net meter presence. DP&L will provide the 'delivered' kWh that was consumed by the customer, the 'received' kWh that was placed back on the grid, and the billed kWh. The supplier will be notified via EDI that a customer has a net

metering contract with DP&L. A net metering identifier will be shown on the pre-enrollment customer list and on the Historical Usage portal on DP&L's supplier website.

Equipment:

3 Channel Meter – 1 channel reads inbound electric consumption, 1 channel reads inbound electric demand & 1 channel reads outbound customer generation:

EDI/Settlements Example 1:

DP&L delivers 1000 kWh

DP&L receives 200 kWh (from customer generation)

DP&L sends 800 kWh on EDI 867

DP&L uses 800 kWh for that customer in PJM settlements

Chapter 9: Customer Billing and Payment Processing

Introduction

This chapter contains information on end-use customer billing. This chapter includes the following information:

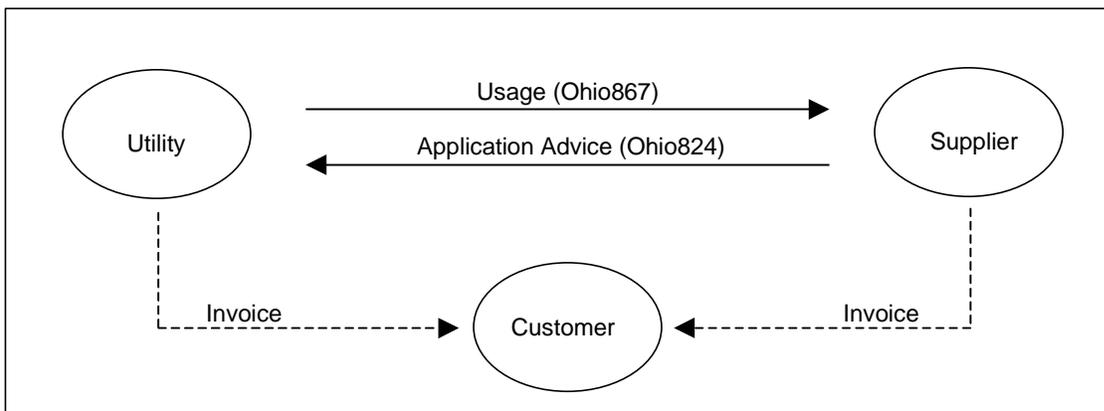
- Billing Options
 - Dual Billing
 - DP&L Consolidated Rate Ready Billing
 - DP&L Consolidated Bill Ready Billing
- Business and EDI Rules for Consolidated Bill Ready Billing
- Partial Payment Posting Priorities
- Billing Cycles
- Bill Adjustments
- Usage Questions
- Reporting Requirements

Billing Options

Several billing options are available to the AGS:

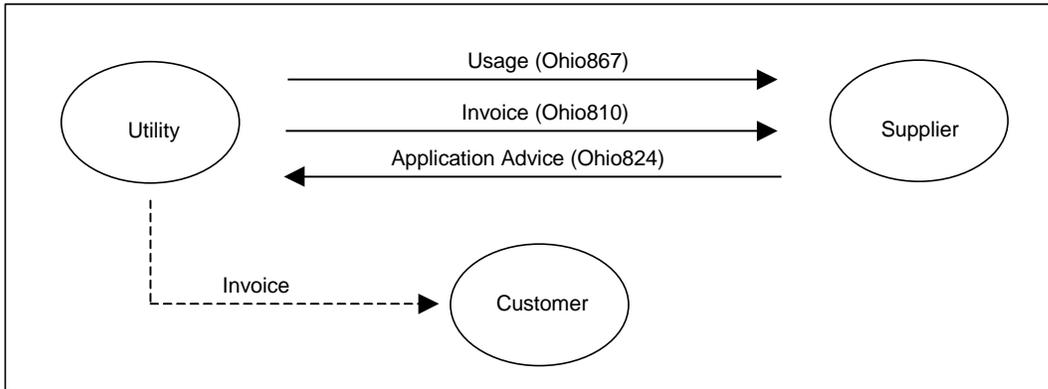
Dual Billing

For customers choosing to purchase their generation from an AGS, DP&L will provide billing for regulated delivery charges only. Each AGS will be responsible for providing end-use customer billing for those services provided by the AGS.



