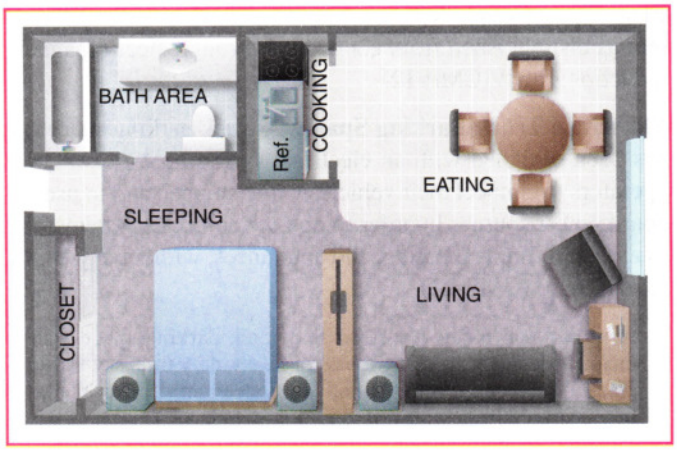

EXHIBIT 100.11 An example of a motel or hotel room considered to be a dwelling unit.

Electric Power Production and Distribution Network. Power production, distribution, and utilization equipment and facilities, such as electric utility systems that are connected to premises wiring and are external to and not controlled by a system that operates in interactive mode. (CMP-13)

Electric Sign. A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically operated and/or electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention. (CMP-18)

N **Electric Supply Stations.** Locations containing the generating stations and substations, including their associated generator, storage battery, transformer, and switchgear areas. (CMP-4)

Δ **Electric Vehicle (EV).** An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. (CMP-12)

Informational Note: Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile machines, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, and boats are not considered electric vehicles.

The primary difference between electric vehicles (EVs) as defined in Article 625 and EVs covered by other sections in the *NEC* is in their road and highway worthiness. Automotive EVs are comparable in performance and function to conventional automobiles and light trucks. Automotive EVs must be capable of complying with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and other U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.

A plug-in hybrid electric vehicle can be charged through either its own rechargeable energy storage system or through connection to EV supply equipment located at a home, business, or other location.

The definition of the term *electric vehicle* includes neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs), which are low-speed, limited-use EVs similar to golf carts but provided with automotive-grade headlights, seat belts, windshields, brakes, and other safety equipment that makes them street legal. Under NHTSA guidelines, the intended use for NEVs is in inner-city areas and planned and retirement communities where the street speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less.

EVs can also be used as a power source for an optional standby system, as covered in Article 702, or as an interconnected electric power production source, as covered in Article 705.

See also

625.48, which covers the transfer of power by the EV supply equipment from the premises to the EV or from the EV to the premises wiring through an interactive system

N **Electric Vehicle Connector.** A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. (625) (CMP-12)

Informational Note: See 625.48 for further information on interactive systems.

N **Electric Vehicle Power Export Equipment (EVPE).** The equipment, including the outlet on the vehicle, that is used to provide electrical power at voltages greater than or equal to 30 Vac or 60 Vdc to loads external to the vehicle, using the vehicle as the source of supply. (625) (CMP-12)

Informational Note: Electric vehicle power export equipment and electric vehicle supply equipment or wireless power transfer equipment are sometimes contained in one piece of equipment, sometimes referred to as a bidirectional electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) or bidirectional wireless power transfer equipment (WPTE).

N **Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE).** Equipment for plug-in charging, including the ungrounded, grounded, and equipment grounding conductors, and the electric vehicle connectors, attachment plugs, personnel protection system, and all other fittings, devices, power outlets, or apparatus installed specifically for the purpose of transferring energy between the premises wiring and the electric vehicle. (625) (CMP-12)

Informational Note: Electric vehicle power export equipment and electric vehicle supply equipment or wireless power transfer equipment (WPTE) are sometimes contained in one piece of equipment, sometimes referred to as a bidirectional EVSE or bidirectional WPTE.

EV supply equipment comprises the components between the skin of the EV and the premises wiring, including any flexible cable, disconnecting means, enclosures, power outlet, and EV connector. The defined term includes all off-vehicle charging