

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these tariff schedules, the terms and expressions listed below shall have the meanings set forth opposite them:

ACCOUNT: A Utility-specific identifier for tracking the service it provides through a single meter at a specific customer premise or location. One customer may have several accounts within the Utility's Service Territory.

(N)

AGGREGATOR: Any entity who consolidates the loads of multiple End-Use Customers in facilitating the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission and other services on behalf of those customers.

ANCILLARY CHARGES: A charge that may be incurred by GSWC for services provided by SCE that relate to the reliability and operations of the electrical supply system. Customers may opt to purchase these services from other providers. This is a component of the Power System Delivery Charge for customers to whom GSWC provides ancillary services.

(N)

APPLICANT: A person or agency requesting the utility to supply electric service.

APPLICATION: A written request to the utility for electric service as distinguished from an inquiry as to the availability of service.

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislature and implemented at the Utility in 1984 that ensures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary quantity of electricity at the lowest possible cost.

(N)

BILLING CYCLE: Bills for electric service are rendered at regular intervals called a billing cycle; and for BVE will be on a bi-monthly basis.

(N)

BILLING DEMAND: The load or demand used for computing charges under rate schedules based on the size of the customer's load or demand. It may be the connected load, the measured maximum demand, or a modification of either as provided for by applicable rate schedule.

BILLING PERIOD: The time interval between two consecutive meter readings that are taken for billing purposes.

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BUNDLED CUSTOMER: An End-Use Customer who receives its electric procurement and delivery services from the Utility. A Direct Access Customer is not a Bundled Customer. Sometimes referred to as a Utility Service Customer or Customer.

(N)

BUSINESS DAY: A day on which the Utility's offices are open to conduct general business in California.

(N)

CARE: The term refers to the California Alternate Rates for Energy, a program designed to offer low income customers a reduced rate, Schedule D-LI or Schedule LI. Household income of customers qualifying for the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) must meet guidelines established by Commission's Universal Lifeline Telephone Service (ULTS) Program.

CARE Nonprofit Group-living Facility: A facility operated by a corporation that has received a letter of determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the corporation is tax exempt due to its nonprofit status under IRS Code Section 501 (c) (3). The facility must be one of the following:

(N)

CARE Nonprofit Group-living Facility:

- 1: A homeless shelter with 10 or more beds and open at least 180 days per year.
- 2. Transitional housing, such as a half-way house or drug rehabilitation facility;
- 3. Short- or long-term care facility, such as a hospice, nursing home, seniors' home, or children's home; or
- 4. A group home for physically or mentally disabled persons

With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the LIRA eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the electricity supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits.

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excuded.

(N)

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CERTIFIED ELECTRIC METERING AGENT: Any entity that is certified by the Utility to perform one or more of the following tasks including but not limited to: purchasing, installing, maintaining, testing and reading the End-Use Customer's meter(s) on behalf of the Energy Service Provider. The Metering Agent also assists the Energy Service Provider in the development or updating or population of the meter data database. Also referred to as the Meter Agent. (N)

CERTIFIED RENEWABLE RESOURCE PROVIDER: Any entity certified by the Commission who generates power using a renewable energy source. Renewable energy sources include those resources that are considered to be practically inexhaustible because their energy source is not limited (such as, hydro, solar, wind, bio-mass and ocean-wave). (N)

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS: Consist of two or more enterprises engaged in trade or the furnishings of services, e.g., shopping centers, sales enterprises, business offices, professional offices, and educational government complexes.

COMMERCIAL OR GENERAL SERVICE: Service to Customers engaged in selling, warehousing, or distributing a product, in some business activity or in a profession or in some form of economic or social activity and for purposes that do not come directly under another classification of service. (N)

COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, sometimes referred to as the Public Utilities Commission.

COMMON USE AREAS: Those areas that may be shared or used by occupants within a multifamily accommodation, including, but not limited to, laundry room, recreation room, swimming pool, tennis courts, gardens, hall/outdoor lighting. (N)

COMPANY: Golden State Water Company (See Utility).