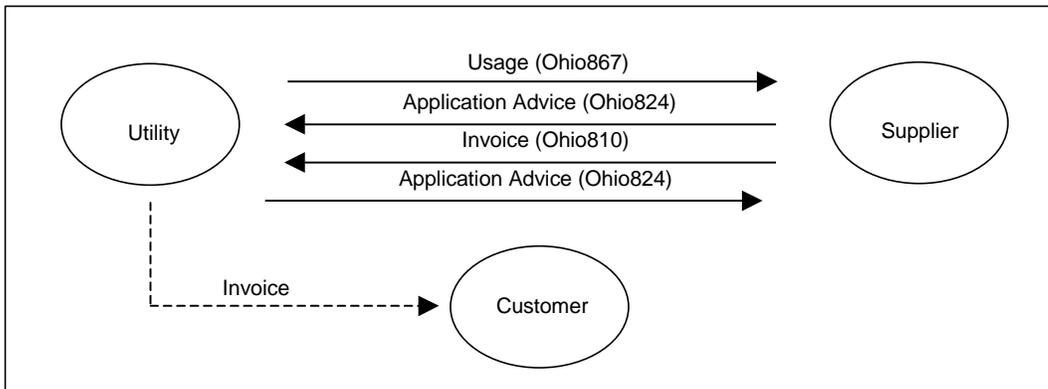
DP&L Consolidated Rate Ready Billing

The end-use customer can receive one bill for delivery and supply charges. DP&L will provide billing by calculating all charges within DP&L's rate engine using the supplier's generation and transmission pricing. Charges are not imposed by DP&L for rates setup or a change that decreases or increases existing rate elements. See **Chapter 12: Frequently Asked Questions by Suppliers** for more detail regarding DP&L Consolidated Rate Ready Billing.



DP&L Consolidated Bill Ready Billing

The end-use customer can receive one bill for delivery and supply charges. DP&L will provide billing for the supplier's generation and transmission charges, as calculated by the supplier based on the customer usage information provided by DP&L to the supplier.



The AGS should contact the Electric Choice Administration group at 937-331-4431 if a Billing Services Agreement is needed for consolidated billing. The applicable Billing Services Agreements are available for download from DP&L's supplier website.

Business and EDI Rules for DP&L Consolidated Bill Ready Billing

- Per the Ohio EDI guidelines, the 867 transaction is used to transmit usage information as captured from the meter for both monthly and interval metered customers. It is also used to transmit unmetered usage for non-metered service. The 810 transaction is used to transmit monthly billing components used to generate a customer invoice.

- DP&L accepts customer enrollments at the account level. There can be multiple services on an account. The common case is an account with a metered service and an unmetered outdoor light, but other combinations of services also exist. It is possible to have multiple metered services or multiple non-metered services. Each billing period, DP&L will produce one 867 per account. For an account with multiple services, an 867 will contain one loop per service but also a summary loop that is the sum of the usage associated with the metered services. The service period dates of individual services on an 867 may not agree since the read dates of metered services may not match the period dates of a non-metered service. DP&L will cancel the 867 in whole (*for Bill Ready billing only*), so a partial cancel of one service on an 867 will not occur.
- If DP&L cancels one or more EDU billing charges associated with an 867 usage transaction, then DP&L will send a cancel 867 to the CRES. This is true even if there was no net change in the usage. If DP&L re-bills a service period, then DP&L will issue a re-bill 867. The re-bill 867 will include all services active on the account during the timeframes affected by the re-bill. Because different services may have different active timeframes, the period dates on the service-level components of the 867 may not agree. If DP&L re-bills a service period, then the service period dates on the re-bill may not necessarily match the service period dates of the cancelled 867. For example, if DP&L cancel/re-bills two periods, the re-bill 867 may be for one two-month long usage period. DP&L may re-bill as individual periods or as one long period in this case.
- When a Cancel 867 is sent to the supplier, DP&L will automatically cancel an 810 invoice related to the Original 867 that was cancelled.
- When DP&L calculates EDU charges and sends an 867 to the supplier, it will place an 810 due date on the 867 allowing for an **open billing window of three (3) business days**. If an 810 is received that references the pending 867 before or on the 810 due date, then the consolidated bill will be rendered to the customer on the evening the 810 is received. This bill will include both the EDU and CRES charges. If the 810 is received by DP&L's EDI vendor after the 5:00pm Eastern Prevailing Time cutoff on the 810 due date, then the late 810 will be rejected. For a multiple period adjustment, there may be several re-bill 867's produced. In this case, the bill will not be sent until an 810 is received for each of the 867's or until the window expires, whichever occurs first. If some but not all of them were received during the window, then those 810's that were received will be displayed on the bill. If one or more expected 810's is not received from the supplier, then a message will be displayed on the bill indicating that supplier charges were not available at the time of billing.. An 810 is "expected" if an 867 was sent to the supplier when the billing window was opened.
- Every inbound 810 must reference an 867 via the release number field. 00 (Original) and 18 (Reissue) 810's should reference the 867 from which they were computed. 01 (Cancellation) and 17 (Reversal) 810's should reference the same 867 that the to-be-canceled 810 references. Cancellation 810's must reference an 867 which has also

been canceled. All other 810 types must reference an 867 which has not been canceled. No 810 should reference a cancel 867 (867C). DP&L will reject an Original or Reissue 810 that references an 867 that is already referenced by a not-canceled 810.

