

Jim: Good morning everyone. On behalf of PPL Electric Utilities, welcome to the Changing Electricity Marketplace. Our webinar today is titled Changes to the RTS Rate Schedule for HVAC Contractors. My name is Jim Amey and I will be your moderator for this session. PPL Electric Utilities would like to thank you for participating in today's webinar. We have over 50 attendees for today's session. We have invited several more who are unable to be here today, but they will have the opportunity to get a recording of today's session.

Our purpose today is to give the participants information concerning changes to PPL Electric Utilities RTS rate schedule and the possible impact this may have on your businesses. A few housekeeping items however before we start. First, everyone's phone should automatically be on mute. You should be able to hear the presentation over the phone and see the slides on your computer screen. If you have any problems viewing the slides or hearing the presentation, please dial *0 on your phone after you have connected to the conference. If at any time during the presentation you have a question, just type your question in the chat box that appears in the message box in the bottom right area of your screen and submit your question to Host. Following the formal presentation, as time allows, questions will be read and answered. We will be posting the entire presentation on our website including answers to all the questions within the next few days. We will send you a link to the presentation when it becomes available.

So, now on to the presentation. It gives me great pleasure to introduce our speaker for today, Joe Mezlo, Manager of Customer Programs and Communications: Joe.

Joe: Thank you, Jim, and I'd like to thank all the participants for taking time out of your workday to learn a little bit more about the changes that are taking place in the electric utility business and specifically for this webinar, changes that are taking place to the Residential Thermal Storage rate, RTS. So, the purpose of this webinar is to provide you with firsthand information about changes to the Residential Thermal Storage rate, RTS, so that you can answer basic questions you may get from your customers. As Jim has mentioned, our intent is going to be to hang this presentation, the PowerPoints plus the audio on our website so that you could have it for future reference should you get any questions from customers.

Our communications objectives for today are five. First of all, make you aware of the background about the RTS rate. Second, provide you with the reasons how and why RTS is changing. Third, give you a schedule of key dates related to customer communications and changes to the rate. Four, provide you with a contact at PPL Electric Utilities should you have questions about Thermal Storage Systems and lastly to answer questions you may have. As Jim has mentioned, that chat box is in the lower right hand corner of your screen. Please by all means, enter your questions in there and send them to us. We'll answer as many questions as we can on this webinar at the conclusion of the formal presentation but then we'll include answers to all these questions on the website material that is posted at a later date.

So, let's start talking about the purpose of RTS and to do that let me just give you a little overview of what it was like in the 1980's, which is when the rate was first introduced. At that time, PP&L was a single company that provided generation, transmission and distribution services to our customers and we purposefully call the company PP&L, the old name with the ampersand in there, to differentiate it from the company that exists today. Today, we are PPL

Electric Utilities and as PPL Electric Utilities, we deliver and transmit electric power to our end use customers. We as a company do not generate any electricity. So, PPL Electric Utilities is a delivery company for our customers. Very much different than PP&L in the early 1980's, which was vertically integrated. In the 1980's, PP&L actively promoted electric heat and because of a large degree promoting electric heat in the residential marketplace, our peak demand for electricity was around noon in winter months. Because PPL was a winter peaking company in a summer peaking power pool, there were economic advantages if winter heating load could be shifted to off peak hours. The RTS rate enabled PP&L to shift home heating and domestic hot water heating load to off peak hours to take advantage of some of those savings. So when we think about RTS, the purpose of the rate, the purpose was to be a load shifting rate taking load from on peak and shifting it to hours of low use for an economic advantage to PPL and to our customers.