COMPANY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: The use, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of the Utility's operations; the term does not refer to customer convenience nor to the use of facilities or adoption of practices required to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or similar requirements of public authorities. (N)

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COMPETITIVE TRANSITION COSTS (CTC): A non-bypassable charge, mandated by the California Legislature and the Public Utilities Commission and applicable to all full service existing and future retail electric customers of the Utility, all Direct Access Customers, and all departed load customers for the recovery of the Utility's transition costs.

(N)

CONDUIT: Ducts, pipes, or tubes of certain metals, plastics or other materials acceptable to the Utility for the installation and protection of electric wires and cables.

(N)

CONNECTED LOAD: The sum of the rated capacities of all of the customer's equipment that can be connected to the utilities lines at any one time as more completely described in the rate schedules.

CONTROL AREA: An electric power system (or combination of electric power systems) to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

(N)

1. match, at all times, the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities
2. outside the electric power system(s) with the load within the electric power system(s);
3. maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
4. maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with good Utility Practice; and
5. provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

CURTAILMENT: When the Utility temporarily reduces or interrupts service to customers because of projected or actual supply or capacity constraints, as further defined in Rule 14 and the Utility's Electrical Emergency Plan.

(N)

CUSTOMER: The person in whose name service is rendered as evidenced by the signature on the application, or contract, or agreement for that service, or in the absence of a signed instrument, by the receipt and payment of bills regularly issued in his name regardless of the identity of the actual user of the service.

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(Continued)

CUSTOMER'S MAILING ADDRESS: The address specified in a customer's application or contract, or any other address subsequently given to the utility by the customer, to which any notice or other communication is to be mailed.

DATE OF PRESENTATION: The date upon which a bill or notice is mailed, or delivered by the utility, to the customer.

(N)

DELIVERING PARTY: The entity supplying generation capacity and energy at Point(s) of Receipt.

DEMAND CHARGE: One component of an electric customer's bill, (along with the customer charge and the energy charge). This charge recovers some of the costs the Utility incurs in providing sufficient operating capacity to meet that customer's maximum demand. The demand charge is based on the highest level of kW required by the customer during a billing period.

DIRECT ACCESS: Delivery by the Utility of energy provided by a non-Utility supplier, over transmission and distribution facilities, to an End-use Customer. A Customer opting for direct access service will be referred to as a Direct Access Customer, or Unbundled Service Customer. Customer loads may be aggregated for purposes of acquiring generation supply, but may not be aggregated for purposes of determining eligibility for rate schedules or for calculating Utility charges.

DIRECT ACCESS CUSTOMER: An End-Use Customer located within the service territory of the Utility who purchases energy through an Energy Service Provider or other non-Utility supplier. Also commonly referred to as an Unbundled Service Customer.

DIRECT TRANSACTION: Per Section 366(a) of the Public Utilities Code, Direct Transaction is synonymous for Direct Access.

(N)

DISTRIBUTION LINES: Overhead pole lines and/or underground facilities consisting of conduit and cable which are operated at nominal distribution voltage.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Those non-transmission and distribution facilities owned, controlled, and operated by the Utility that are used to provide distribution service under its tariffs.

(N)

(N)

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DOMESTIC SERVICE: Service for residential use at a dwelling premises. Any service other than residential use at a dwelling premises may be served through the domestic service meter only where such non-domestic connected load does not exceed 300 watts for lighting and 2 hp for power.

DUAL BILLING: A situation in which the Utility and Energy Service Provider present separate bills to the End-Use Customer for their respective services. (N)

END-USE CUSTOMER: A customer that takes final delivery of electric power, and does not resell the power.

ENERGY BROKER: Any entity that arranges the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission, and other services between buyers and sellers, but does not take title to any of the power sold.

ENERGY CHARGES FOR PURCHASES: A charge to reflect the cost of energy purchased by GSWC on behalf of its customers. Customers may opt to purchase energy from other providers.

ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER (ESP): An aggregator, broker, marketer, billing agent or metering agent who provides energy or energy-related services to direct access customers within the Utility's service territory. A Scheduling Coordinator who provides these services in addition to those associated scheduling and balancing loads with the transmission provider will also be considered an Energy Service Provider.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC): Federal agency with jurisdictional responsibilities over electric transmission service.

FIREWALL; A theoretical wall (Firewall) constructed by regulatory action to divide customers into two groups for purposes of (1) templating for direct access service, (2) identifying the need for hourly interval metering for direct access service.

FRANCHISE TERRITORY: Public streets, roads, highways, and other public ways and places where the Utility has a legal right to occupy under franchise agreements with governmental bodies having jurisdiction. (N)

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GENERAL SERVICE: Service to any lighting or power installation except those eligible for service on single-family and multifamily domestic, street lighting or standby schedules.

GENERATION CUSTOMER: Any Utility electric customer with electric generation facilities (including back-up generation in parallel with the Utility) on the Customer's side of the interconnection point. (N)

GOOD UTILITY PRACTICE: Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the Western Systems Coordinating Council region. (N)

GROUP LIVING FACILITY: A non-profit facility or Homeless Shelter as defined in Preliminary Statement, Part 0.3g for physically or mentally disabled unrelated persons.

HOUSING PROJECT: A building or group of buildings located on a single premises and containing residential dwelling units for which master metering of electric service at one location has been installed in accordance with tariffs in effect at the time of installation.

INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR (ISO): The California Independent System Operator Corporation, a state-chartered, non-profit corporation that controls the transmission facilities of all participating transmission owners and dispatches certain generating units and loads. The ISO is responsible for the operation and control of the statewide transmission grid. Bear Valley Electric Service is not a participant in the ISO. (N)

INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AGENT: An independent third-party who provides verification to the Utility of a change in an End-Use Customer's Energy Service Provider. (N)

INDIVIDUAL METERING: Where the utility installs a separate service and meter for each individual residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc. (N)

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS: Consist of two or more enterprises engaged in a process which creates a product or changes materials into another form or product.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE: Service to Customers engaged in process which creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product.

(N)

INSIGNIFICANT LOADS: Small operating loads such as gate openers, valve controls, clocks, timing devices, fire protection equipment, alarm devices, etc.

INTERMITTENT LOADS: Loads requiring significant capacity but have low energy usage such as, but not limited to, welders, x-ray machines, fire protection equipment, etc.

INTERRUPTION: Unscheduled disruption of power deliveries to one or more end-use customer resulting from transmission or distribution capacity shortages.

IRRIGATION PUMPING SERVICE: Electric service used for irrigation or agricultural drainage purposes which is metered separately and billed under the applicable schedule.

KILOWATT (kW): A watt is a unit of electrical power equal to a current of one ampere under one volt of pressure. A kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts.

(N)

KILOWATT HOURS kWh: 1,000 watts of electricity used for one hour.

LIGHTING SERVICE: Service to any apparatus transforming electric energy into light for all visual purposes.

LINE EXTENSION: All facilities, excluding transformer, service connection and meter required to extend electric service from the utility's existing permanent facilities to the point of delivery to the customer.

LOAD: The amount of electric power delivered or required, measured in kilowatts, as any specified point or points on the Utility's system.

(N)

(N)

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MAILED: Any notice or other communication will be considered "mailed" when it is enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed, and deposited in any United States Post Office box, postage prepaid.

MARKET PARTICIPANTS: Entities, including, but not limited to Scheduling Coordinators, Aggregators, Energy Brokers, Billing And Metering Agents and other energy service providers participating in the direct access market.

(N)

MARKETER: Any entity that buys electric energy, transmission, and other services and resells those services at wholesale or to an End-Use Customer

MASTER-METER: Where the Utility installs one service and meter to supply more than one residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc.

(N)

MAXIMUM DEMAND: The average kilowatts during the specified time interval when the customer's use is greatest in the billing period as indicated or recorded by the utility's meter.

METER: The Instrument used for measuring the electricity delivered to the customer.

METERING EQUIPMENT: The necessary meter, instrument transformers, test facilities, and other associated metering equipment.