- Every inbound Cancellation or Reversal 810 must reference the to-be-canceled 810 via the Original Transaction Reference Number, or original invoice number. DP&L will reject a Cancellation or Reversal 810 that references a previously canceled 810. DP&L will also reject an 810, if the utility has previously accepted an 810 from the same supplier for the same account number (EDU account number) and invoice number.
- If DP&L receives multiple 810 transactions for the same account on the same processing day, the transactions will be processed in the following order: 1) Cancellations and Reversals; 2) Reissues; and 3) Originals. However, DP&L will treat each 810 as a separate transaction. Failure of an earlier period will not necessarily preclude the processing of subsequent periods.
- Every inbound 810 must contain a single IT1 loop, and its classification must be “ACCOUNT.” Every IT1 loop must contain at least one and no more than twenty (20) sub-line item (SLN) loops. The SLN loops must contain “service, promotion, allowance or charge information” (SAC) codes that are in the valid set. Violations of these rules will cause the 810 to be rejected. A supplier may pass the same SAC code for multiple SLN loops. The description of the SLN is limited to 58 characters. If more than 58 characters are passed, the right-most characters will be truncated without warning or notification. The charge amount of the SLN is limited to thirteen (13) numeric values including decimals, commas, and a negative sign (for credit when applicable). Charge amounts greater than thirteen (13) numeric values will result in rejection of the 810.
- The list of valid codes is administered by the Ohio EDI Working Group and published in the Ohio EDI guidelines. They are also available for download from DP&L’s supplier website. Please note that the current list does not support the provision of early termination fees or other non-commodity charges via DP&L consolidated billing.
- For each SLN loop of the 810, DP&L will concatenate the description / charge and display them together as one line on the bill. The description will be left-justified, and the charge will be right-justified. DP&L will reject an 810 for which the sum of the charges on the SLN loops does not equal the total charge on the IT1 loop. DP&L will not validate the service period dates passed on the 810 (except to ensure that the end date is greater than or equal to the begin date); however, DP&L will display on the CRES section of the bill the service period dates passed in the IT1 loop. The charges will be printed on the bill in the order in which they occur in the 810.
- An inbound 810 may contain up to three note (NTE) segments for bill messaging. If more than three NTE segments are passed in an 810, only the first three will be displayed on the bill. DP&L will reject an 810 if it contains an NTE segment in which the note type code is not “ADD.” The description of the NTE is limited to 76

characters. If more than 76 characters are passed, the right-most characters will be truncated without warning or notification. If more than one 810 is being displayed on the same bill, DP&L will only display the NTE segments associated with the 810 with the most recent service period start date. Multiple NTE segments will be printed on the bill without lines between them. If DP&L receives duplicate bill messages in an 810, then only one copy of the message will be displayed on the bill. Notes on Cancellation and Reversal 810's are ignored.

- The sum of the charges associated with a Cancellation or Reversal 810 must equal the sum of the charges on the 810 referenced by the Cancellation or Reversal 810; otherwise, the 810 will be rejected. The SLN's of an inbound Cancellation or Reversal 810 will not be displayed on the bill.
- DP&L will accept Cancellation or Reversal 810's throughout the billing cycle and post them to the account upon receipt. However, DP&L will reject all other inbound 810's received outside of the open billing window. In such cases, it will send an 824 transaction to the supplier indicating that the 810 was rejected. If DP&L successfully processes an inbound 810, it will not send an 824 acknowledgement to the supplier.
- If the customer finalizes an account with DP&L, switches from one supplier to another, changes to dual billing or returns to Standard Offer, an 867 for the final bill (or last consolidated bill with the supplier) will be produced as normal. If the inbound 810 is not received by its due date, then it will be rejected. If DP&L cancels and re-bills DP&L's charges prior to removing the account's supplier charges (see the Billing Services Agreement for details regarding the end of remittance services), then a new billing window will be opened in which a supplier may submit 810's. If the account has been switched from one supplier to another, DP&L will accept Cancellation and Reversal 810's and post them to the account upon receipt until the last cycle bill date corresponding to the effective read date of the switch to the new supplier. If the account has been returned to DP&L's Standard Service Offer, DP&L will accept Cancellation and Reversal 810's and post them to the account upon receipt until the end of remittance services or as long as supplier charges remain on the account. However, all other inbound 810's will be rejected after the billing window due date.
- For a multi-service customer, it is possible for only one of the account's services to be terminated. The partial final may initiate an off-cycle 867 for the terminated service. In this scenario, the 867 usage will span from the end date of the service's last billing period to the final reading date. The remaining active service will not be included on the 867 and will instead be billed according to its regular billing cycle. Therefore, the supplier will need to create an off-cycle 810 for the terminated service. To produce the 810 for the terminated service only, the supplier must be able to handle the overlapping of read dates from the 867's provided at regular intervals and the 867 of the partial final.