There were certain requirements to qualify for the RTS rate. One of the requirements was that the Thermal Storage System and domestic hot water heating needed to be controlled via the PP&L meter. So, the PP&L meter was programmed for the on peak and off peak hours. That meter was connected to the relays in the customer's home which controlled the Thermal Storage System and the Domestic Hot Water Heating System and basically the shift from the control of those systems was invisible to customers. There's nothing they needed to do. It was automatic. So, meter control of the storage systems was one of the key components. The ability to remain off peak for ten consecutive hours, we had a ten consecutive hour block of time during the day that's considered the on peak hours and for those on peak hours, the Thermal Storage System needed to be sized to carry the home heating load on the coldest winter day. Typically, those systems were sized to be able to maintain 70 degrees in the home if it was 0 degrees outside. Another requirement for the RTS rate was no supplementary water heating or space heating sources such as fossil fuels. This needed to made be solely an electric application with some allowances for renewables but not fossil fuels to be on the rate. The rate includes both a demand charge and an energy charge. The demand charge was applied to every KW of demand during the on peak hours in excess of 2 KW. So, the customer had meter control of the Thermal Storage System and the Domestic Hot Water System. That was automatically shifted to off peak hours. The customer could maximize their savings by shifting other uses to off peak hours such as cooking, clothes washing and drying, perhaps some other applications that they had in the home. If they could shift that use to off peak hours, they could maximize their savings. The other component of the demand charge was to basically provide a deterrent for overriding the system during on peak hours. A customer could override the system during on peak hours but they were going to pay for the additional demand that they put on the system during those on peak hours. The energy charge was applied to each and every kilowatt hour and was much lower than the normal residential RS rate. Combined the demand and energy charge typically resulted in RTS electric bills being about 25 percent lower than they would have been for the same use on the RS rate. So, RTS customers have enjoyed about, round numbers, 25 percent discount on electricity under the RTS rate. The amount of discount that they may have experienced is clearly dependent on their ability to control their demand on peak. So conceivably, a customer could shift a lot of usage to off peak and have a 0 demand charge. Conversely, some customers don't manage their on peak demand at all and may be billed for 8, 9, 10, 14 KW on peak. So, the savings vary from customer to customer but pretty much dependent on how effective they were in controlling the on peak demand.

In the 1980's, we aggressively marketed Thermal Storage Systems and the RTS rate and in order to qualify for the RTS rate, of course, the Thermal Storage System had to meet all of the tariff requirements and we knew at that point in time that these Thermal Storage System components were going to be more expensive than other electric heating systems or other fossil fuel heating systems. In order to offset that additional expense, PP&L provided grants of \$900 to \$1,200 to offset the initial cost of the storage systems. In addition as part of a contract with the initial customers, PPL committed to a \$50 per month credit on electric bills if the rate schedule was removed within 10 years of system installation. So, those were 2 marketing efforts that were put forth in the early 1980's to promote the RTS rate and Thermal Storage Systems.

The RTS rate closed in 1995 as a result of a legal settlement. At that time and until today, there were approximately 13,500 customers on the RTS rate. All of the commitments made by PP&L and PPL Electric Utilities to RTS customers have been met. So, the \$50 commitment or a credit should the rate be removed, the last time a customer could get on the rate was 1995. So, that 10 year commitment would have extended to 2005 and is now expired for the very last customers who got on the rate. So, we've met all of our commitments to the RTS customers over the years. RTS customers have benefited from a lower rate for many years as mentioned. That lower rate has been about 25 percent lower than comparable use on the RS rate and the initial investment as a result of that savings that RTS customers have realized, the initial investment made in the Thermal Storage System has been fully recovered.

On January 1, 2010, generation rate caps will expire for all customers of PPL Electric Utilities. At that same time, the RTS structure – the rate structure – will change from the demand and energy that I mentioned earlier to solely an energy charge so that on peak demand charge that RTS customers have been experiencing will go away on January 1, 2010. It will be eliminated and all of their use will be billed solely on kilowatt hours. Now, we're in the process of procuring all the generations supply that we need for our customers and we're doing that through a competitive bid process for generation supply. We've completed five out of six of our bid activities. We have one more to go. When we have all of them completed, we will know what the final generation charge for RS will be. Once we know what the RS rate is going to be, the RTS rate will be set 1.35 cents lower than the RS rate. This is an effort to try to transition the RTS customers into the market price for generation. The estimated average increase for RTS customers will be about 43 percent. Now, that's an average for the entire rate class. Clearly, some of the customers will be lower than 43 percent and some will be higher and we won't know exactly what that percentage is until we get the last procurement in. So, I want to emphasize this is an estimate as of this point. A little bit later in the year, we'll be able to provide a firm, average increase for that rate class.

