

DEFINITIONS, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL TERMS

Section No. 4
1st Revised Sheet No.1

SUBDIVISION 1. DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS

The following symbols on rate schedules or rules and regulations shall signify the following revisions:

- "C" - changed price, rule or condition;
- "D" - discontinued listing, price, rule, or condition;
- "M" - material relocated from or to another part of tariff schedules with no change in text, price, rule, or condition;
- "N" - a new listing, rate, rule, or condition;
- "T" - a change in the wording of text with no change in the price, rule, or condition.

SUBDIVISION 2. DEFINITIONS

When used herein, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated unless otherwise specifically stated:

ACTUAL DEMAND. The greatest 15-minute average load during the billing period or other specified period.

AVERAGE POWER FACTOR. The quotient obtained by dividing the kilowatt-hours used during the month by the square root of the sum of the squares of the kilowatt-hours used and the lagging reactive kilovolt-ampere-hours supplied during the same period.

BUILDING. A self-contained complete structure, including movable and temporary structures separated by space or an area separation wall (as defined in the Uniform Building Code) from all other structures. Two or more structures are not considered a single building merely by the existence of skyways, tunnels, common heating or cooling facilities, common garages, entry halls or elevators, or other attachments.

CITY FEE. A locally imposed fee on utility companies that use the public right-of-way to deliver service. The terms of the fee are generally outlined in an existing Franchise Agreement between the municipality and the utility. The Company collects, through the City Fee Rider, the City Fee from customers within the given municipality and remits 100 percent of the fees to the municipality unless otherwise indicated in Tariff 5-77 – City Fee Rider.

DISTRIBUTION LATERAL. A distribution lateral is that portion of Company's facilities consisting of overhead wire or underground cable and appurtenances (transformers, poles, switchgear, etc.) normally located on private property, and which, by location and design, is intended to provide service to a single customer or building. It originates at Company's overhead or underground distribution system and terminates at the point designated by the Company.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A distribution system is that portion of Company's facilities consisting of overhead wire or underground cable and appurtenances (transformers, poles, etc.) which by location and capability are designed to provide service to more than a single customer or building.

EMERGENCY SERVICE. Service supplied through a temporary connection when the customer's usual source of supply has failed.

INCIDENTAL SERVICE. Service continuously available through a permanent connection to provide power and energy for use by customer where such use is merely incidental to customer's operations and essentially for the customer's convenience; e.g., (without limiting the generality of the foregoing), for voltage or frequency control, for partial lighting of selected or limited areas, or for operation of controls, battery chargers, starting devices, electric clocks, or other equipment requiring relatively small quantities of energy as compared with customer's total energy usage.

(Continued on Sheet 4-1.1)

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GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS (Continued)

Section No. 4
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INDIVIDUAL COMPANY METERING. Direct measurement by the Company, using a Company meter, of all electrical consumption of a customer supplied by the Company.

MASTER METERING OR REDISTRIBUTION. The provision of unmetered electrical supply by a customer to customer's tenants or other occupants, or to any person who qualifies for unmetered service.

OCCUPANCY UNIT. A room, office, apartment, or other space separated by walls or partitions that enclose the area, or a contiguous grouping thereof when occupied by a single customer.

PEAK LOAD CONDITIONS. The time during which the Company reaches the highest hourly Company system demand occurring during the season or calendar year, as applicable.

PEAK PERIODS. The on peak period is the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. When a designated holiday occurs on Saturday, the preceding Friday will be designated a holiday. When a designated holiday occurs on Sunday, the following Monday will be designated a holiday. The off peak period is all other hours that are not on-peak periods. On peak and off peak periods are based on the Company's system operating characteristics and can change in light of changes of the Company's system operating characteristics.

PERFORMANCE FACTOR. The average of the July and August calendar month unadjusted maximum Controllable Demand occurring from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, or which has been permanently shifted out of normal control period times, divided by the unadjusted maximum annual Controllable Demand.

POWER FACTOR. The ratio of real power used to apparent power delivered to a customer.

PRIMARY VOLTAGE. Three phase from 2,400v up to but not including 69,000v.

RESALE. The sale or provision of electrical supply by a customer to any other person outside the customer's building or property.

SECONDARY VOLTAGE. Single or three phase from 208v up to but not including 2400v.

SERIES SUBTRACTIVE METERING. An arrangement to measure consumption in a multiple-occupancy-unit building using individual Company meters on each occupancy unit in series with one Company master meter to measure total building consumption on the set of service entrance conductors or feeder supplying the individual occupancy units with billing for common area usage determined by Company formula.

SERVICE LATERAL. A service lateral is that portion of Company's facilities consisting of secondary service conductors originating at the distribution system and extending to the first point of connection with the customer's service entrance conductors in a terminal box, service head, meter socket, or other suitable enclosure with adequate space.

SINGLE PHASE. Single phase electric power is a two-wire alternating current power circuit.

STANDBY SERVICE. Service available on a firm (scheduled or unscheduled) basis or non-firm basis through a permanent connection to replacement electric energy to be supplied when the customer's normal source of electric energy supply is not available.

SUBMETERING. The provision of metered electrical supply through a customer owned meter to a customer's tenants, cooperative or condominium owners, other occupants, or to a portion of the customer's own electrical consumption.

(Continued on Sheet 4-1.2)

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GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS (Continued)

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SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE. Continuously available service through a permanent connection, intended to directly or indirectly supplement or augment another independent source of power.

THREE PHASE. Three phase electric power is a three-wire alternating current power circuit.

TRANSMISSION TRANSFORMED VOLTAGE. Three phase from 2,400v up to but not including 69,000v, where service is provided at the low side of a Transmission Voltage to Primary Voltage transformer.

TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE. Three phase at 69,000v or higher.

UNDERGROUND RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A system serving an area of single private residences or duplexes (single buildings consisting of two apartments or dwelling units) on contiguous lots in which underground electric facilities will be the only electric facilities used to serve customers in the area.

SUBDIVISION 3. CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS

- A. Residential Customer. A residential customer is one using electric service for general household purposes in space occupied as living quarters such as single private residences, single apartments, fraternity houses, sorority houses, and for garages or other auxiliary buildings on the same premises used by the residential customer. General household purposes or uses are considered to be domestic lighting, heating, cooking and power service.
- B. Farm Customer. A farm customer is one using electric service for the production of income for agricultural pursuits such as dairying, egg production, or raising of crops, livestock or poultry. A farm customer taking electric service only for non-general household purposes may be considered a general service customer for rate application purposes. A farm customer using electric service for general household and non-general household purposes jointly may combine such uses through one meter on such rates as are available to general service customers or farm customers. However, where such use is combined and the non-general household electric equipment totals less than one kilowatt of connected load, the farm customer will be classified residential. Where electric equipment is used jointly for general household and non-general household purposes (such as a water pump), the major use of the equipment will determine whether it is classified for general household or non-general household uses.
- C. General Service (Commercial) Customer. A general service customer is one using electric service in space occupied and operated for commercial purposes, such as stores, offices, shops, hotels, garages, wholesale houses, filling stations, barber shops, beauty shops, and any other space occupied for commercial purposes. A general service customer is not using electric service for general household purposes, as defined above.
- D. Small Commercial and Industrial Customer. A Small Commercial and Industrial Customer is a General Service Customer that has an actual demand less than or equal to 100 kW.
- E. Large Commercial and Industrial Customer. A Large Commercial and Industrial Customer is a General Service Customer that has an actual demand greater than 100 kW.