



## Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4901:5-5-01 Definitions.

Effective: August 31, 2017

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(A) "ATC" means available transfer capability as defined by the regional reliability organization standards.

(B) "Alternative energy resource" means an advanced energy resource or renewable energy resource, as defined in section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Available system capability" means the installed capability of all generating units on the utility system plus firm purchases.

(D) "Capability" means the net seasonal demonstrated rating of generating equipment, as defined by the regional reliability organization reliability standards.

(E) "Certified territory" means the service area established for an electric supplier under sections 4933.81 to 4933.90 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Demand-side management" means those programs or activities that are designed to modify the magnitude and/or patterns of electricity consumption in a utility's service area by means of equipment installed or actions taken on the customer's premises.

(G) "Electric transmission owner" means the owner of a major utility facility as defined in section 4935.04 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Energy-price relationships" means the calculated or observed effect on peak load, load shape, or energy consumption resulting from changes in the retail price of electricity or other fuels.

(I) "Forecast year," "year of the forecast," or "year zero" means the year in which the forecast is filed.



(J) "Forecast period" means year zero through year ten.

(K) "Integrated operating system" means a group of electric transmission owners or electric utilities who are members of a jointly or commonly operated system as a single entity.

(L) "Integrated resource plan" means that plan or program, established by a person subject to the requirements of this chapter, to furnish electric energy services in a cost-effective and reasonable manner consistent with the provision of adequate and reliable service, which gives appropriate consideration to supply- and demand-side resources and transmission or distribution investments for meeting the person's projected demand and energy requirements.

(M) "Internal load" of a system means the summation of the net output of its generators plus the net of interconnection receipts and deliveries.

(N) "Interruptible load" means load that can be curtailed or reduced at the supplier's discretion or in accordance with a contractual agreement.

(O) "Load" means the amount of power needed to be delivered at a given point on an electric system.

(P) "Load modification" means the impact of a demand-side management, energy efficiency, demand reduction, price responsive demand, or demand response program designed to influence customers' patterns of electricity use in order to modify the utility's load shape.

(Q) "Load shape" means the distribution of a utility's total electricity demand measured over time, usually expressed as a curve which plots megawatts supplied against time of occurrence, and illustrates the varying magnitude of the load during that time period.

(R) "Native load" of a system means the internal load minus interruptible loads.

(S) "Nonutility generation" means any source of electricity which is interconnected with a utility's system, but is not exclusively owned by an electric utility.

(T) "Peak demand" or "peak load" means the electric transmission owner's or electric utility's



maximum sixty-minute integrated clock hour predicted or actual load for the year.

(U) "Price responsive demand" means the predictable response to changes in wholesale electricity prices of electricity demand by consumers who are served at retail rates or prices that can vary based on wholesale electricity prices or market conditions.

(V) "Renewable energy resource" has the meaning set forth in division (A)(37) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.

(W) "Reporting person" means any person required to file a long-term forecast report under section 4935.04 of the Revised Code.

(X) "Supply-side resources" mean those resources that directly increase the amount of electricity available for consumption in a utility's certified territory.

(Y) "Transfer capability" means the ability of the transmission owner's system to move power over its system to another interconnected transmission system or distribution utility while meeting all national standard reliability requirements.

(Z) "TTC" means total transfer capacity as defined by the regional reliability organization standards and is the measure of the ability of the interconnected electric systems to reliably move or transfer power from one area to another over all transmission lines or paths within the interconnected electric systems.