A list of 810 EDI error messages and their explanations is available on DP&L's supplier website.

Partial Payment Posting Priorities

DP&L will credit partial payments for consolidated billing in the following order:

- Billed and past due CRES provider charges
- Billed and past due EDU charges
- Billed and due current EDU charges
- Billed and due current CRES provider charges

Billing Cycles

DP&L's current practice is to render bills regularly at monthly intervals, but bills may be rendered more or less frequently at DP&L's option. A copy of DP&L's meter reading schedule is available on the supplier website. Also available on the supplier website is a copy of the Billing and Customer Due Date Schedule for the Consolidated Bill Ready billing option. This schedule indicates the consolidated bill date and the consolidated bill customer due date which can be used to determine whether or not a customer paid on time.

Bill Adjustments

If DP&L finds it necessary to adjust an end-use customer's bill due to a usage adjustment, the corrected usage will be transmitted via EDI to the supplier. If a significant usage adjustment is needed to a bill period outside the 60-day window normally allowed for load reconciliation by PJM ("Settlement B"), DP&L will work with the affected suppliers to reconcile their loads with PJM ("Settlement C") before the corrected usage is transmitted to the supplier for billing. However, PJM requirements may restrict the ability of DP&L and/or its suppliers from reconciling load with PJM outside the 60-day window.

Usage Questions

DP&L will provide suppliers with usage data for end-use customer billing the day after the valid billing process takes place. Usage will be transmitted to suppliers via EDI. See **Chapter 4: Obtaining End-Use Customer Usage** for more detail regarding usage data to be used for billing.

An Alternate Generation Supplier can contact the Electric Choice Administration Group for any questions regarding a customer's usage, including accuracy questions. Associated supplier fees for unscheduled meter readings can be found in DP&L's AGS Coordination Tariff. Also, if such assistance is requested, an AGS may be subject to technical support and assistance charges set forth in DP&L's AGS Coordination Tariff.

Reporting Requirements

To the extent DP&L performs reporting services at the request of the AGS to comply with PUCO Market Monitoring rules or any other reporting requests on behalf of the AGS, the AGS will reimburse DP&L for its costs to perform such reporting requirements. At the request of the AGS, the Company may also provide customers with environmental disclosure information that complies with the Minimum Competitive Retail Electric Service Standards. To the extent the Company provides this service, the AGS shall reimburse DP&L for its costs to provide such service.

Chapter 10: Credit Requirements

Introduction

This chapter describes the credit requirements and process for obtaining credit approval from DP&L. The chapter highlights these topics:

- Registration and Credit Application
- Determination of Creditworthiness
- Credit Arrangements and Collateral Options
- Ongoing Credit Evaluation

Registration and Credit Application

All Alternate Generation Suppliers must complete and sign a registration and credit application to be considered for participation in DP&L's Electric Choice program. A copy of the registration and credit application may be found by visiting DP&L's supplier website.

Determination of Creditworthiness

DP&L will apply, on a non-discriminatory and consistent basis, reasonable financial standards to assess and examine an AGS's creditworthiness. These standards will take into consideration the scope of operations of each AGS and the level of risk to DP&L. This determination will be aided by appropriate data concerning the AGS, including load data or reasonable estimates thereof, where applicable.

A supplier shall satisfy its creditworthiness by demonstrating that it has and maintains investment-grade bond or issuer ratings from any two of the following rating agencies:

Agency

Senior Securities Rating (Bonds)

Standard & Poor's

BBB- (or higher)

Moody's Investors' Services

Baa3 (or higher)

Fitch IBCA

BBB- (or higher)

If an AGS has an investment grade rating by two out of three rating agencies mentioned above, it will be granted an unsecured credit limit determined by DP&L through fundamental analysis of the AGS's financial and operational conditions.

