

ELECTRICAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Add-Metering - This refers to the installation of separate metering at two or more points of supply for the purpose of adding the demand and consumption quantities to determine a demand and consumption for billing purposes.

Apartment - A self-contained suite of rooms used as living accommodation.

Apartment House - A building in which rooms are arranged in apartments.

Assessed Demand - The demand in kilowatts, kilovolt-amperes, or horsepower used for billing purposes when the maximum demand is not measured by a demand meter.

Billing Demand - The demand used to calculate the charges in accordance with the provisions of the rate.

Bulk Metering - Measuring the use of electrical energy consumed in a group of premises through a central metering location where one bill will be rendered for all consumption.

Community Classification - That rating given to a community by the corporation in accordance with the municipal designation of the community.

Condominium - An apartment block in which each individual apartment is held by separate title with joint ownership of common ground.

Connected Load - The arithmetical sum of the ratings of the load-consuming apparatus connected to a supply system. When apparatus is rated in horsepower, one horsepower will be considered equal to 750 watts.

Contract - An agreement concluded between an individual, a company, or a corporation and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation for the supply of Electricity. This agreement may result from a document signed by the parties or from a customer's simple application for the supply of electricity. The supply of electricity by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and its use by the customer, also constitute such an agreement.

Contribution - An amount of money paid by an applicant for service where the Corporation's policies or an economic evaluation indicate that a contribution is necessary.

Customer - The person, persons, partnership, company, or agent, contracting for the supply of electrical energy at a given location.

Demand - The rate at which electrical energy is required and used by the customer's equipment, expressed in kilowatts or kilovolt-amperes over a period of time.

Demand Charge - The specified charge to be billed on the basis of the billing demand under an applicable rate.

Developing Area - A legally subdivided area being developed for residential and commercial utilization where municipal services such as water, sewer, telephone and natural gas are being provided.

Diversity - That characteristic by which individual maximum demands occur at different times usually expressed as a percentage coincidence, determined by dividing the total of coincidental peaks by the total of non-coincidental peaks. There is hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and annual diversity.

Duplex House - A house consisting of two separate family units.

Energy Charge - That portion of the billed charge for electric service based on the electric energy supplied.

Farms - Farms shall mean a rural land holding, located outside the corporate limits of a city, town, village or within the boundaries of an area legally zoned for agricultural use, where the use and development of the land holding is exclusively for purposes of agricultural production.

The use or uses of the land holding described by the owner or occupant shall be exclusively for the purposes of agricultural production when (a) one or more of the following types of agricultural production are now being produced; and (b) the type or types of agricultural production described by, and in which the owner or occupant is presently engaged, is considered capable of yielding an income sufficient to constitute the chief, or anticipated chief source of the owner or occupant's income.

Types of agricultural production are - grain, fruit, vegetables, greenhouses and/or nursery products, forage products, livestock (includes beef and dairy cattle), sheep, hogs, horses, poultry for eggs or meat, animals for fur protection, and keeping of bees for honey.

Community pasture headquarters, houses, barns, sheds, waterpumps, etc. operated by or under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, P.F.R.A., Provincial Department of Agriculture or Lands Branch or a Co-operative headquarters shall also be deemed a farm.

Flat Rates - An established rate (unmetered) usually related to the connected load and not dependent on the number of kilowatt hours consumed.

Grants in Lieu of Taxes - A payment of 5% of gross electric revenue paid to Cities serviced by the Corporation. The revenue of certain accounts may be excluded from the calculation of gross revenue if such exclusions are specified in the Franchise Agreement.

Load Factor =
$$\frac{\text{kW.h supplied in period}}{\text{Maximum kW demand in period X hours in period}}$$

Maximum Demand - The greatest amount of kilowatts or kilovolt-amperes registered during a specified period by a demand meter.

Minimum Bill - The lowest charge made for a service over a given period of time. It shall be billed to the consumer whether energy to that value has been used or not.

Mobile Home Park/Trailer Court - A piece or parcel of land under single ownership and management, which has been planned and improved for the placement of mobile homes.

Mobile Home Subdivision - A land area that has been legally subdivided into lots and blocks, each lot planned and improved for the placement of a mobile home for nontransient use.

Power Factor - The ratio of real power (kilowatts) to apparent power (kilovolt-amperes) for any given load and time. It is expressed as a decimal or a percentage ratio.

Rates - Following are descriptions of several different types of rate structures which may be used by a utility.

- * Straight-Line Rate - A two-part rate consisting of a basic charge and a single energy charge.
- * Demand-Energy Rate - A two-part rate consisting of a separate charge for power (demand) and for energy.
- * Hours-Use Rate - (Also called a load factor rate). A number of blocks of energy with decreasing prices per kW.h for succeeding blocks of energy, in which the quantity of energy in each block is related to the size of the electrical demand.
- * Flat Rate - A rate (unmetered) related to the connected load and not dependent upon the number of kilowatt hours consumed.

Declining Block Rate - Various blocks of energy with the price/kW.h within each block decreasing from previous blocks.

Demand Hours-Use Rate - A two-part rate consisting of separate charges for power (demand) and energy in an hours-use format.

Inverted Rate - Various blocks of energy with the price/kW.h within each block increasing from previous blocks (also called a balloon rate).

* Rate forms currently in use by Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

Row Housing - any of a line of identical houses joined along the sides by common walls.

Rural Area - The area outside the legal limits establishing an urban area.

Rural Residential - Rural Residential shall mean a dwelling located outside the corporate limits of a city, town or village where the chief source of income of the owners or occupants of the said dwelling is derived from a source other than the agricultural use of the site.

Rural Commercial - Rural Commercial is defined as being an enterprise, situated on a land holding located outside the corporate limits of a city, town or village, in which the energy consumed either in whole or in part, is used to:

a) service an area clearly set aside for non-agricultural use and to which members of the public have free access,

- or -

b) service an area clearly recognizable as operating for the purpose of producing non-agricultural goods and/or non-agricultural services.

Surcharge - Where the Council of a village, town, or city wishes to receive from the Corporation, a payment in lieu of taxes, the Corporation may add to the monthly account of every customer in the village, town, or city a sum equal to 5%, thereof, in the case of villages and towns and a sum not to exceed 10% in the case of cities. Such amounts will be known as surcharges.

Temporary Service - A service where energy will only be required for a short period.

Town House - A two-storey dwelling that is one of a planned complex of such - often contiguous dwellings.

Contiguous - touching along all or most of one side - near - next - or adjacent.

Trailer Camp - A facility for parking travel trailers, etc., for short periods of time.

January 1, 2002

Trailer Camps Temporary - Camps of a temporary nature set up for periods of construction activity.

Urban Area - The area within the registered limits of a city, town, or village.