So, what has driven the changes to the RTS rate? Three primary reasons: The peak load on PPL Electric Utilities System has shifted, existing Thermal Storage Systems are reaching the end of their life and currently there are more energy efficient technologies available. Let me give you a little bit more detail about each one of those reasons.

So first, PPL's peak load, as I mentioned earlier, was in the winter time. PPL Electric Utilities peak now is sometimes in the summer with a very strong trend toward summer peak load growth primarily driven by air conditioning. So, where we used to be a winter peaking company in a

summer peaking power pool, we're now moving, transitioning, very strongly to a summer peaking company in a summer peaking power pool and some of the economies that existed for load shifting back in the 1980's no longer apply in 2009. In addition, the daily peak load in winter used to be about around noon time. Today, the daily peak load in winter is in late afternoon and into early evening, exactly when the Thermal Storage and Domestic Hot Water Systems are charging and contributing to that peak. As you know, pretty much all of the RTS customers have their systems set to hit off peak at about 5 o'clock and those systems start to charge and add a significant demand to our system from the 5 to 6 o'clock timeframe.

Existing Thermal Storage Systems are reaching the end of their life. All of the Thermal Storage Systems are at least 14 years old, the last one being put in in 1995 and many are approaching 30 years old. According to the PPLEU tariff, and this has been consistent from day one, RTS is applicable only for the original Thermal Storage System, not replacement systems. So under the tariff, a replacement system would not qualify for the RTS rate. Having said that, we know that commercially available replacement systems aren't readily available and even some replacement parts are hard to get.

In addition, we know there are more energy efficient technologies available. Heat pump efficiency has improved significantly over the years and related to that is the fact that in the 1980's, we were interesting in load shifting and customers could benefit from load shifting. Today, the interest is around energy efficiency and energy conservation and while the combination of the Thermal Storage Systems and RTS was economical for RTS customers, they're not energy efficient. There are more energy efficient ways to heat homes today than with the Thermal Storage Systems. In addition, ground source heat pumps may be an application that provide both energy efficiency and competitive operating costs. So knowing this change was coming, this past winter PPL Electric Utility conducted pilot tests to learn what options may be of assistance to RTS customers. We conducted the pilot tests from December through the beginning of March and we're not quite ready to release the results of that because we're still in the analytical phase, but some of the options that we took a look at was placing customers on a time of use rate. Now, we're required by the Public Utility Commission to offer a time of use rate for all customers on January 1, all residential customers, on January 1, 2010. Let me just take a little bit of time here and explain the difference between RTS and Time of Use. The RTS systems were controlled by the meter automatically basically invisible to the customer. For Time of Use, the customer is going to be solely responsible for shifting load to off peak hours. It's not PPL Electric Utilities is not going to control that shift. The customer needs to take responsibility for that. So, that's going to be a major difference between RTS and time of use. Another difference is time of use is a seasonal rate. There's a winter set of hours and a summer set of hours. The summer set of hours run from May through the end of September and on peak for those summer hours is 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. On peak: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The winter hours for time of use go from October through May and the on peak hours in the winter time is 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Now, that has implications for Thermal Storage Systems. Under the RTS rate, the Thermal Storage Systems were designed to be on peak for then hours and to charge for 14 hours off peak. Winter time Time of Use, there will only be 2 hours on peak and they'll be able to charge for 22 hours. So, we thought that that may have some implications for how often does a customer permit their Thermal Storage System to charge. So, we've run some tests using different timing schemes with the charging of Thermal Storage Systems to see if there could be a reduction in