The AGS will provide DP&L with its or its parent Company's most recent independently audited financial statements (if applicable) and its or its parent Company's most recent Form 10-K and Form 10-Q (if applicable).

Unsecured credit limits will generally be extended to the AGS according to the following:

Investment Grade Category	Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch's	Unsecured Credit Limit (% of entity's net worth*)
Superior (AAA)	AAA+ AAA AAA-	Aaa1 Aaa2 Aaa3	AAA+ AAA AAA-	100%
Superior (AA)	AA+ AA AA-	Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	AA+ AA AA-	50%
Upper Medium Grade (A)	A+ A A-	A1 A2 A3	A+ A A-	25%
Medium Grade (High)	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	10%
Medium Grade	BBB	Baa2	BBB	5%
Medium Grade (Low)	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	2%

*The net worth is obtained from the entity's 10-K or 10-Q statements.

Not every entity will fall entirely within one of the above categories. If an entity has 2 of 3 ratings in the same category, that level will be used to determine the unsecured credit limit. If an entity only has 2 agency ratings but each is in a different category, the lowest grade will be used to determine the unsecured credit limit. If an entity has 3 ratings which all fall in different categories, the middle grade will be used.

DP&L shall make reasonable alternative credit arrangements with an AGS that is unable to meet the aforementioned criteria or who causes their credit risk to rise above the AGS's unsecured credit limit.

Alternative Credit Arrangements

If DP&L deems that the AGS has exceeded its unsecured credit limit, the AGS may choose from any of the following credit arrangements in a format acceptable to DP&L:

A Guarantee of Payment

The related US entity providing the guaranty on behalf of the AGS must have an investment grade rating by two out of the three rating agencies listed previously and the guaranty must be in DP&L's prescribed format. The aforementioned criteria for an unsecured credit limit will also be used to establish the limit for a guaranty amount. DP&L's guaranty template is available for download on the supplier website.

An Irrevocable Letter of Credit

If an irrevocable letter of credit is used, the letter of credit must be in DP&L's prescribed format and from a financial institution with at least an "A-" or higher rating as rated by two of the three previously mentioned rating agencies. DP&L's letter of credit template is available for download on the supplier website.

A Prepayment Account Established with DP&L

For a prepayment account to be used, the AGS must make banking arrangements with DP&L.

A Surety Bond Including DP&L as a Beneficiary

The surety bond must be in DP&L's prescribed format, and the insurance Company issuing the bond must have ratings of at least "A" from AM Best and licensed in Ohio. The terms of an acceptable surety bond must allow for payment via Fedwire the business day after presentation of demand for payment. DP&L's surety bond template is available for download on the supplier website.

Other Mutually Agreeable Security or Arrangement

A supplier can contact DP&L's Control Area Services department for other arrangements.

Collateral Calculation

The following collateral calculation applies to an AGS who serves retail customers in DP&L's service territory and is intended to cover DP&L's risk as the default supplier.

DP&L will calculate the amount of collateral to cover its risk as the default supplier by multiplying thirty (30) days of DP&L's estimate of the summer usage of the AGS's customers by a price set at the highest monthly average megawatt-hour price from the prior summer's PJM Day Ahead market and by multiplying thirty (30) days of DP&L's estimate of the AGS's capacity obligation by the final Dayton zonal capacity megawatt-day price for the upcoming delivery year.

Upon request, a collateral calculator is available to suppliers to determine the potential impact of varying load projections on the collateral calculation.

In addition to information required otherwise hereunder, the AGS shall be required to provide to DP&L such credit information as the Company reasonably requires. DP&L may report an AGS's credit history with DP&L to a national credit bureau. DP&L agrees to keep all information supplied by the AGS confidential if required by the AGS.

Ongoing Credit Evaluation

The amount of the security required must be, and remain commensurate with the financial risks placed on DP&L by the AGS, including recognition of that supplier's performance. DP&L reserves the right to review each AGS's creditworthiness at any time. The AGS must provide current financial and credit information as requested. In addition, the AGS may request re-evaluation at any time. Demand, unanticipated market movements, and economic reasons could result in the exposure of an AGS nearing or exceeding the prescribed credit limits or collateral originally in place. It is also noted that additional collateral may be required due to a degradation of credit rating or repayment ability of an AGS. Any subsequent review or re-evaluation of an AGS's creditworthiness may result in the AGS being required to post collateral not previously requested. The new addition or change in collateral requirement will be necessary to enhance, restore or maintain DP&L's credit protection. In the alternative, DP&L may limit an AGS's level of participation or remove the AGS from further participation in DP&L's Electric Choice program.