kilowatt hour consumption and thus a savings for customers. We're also exploring the possibility of lower temperatures in the Thermal Storage Systems as a possibility to also reduce kilowatt hour consumption and benefit the customer economically. In addition, we're doing some comparisons to some other technologies that may be available for RTS customers to shift to. So instead of using the Thermal Storage System, perhaps high efficiency heat pumps or ground source heat pumps and we want to try to understand what the difference in energy consumption would be if they shift to those different technologies and what the difference in their billing would be if they shift to those different technologies. So, we are in the process of trying to understand all of these variables now and understand what guidance we can provide to customers and contractors and we are hoping to have all that done by early summer 2009. We've already communicated with RTS customers and told them about the general changes that are going to happen to the RTS rate and we've already committed to those customers that we'll get back to them in the summer time with the results of these pilot tests. So, customers are aware of these changes and now we want to, of course, make contractors aware of that should you get any contact from RTS customers regarding their systems.

So our task, PPL Electric Utilities' task, is transitioning RTS customers over the next several years. We recognize that RTS customers are going to receive an increase that's greater than RS customers when the generation rate caps expire. The reason they're getting an increase that's greater than RS customers is because basically, the RTS rate has been subsidized. That economic benefit that RTS customers have realized has been subsidized to a large degree by RS customers and this transition is going to bring all of the rates into greater cost of service harmony. To help RTS customers transition to the higher rate, PPL will step in their increase. So on January 1, 2010, the RTS generation charges will be 1.35 cents lower per kilowatt hour than RS generation charges. That discount is scheduled to end of January 1, 2011. So for one year, RTS will benefit from the 1.35 cents per kilowatt hour discount. On January 1, 2011, that discount will go away. However as part of a settlement, we have before the PUC, we would extend the discount for an additional year at a lesser amount. Perhaps 50 percent of the 1.35 cents. So, it wouldn't be 1.35 cents in the year 2011, it would be a lesser amount and for the sake of this discussion, let's just consider it 50 percent of the 1.35 cents per kilowatt hour. So now on January 1, 2012, the RTS generation charges will be exactly equal to the RS charges. Whatever those charges in 2012 will be the same for both rate classes. So, this is an effort for PPL to recognize that RTS will be impacted more severely and to try to work with customers to step in that increase.

Some other PPL Electric Utility programs that are available to customers to help them mitigate the increase they'll experience when generation rate caps are removed on January 1, 2010, one is the Rate Stabilization Plan. This has been announced already. It's in effect already. We have many RTS customers who have contributed to the rate stabilization plan. The monies that they have put into that plan are held and PPL pays 6 percent interest on those monies. On January 1, 2010 when the rate generation rate caps are eliminated, instead of seeing a large one time increase, these customers will see the same increase but the impact on their bill will be less because the monies they put away under Rate Stabilization Plan will be used to offset part of the increase. So, the monies put away between now and January 1, 2010 plus 6 percent interest will offset some of the increase they'll experience beginning January 1, 2010. There are two other programs that PPL has proposed to the Public Utility Commission and we are awaiting approval of these programs. One is the Rate Mitigation Plan. This is a little bit different than the Rate