DP&L's current practice is to reevaluate each AGS's creditworthiness at least twice per year. The first review is likely to occur in late spring before June 1st. The second review is likely to take place in the fall after October 1st.

Chapter 11: Dispute Resolution

Introduction

This chapter describes the processes in place to handle any disputes that arise between an end-use customer or AGS and DP&L regarding distribution services or the AGS Coordination Tariff. The chapter highlights these topics:

- Voluntary Alternate Dispute Resolution
- Arbitration Decisions
- Arbitration Costs

If any dispute arises between an end-use customer or AGS and DP&L regarding distribution services or the AGS Coordination Tariff, the end-use customer or AGS may file an informal or formal complaint with the PUCO according to PUCO procedures.

The dispute resolution mechanism is intended to be a voluntary alternative to the informal or formal complaint process at the PUCO. It is DP&L's hope that disputes arising from the distribution services tariffs or related to the provision of distribution services can be settled expeditiously through voluntary dispute resolution rather than through formal, litigated proceedings.

If a dispute arises between the AGS and DP&L relating to the AGS Coordination Tariff, the parties may agree to use the PUCO voluntary mediation or arbitration procedures.

Voluntary Alternate Dispute Resolution

If any dispute arises between an end-use customer or AGS and DP&L regarding delivery services or services for AGSs, the parties may choose to use the following Alternate Dispute Resolution procedure as an alternative to formal, litigated proceedings. This process is completely voluntary. Both parties to a dispute must agree to use this voluntary process before it may be implemented. First, the party raising a disputed issue should provide in writing a concise description as to the nature of the dispute. The disputed matter will be referred to designated senior representatives of each party for prompt resolution on an informal basis. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the dispute within (30) days or time agreed to by the representatives, the parties may mutually agree to submit the dispute to binding arbitration in accordance with the arbitration procedures summarized below. This arbitration option can be elected by mutual agreement of the parties without exercising the remedy of the PUCO. (The procedures outlined in this section do not apply to matters dealing with applications for rate changes or any modifications to PUCO approved tariffs. Such matters should be presented directly to the PUCO for resolution.)

Any arbitration that is initiated will be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator that is appointed by the parties. If the parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within 10 days from the date that the dispute was referred to arbitration, then each party will choose one arbitrator. The two arbitrators so designated will select a third arbitrator to form a three member arbitration panel.

Arbitration Decisions

Unless specifically agreed by the parties, the arbitrator(s) will render a decision within 90 days of appointments and will notify the parties in writing of their decision and the reasons. The arbitrator's authority on decisions and the rules governing decisions must be consistent with the related provisions of the AGS Coordination Tariff.

Any decision and award of the arbitrator(s) shall be binding upon the parties. The arbitrator(s) shall not award any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages against either party. Judgment upon the award rendered may be entered into any court of competent jurisdiction.

Arbitration Costs

Each party will be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration. If the dispute is heard by a single arbitrator, Dayton Power and Light and the complainant will each pay 50 percent of the fees and expenses of the single arbitrator. If the dispute is heard by a three member panel, the complainant and Dayton Power and Light will each pay the fees and expenses of the arbitrator selected by each party and 50 percent of the fees and expenses of the third arbitrator.

Appendix: Glossary of Terms

Abandonment	Ceasing to provide competitive retail electric service(s) to one or more classes of customers in one or more electric distribution service territories prior to the expiration of those customers' contracts.
Aggregation	Combining the electric load of multiple retail customers via an agreement with the customers or formation of a governmental aggregation for the purpose of purchasing electric generation service on an aggregated basis.
Aggregator	An entity certified by the Commission who contracts with customers to combine the customers' electric load for the purposes of purchasing retail electric generation service on an aggregated basis.
AGS	Alternate Generation Supplier. A Supplier of electric generation that has been certified or licensed by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to sell electricity to retail customers within the State of Ohio in accordance with the Competition Act.
AGS Coordination Tariff	The Company's Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff, No. G8 of PUCO Vol. 17.
Ancillary Services	Those services which are necessary to support the Competitive Energy Supply from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the transmission system as defined by PJM.
Bad Credit	An AGS has bad credit if it has failed to make any payments or is insolvent (as evidenced by a credit report prepared by a reputable credit bureau or credit reporting agency or public financial data, liabilities exceeding assets or generally failing to pay debts as they become due). An AGS will also be deemed to have bad credit if it has failed to pay or is 20 days late in paying any Company invoice when they became due on any occasion within the most recent twelve billing cycles.
Billing Cycle	The time frame between two regularly scheduled meter readings. End-use customer meter readings are obtained on a regular schedule, which is managed by the Company.
Bundled Utility Services	The traditional set of services provided by a vertically integrated, regulated utility with a set or certified service territory.
Business Day	Any day on which the Company's corporate offices are open for business.
Certified Territory	The designated service territory of a distribution utility as determined by the PUCO.
Commission	The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (P.U.C.O. or PUCO)
Company	The Dayton Power & Light Company or DP&L.