Stabilization Plan. This plan, customers can actually defer a portion of the increase they would experience on January 1, they can defer it, so their increase will not be the full impact of the increase. It will be a lesser amount, but the amount of dollars that are deferred in 2010 will be recouped in 2011 and 2012 and they will then be at market price in 2013. That amount that's deferred will also be charged to the customer 6 percent interest. So, they're going to repay the deferred amount plus 6 percent interest to PPL. That program is pending with the Public Utility Commission. Time of Use Rates. I've already mentioned that Time of Use Rates are going to be available to all customers, RTS, all residential customers, RTS and RS. Customers may be able to save by shifting their electricity from on peak to off peak but a key component of that rate is that they take responsibility for making that shift. The customer must manage the shift from on peak to off peak. So, what if a customer calls to report their Storage System has failed. Clearly, if it's one of the water storage systems, you would need to take action to eliminate any continued damage to their property but since we're coming into the summer season, there's probably no need for them to make a change immediately. Most likely wouldn't need the Thermal Storage System in the coming few months and the results of the PPL Electric Utility pilot will be made available to all RTS customers and contractors in early 2009. At that point in time, PPL Electric Utilities and contractors should be in a much better position to advise customers about actions that are available to them. So, some key dates. The results of the pilot will be available in early summer 2009, January 1, 2010, generation rate caps expire. Price for generation will be market price. For RTS customers, they'll continue to receive a 1.35 cents per kilowatt hour discount on the generation component of their rates. In comparison to the RS generation component of rates and on January 1, 2012, RTS generation charges will equal RS generation charges. So, there may be some questions that you have about, technical questions, about the rates or perhaps about Thermal Storage Systems. We're providing Paul Marcus who has worked with the residential Thermal Storage Systems, has kept knowledgeable about how they operate and is very knowledgeable about the rate. We're offering Paul's number and E-mail address should you run into any technical questions or if you have any questions about this presentation, you can refer them to Paul and we'll work to respond to those... Paul will work to respond to those questions for you. This is a resource for contractors to use. If customers have questions about the RTS rate, they should be advised to call the PPL number 1-800-DIAL-PPL. So, that would be the customer source of information about the RTS rate. So, if you have any questions about this presentation or about how we're moving forward, we'll be glad to try to answer them now and likewise if you have any questions after this presentation, after you have a chance to think about it, you could give Paul a call.

Jim: This Jim Amey again. We have now completed the formal presentation and as time allows, Mr. Mezlo will now answer questions that were submitted during the presentation. And again, if you do have questions that you would like to present to us today, please just type them in the chat box, in the message box, on the lower right screen and we'll be happy to take those from you. Joe, I believe you do have a question.

Joe: So, a question asks, "Are commercial time of day rates expiring on January 1, 2010?" Time of day rates were considered promotional rates and must be ended by the electric utilities in the future as a result of anti-competition acts. Rate caps, which became effective January 1, 1997, kept those time of day rates in place but those rate caps are expiring on January 1, 2010 and thus those time of day rates for commercial customers will also expire. So, this is a question about our

conversation today has been about the RTS rate which is a residential rate. This had to do with commercial rates and generally when you think about it, when generation rate caps expire on January 1, 2010, they will expire for all of our rate classes and the way in which customers are billed for electricity as of that point in time is going to change and it's going to change based on different rate classes – industrial, commercial, residential and are focus today has been the residential piece of our customer base - primarily the RTS rate.

Any other questions? We have a few more questions coming in. I just will take a second to get this question. “Can RTS customers put fossil fuel in as of January 1?” and the answer to that question is yes. As of January 1, they would be able to do that. That may be an option for some of the Thermal Storage Systems to replace the hot water circulation in the duct work. As an example, natural gas. So, dual fuel. That would be an option. Customers would need to make a decision on their own based on the economics on making that switch.

There are more questions coming, so if you would just be patient with me a minute till we get them in, we'll try to answer those. My apologies for the dead time. We're just trying to get the questions in here and as soon as we get them in, we'll be providing the answers to you. So, there is a question, “Can we make the RTS customer list available?” and the answer to that question is no, we can't. We take our customer information very seriously and we don't use customer information for any purpose other than for billing purposes and internal records and we do not share any customer lists outside of PPL.

“Should we promote time clocks to lock out loads?” Yes, timer controls can be used to control the control logic is contacts closed during on peak periods and open during off peak periods. Simple, inexpensive, low voltage timers with contact ratings of approximately 24 volts, 18 multi amps would be appropriate. So, absolutely for the winter time time of use rate option to lock out loads during the on peak periods, timers would make a lot of sense. Hopefully, we'll have some more guidance about that particular tactic in the summer time.

Jim: Joe, we have a question and that question is, “Will there be any incentives, rebates or anything else that RTS customers might be able to register for for replacement of their systems?”

Joe: So right now, we're still in the process of evaluating the results of our pilot program and haven't gone that far down the road. The other option that is on the horizon is Act 129. Some of you may be familiar with Act 129 in Pennsylvania. This is legislation that was passed late last year and requires electric distribution companies like PPL, any electric distribution company with over 100,000 customers, which would be the 5 major distribution companies in the Pennsylvania, to provide customers with energy efficiency and conservation programs. So we, right now, are in the process of developing the programs that we need to submit to the Public Utility Commission for approval on July 1, 2009. Once we submit those programs to the Public Utility Commission, the Commission will have approximately 120 days to respond to our plan, approve it or suggest changes to it that they may want to see. So around November 1, we would expect that the plan would be finalized and approved by the Public Utility Commission. At that point in time, PPL Electric Utilities will be offering energy efficiency and energy conservation programs for residential customers and commercial and industrial customers. Now at this point in time, I'd be premature to go into any specifics about Act 129, but if you think in general about some of the

kinds of programs that were implemented in New York State or California or Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey. The kinds of programs we're talking about in Pennsylvania would be very similar to those kind of programs. So in general when Act 129 is implemented, would there be perhaps rebates or grants or offsets that may be of benefit to RTS customers, the general answer to that question is yes, there may be.

Jim: Joe, for customers who decide to change their system and go with a fossil fueled system, will they still qualify for the RTS rate?

Joe: If a customer switches fuels to a fossil fuel system, they would need to be removed from the RTS rate and placed on the RS rate. That condition for the RTS rate of no fossil fuels doesn't go away. So, customers have the option to switch their system out. When they switch their system out to fossil fuel, they go to the RS rate.

Just getting some more questions in. If contractors are not aware of the specifics of Act 129, a recommendation I would make is for you to go on the Public Utility Commission website and become more knowledgeable about Act 129. Clearly, there are going to be opportunities for many different kind of contractors as a result of the work that's going to need to be done on the residential, commercial and industrial levels to become more energy efficient and conserve energy.

Jim: Joe, we have another question here. "The time of use rate that you alluded to earlier, would that be available to just RTS customers or will that be available to all residential customers and if so, will customers need to register for that rate?"

Joe: Yeah, the time of use rate will be available to all residential customers effective January 1, 2010. So, RTS customers, Time of Use would apply. RS customers, Time of Use would apply and yes, they do need to call in and request to be placed on the Time of Use rate when it's available and we'll have bill inserts and news releases and other communications to customers to let them know that a Time of Use rate is available.

Again, a slight pause while some questions come in. Customers who would want to get on the Time of Use rate could call 1-800-DIAL-PPL when the rate is available. If they call now... If they call before January 1, 2010, we are not establishing a waiting list or anything like that. They'll have to wait until the rate is approved by the Public Utility Commission. Right now, it's still not finalized. So, we're kind of giving you some advance information about that rate coming down the line but right now it is not an approved rate. So, they're going to have to wait until January 1, 2010 to call in.

Jim: Have any of the load control devices that control the on and off peak systems, have they been disconnected now?

Joe: As far as we know, PPL has not disconnected any of those controls. That is from our meter into the customer relay, all timers and controls on RTS system continue to operate. We're not aware of... We haven't had a program, as PPL Electric Utilities, to disconnect those controls.

Jim: Have you looked into how solar thermal systems can be integrated into these existing RTS systems?