Competition Act	The Electricity Deregulation Act (Sub. S. B. No. 3, 123 rd General Assembly)
Competitive Energy Supply	Generation service provided by an AGS, and other products that may be provided by an AGS to fulfill its obligations to serve customer load.
Consolidated Billing	A billing service where the regulated utility's charges and the Alternate Generation Supplier's charges are contained on a single customer bill.
Consolidated Bill Ready Billing	The Supplier can calculate its own generation and transmission charges and pass the billing detail to DP&L. DP&L will produce one bill for the customer.
Consolidated Rate Ready Billing	The Supplier will provide generation and transmission (optional) pricing detail for DP&L to calculate the Supplier's charges. DP&L will produce one bill for the customer.
Consumer	Any person who uses a competitive retail electric service.
Contract	An agreement between a customer and an AGS that specifies the terms and conditions for provision of a competitive retail electric service or services.
Control Area	As defined by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), an electrical system bounded by interconnection (tie-line) metering and telemetry.
Control Area Operator or CAO	The Dayton Power and Light Company, the Independent System Operator (ISO) or Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) that operates the Control Area to which The Dayton Power and Light Company belongs.
Coordination Activities	All activities related to the provision of Coordination Services.
Coordination Obligations	All obligations identified in the AGS Coordination Tariff, relating to the provision of Coordination Services.
Coordination Services	Those services that permit the type of interface and coordination between the Alternate Generation Supplier and the Company in connection with the delivery of electricity to end-use customers located within the Company's certified territory, including load forecasting, certain scheduling-related functions, and Energy Imbalance.
Coordination Services Charges	All charges that are billed by the Company for Coordination Services performed.
CRES	Competitive Retail Electric Service. The services provided by an AGS.
CRES Provider	A person or entity, under certification by the Commission, who supplies or offers to supply a competitive retail electric service.

Customer	Any person who contracts with or is solicited by an AGS for the provision of a competitive retail electric service.
Customer premises	The residence(s), building(s), or office(s) of a customer.
DASR	Direct Access Service Request. An electronic business transaction that shall be exchanged via EDI between the Alternate Generation Supplier and the Company.
Direct Solicitation	Face-to-face solicitation of a customer initiated by an AGS at the home of a customer or at a place other than the normal place of business of the provider, and includes door-to-door solicitations.
Distribution Service	The state-regulated physical delivery of energy at non-transmission level voltages to homes and businesses in a distribution utility's service area.
Dual Billing	A billing scenario where both the distribution Company and the AGS send separate bills to the customer to cover their respective charges.
EDC Tariff	The Company's current Distribution Schedule approved by the PUCO.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange. An electronic data exchange protocol approved by the Commission.
EDU	Electric Distribution Utility. An electric utility that supplies retail electric distribution service.
Electric Choice	Program under which electric generation service in the state of Ohio was deregulated beginning January 1, 2001.
Electric Generation Service	Retail Electric Generation Service.
Electric Utility	A Company that is engaged on a for-profit basis in the business of supplying a non-competitive retail electric service in the state of Ohio or in the businesses of supplying both a non-competitive and a competitive retail electric service in the state of Ohio; This excludes a municipal electric utility or a billing and collection agent.
End-Use Customer	The final user of generation and regulated delivery services.
Energy Imbalance	The difference between the initial hourly AGS energy schedule used for market settlements and the actual hourly energy consumed by that AGS' customers. Actual hourly energy includes hourly metered data and derived (or profiled) hourly energy consumed by customers whose meters are read monthly
Enrollment	An agreement between a customer and CRES provider that specifies the terms and conditions for provision of a competitive retail electric service by that provider for that customer.