Joe: So, solar hot water systems are low temperature systems. The RTS Thermal Storage operates at about 160 to 180 degrees. Therefore the solar hot water output may not be compatible and may not fit the bill. Photovoltaic solar systems could power the heating elements on the existing RTS tanks provided the photovoltaic system is sized wisely. So if someone has a photovoltaic system array on the top of their home, that electricity is being used by the home. There is no reason why it couldn't be used by the elements in the Thermal Storage tank. The problem with solar is during the winter when the heating is needed, the sun's hours are short. So, the solar availability in the winter time may not be the most conducive to charging these Thermal Storage units.

Just waiting again for some questions to come in. So, we have another question coming in I believe.

Jim: Okay, here is a question. "Why aren't all customers going to be put on a Time of Use rate automatically?"

Joe: For the PUC, understand all of our rates must be approved by the Public Utility Commission. So, for the PUC, Time of Use rates is an option offering. Customers can opt to be placed on it if they want. Not all customers may be able or may be interested in living on a Time of Use rate as designed. They may find the hours are too prohibitive for their style of life. So, it's an option. All customers would need to do is place the call and they would be placed on the Time of Use rate once they place the call. Once the rate is available, approved by the Public Utility Commission and available for customers. They would just need to place a phone call.

Jim: If I am an RTS customer, would it be beneficial for me to go to the RS rate in advance of January 1, 2010?

Joe: So prior to January 1, 2010, RTS customers that are controlling their demand pretty well have an economic advantage on that rate. If your system is functioning properly, it doesn't need repair at all, it's running well, they would lose that economic advantage by moving to the RS rate and trying to operate on the RS rate. So, the short answer is no, it would not be of benefit to make that switch in advance of January 1, 2010.

We're just checking to see if more questions are coming in and some more are coming in. By the way, these are very good questions and I do appreciate you asking the questions. One of our objectives was to try to answer the questions that you have, so we're very appreciative of those who are sending in questions and I hope you find the answers complete. Unfortunately, we're not dialoging back and forth and I can't see your faces, so I'm not quite sure but we're doing our best to answer these questions and we just said here, these are very good questions that are coming in. While I'm waiting for the question to come in, I'll just again put a plug in for contractors to check out Act 129 on the Public Utility Commission website. Become knowledgeable about it because there may be some programs that could be of benefit to contractors. Still waiting for a question to come in. Here it comes. Here it comes now.

Jim: Okay, Joe. We have one last question and I believe our time is running short, so we will take this as the last question today. If you still have questions that you would like to ask in the remaining few minutes, please do. We will bundle those questions. We will answer them and we will get the answers out to everybody. Our final question this morning is, "Does PPL have PV system listings for purchase and are there any design criteria that we may have?"

Joe: So, PPL Electric Utilities has rules, requirements and applications for connecting photovoltaic system to our grid. In addition, local municipalities may have ordinances governing the installation of systems and manufacturers of photovoltaic systems will supply design specs and the inverters for all photovoltaic systems connected to the grid. Everything has to be IEEE compliant. So in terms of PPL Electric Utility providing design criteria, the short answer is no, we don't provide design criteria. We are concerned about how that photovoltaic array connects to our system and we do have very specific requirements for that. Other requirements would come from the manufacturer or from the municipalities and in terms of us providing certain listings of PV systems, we typically don't promote specific retail products. So, the answer to that question would be no, we don't have a listing like that. We're primarily interested in that interconnection. So as Jim said, that was the last question, I believe, we had in. I'd like to thank you very much for your participation in today's webinar. I'd be very interested in knowing if this was of benefit to you. So, we'll send you our E-mail address, an E-mail address here at PPL, and I'd be very interested in learning if this was of benefit to you and for the summer communications, if this is an appropriate format. So in the summer, we would like to contact and communicate with contractors. Is this the format that is beneficial for you, most cost effective for you or is there some other format that you would recommend? So again, thank you very much. I'm going to turn this back to Jim Amy (sp? 53:40) for the conclusion.

Jim: I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you again for joining us today. On behalf of PPL Electric Utilities, I hope you found the material that was presented today to you and your businesses. Thank you again and have a good day.