FERC	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or its successor.
Generation Service	The provision of electric power and energy to a customer for ultimate consumption.
Governmental Aggregator	Legislative authority of a municipal corporation, a board of township trustees, or a board of county commissioners acting as an aggregator for the provision of a CRES under authority.
AGS Coordination Agreement	The Agreement entered into between the AGS and the Company.
Interval Meter	An electricity meter which records an end-use customer's electric usage for defined intervals.
Interval Metering Data	Data from electrical metering equipment that supplies hourly or sub-hourly readings of customer consumption.
Large Commercial Customer	A commercial customer with annual usage equal to or greater than 700,000 kWh.
Load Profiling	Process of estimating or allocating energy usage over a period of time for a customer class.
Load Serving Entity or "LSE"	An entity 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 in the PJM Control Area.
Locational Marginal Price or "LMP"	The hourly integrated marginal price to serve load at individual locations throughout PJM, calculated by the PJM OI as specified in the PJM OATT.
Mercantile Customer	Commercial or industrial customer that consumes electricity for non-residential use and consumes more than 700,000 kWh per year or is part of a national account involving multiple facilities in one or more states.
Meter Read Date	The date on which the Company schedules a meter to be read for purposes of producing an end-use customer bill in accordance with the Company's regularly scheduled billing cycles.
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor.
Net Metering	Measuring the difference in an applicable billing period between the electricity supplied by an electric service provider and the electricity generated by a customer-generator and fed back to the electric service provider.
OCC	Office of the Ohio Consumer's Counsel.

PIPP	The State of Ohio’s Percentage of Income Payment Plan and Graduate PIPP Plus programs.
PJM OI	The PJM Office of Interconnection, the system operator for the PJM Control Area.
PJM Control Area	The control area encompassing systems in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan which is recognized by the North American Electric Reliability Council as the PJM Control Area.
PJM Tariff	The PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (“OATT”) on file with FERC and which sets forth the rates, terms and conditions of transmission service located in the PJM Control Area, including the DP&L zone.
Power Broker	A person, certified by the Commission who provides power brokerage service.
Power Brokerage	Assuming the contractual and legal responsibilities for the sale and/or arrangement for the supply of Retail Electric Generation Service to a retail customer in the state of Ohio without taking title to the electric power supplied.
Power Marketer	A person, certified by the Commission, who provides power marketing services.
Power Marketing	Assuming the contractual and legal responsibilities for the sale and/or arrangement for the sale and provision of Retail Electric Generation Service to a retail customer in the state of Ohio and having title to the electric power at some point during the transaction.
PUCO	The Public Utility Commission of Ohio or its successor.
ReliabilityFirst	ReliabilityFirst, a regional reliability council of the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC).
Rescission Period	The amount of time that the customer has to void the enrollment request.
Retail Electric Generation Service	The provision of electric power to a retail customer in this state through facilities provided by an electric distribution utility and/or a transmission entity in this state. The term encompasses the services performed by retail electric generation providers, power marketers, and power brokers, but does not encompass the service provided by an electric distribution utility.
Retail Electric Service	Any service involved in supplying or arranging for the supply of electricity to ultimate consumers in this state, from the point of generation to the point of consumption.
Retail Load Responsibility (“RLR”)	The AGS load obligation submitted by the EDU to PJM that shows the aggregate electric power and energy (including losses on the transmission and distribution systems) supplied by the AGS for each hour of the calendar day.

Scheduling Coordinator	An entity that is an eligible Transmission Customer under the PJM OI, performing transmission scheduling and other bulk power services to deliver electrical energy into the Company's service territory for the Electric Choice program. An Alternate Generation Supplier may act as a scheduling coordinator, if the AGS is an eligible Transmission Customer, or they may arrange for energy scheduling with another entity that is an eligible Transmission Customer.
Slamming	The transfer of, or requesting the transfer of, a customer's competitive electric service to another provider without obtaining the customer's consent.
Small Commercial Customer	A commercial customer that uses less than 700,000 kWh.
Solicitation	Any communication intended to elicit a customer's agreement to purchase or contract for a competitive retail electric service.
Standard Offer	The tariff rate for generation service provided by the EDU for those customers who choose not to select an AGS.
Tariff	The Alternate Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff, Sheet No. G8 of PUCO Vol. 17
Transmission Customer	An entity that has satisfied all the requirements of PJM's OATT and is capable of scheduling interchange into the DP&L Control Area that acts on behalf of the retail end-use customer.
Transmission Scheduling Agent (TSA)	See Scheduling Coordinator
Transmission Service	The delivery of energy through high-voltage lines that is regulated by FERC and provided by PJM's OATT.
Unaccounted for Energy (UFE)	The difference between the actual system load within DP&L's Control Area and the sum of all actual, estimated or profiled customer load supplied by DP&L, an AGS or a wholesale supplier.
Unbundling	The break-out of a customer's bill into separate rate components.
Unbundled Utility Services	A set of traditional utility services potentially provided by more than one service provider in a competitive market.