(N)

(N)

METER READ DATE: Date upon which a meter is read for a Customer's account for the purposes of ending the current billing cycle and beginning a new one.

(N)

METER TEST STANDARD: The standard of accuracy for meters.

(N)

MULTI-FAMILY ACCOMMODATION: An apartment building, duplex, court group, or any other group of residential units located upon a single premise providing the residential units therein meet the requirements for a single-family accommodation. Hotels, tourist camps, motels, auto courts, and trailer courts, consisting primarily of guest rooms and/or transient accommodations, are not classed as multi-family accommodations.

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MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY BUILDING: A building of multiple occupancy provided with continuous outer wall construction including, but not limited to, apartments, condominiums, townhouses, and commercial buildings.

NOMINAL VOLTAGE: The nominal voltage of a circuit is the approximate voltage between conductors in a circuit or system of a given class, assigned for the purpose of convenient designation. For any specific nominal voltage, the operating voltage actually existing at various points and various times on the system is subject to normal distribution variations.

PAID OR PAYMENT: Funds received by the Utility through the postal service, Utility payment office, Utility authorized agent, or deposited in Utility's bank account by electronic transfer. (N) (N)

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in the opinion of the utility, is of a permanent and established character. This may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, corporation, public agency, or other organization operating as a single entity.

POINT OF DELIVERY: The point where conductors of the utility are connected to the conductors of the customer, regardless of the location of the utility's meters or transformers. Utility conductors may be owned or under license by the utility and the conductors of the customer may be owned, leased, or under license by the customer.

POWER EXCHANGE: The California Power Exchange Corporation, a state chartered, non-profit organization charged with establishing a competitive spot market for electric power through day and hour ahead auction of generation and demand bids, in accordance with the PX tariff. The PX is a Scheduling Coordinator and is independent of both the ISO and all other market participants. (N)

POWER FACTOR: The percent of total power delivery (kva) which does useful work. For billing purposes, average power factor is calculated from a trigonometric function of the ratio of reactive kilovolt-ampere-hours to the kilowatt-hours consumed during the billing month. (N)

POWER SERVICE: Service to apparatus or equipment used for purposes other than lighting shall be considered as power service.

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PREMISES: All of the real property and apparatus employed in a single enterprise on a parcel of land.

PROFILED ACCOUNTS: Accounts for which the Public Utilities Commission has authorized the use of approved statistical load profiles which are applied to cumulative end-use meter data in order to allocate consumption in lieu of recorded hourly data for billing and transmission settlements. This applies to Direct Access Customers with a maximum peak demand of less than 50 kW.

(N)

PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE: A non-bypassable surcharge imposed on all retail sales of electricity and electrical services to fund public goods research, development and demonstration, energy efficiency activities, and low income assistance programs.

(N)

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

PULL BOX: An enclosure for joining conductors which also provides, by its size, arrangement, and location, the necessary facilities for pulling conductors into place. This term as used here includes structures also known as "manhole," "hand hole," and "switchboard pull section."

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): An applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:

1. Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, electrical and general;
2. Employs workers properly certified for specific required skills such as, but not limited to, plastic fusion and welding. Electric workers shall be properly qualified (Qualified Electrical Worker, Qualified Person, etc.) as defined in the State of California High Voltage Safety Orders (Title 8, Subchapter 5, Group 2),
3. Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity regulations, OSHA and EPA.

QUASI-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: Public utilities, educational institutions, and hospitals, whether publicly or privately owned, where the property, campus, or hospital grounds extend over relatively large areas through which public streets may run.

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RATE AREA: A specified area within which a rate schedule or schedules apply.

(N)

RATE CHARGES: Charges in the rate schedule may include the following:

1. System Availability Charge: A charge to recover many of the basic costs of providing electric service including the service drop and minimum distribution facilities such as distribution transformers.
2. Demand Charge: That portion of the charge for service which varies with the billing demand in accordance with the rate schedule.
3. Energy Charge: That portion of the charge for service which varies with the quantity of energy consumed in accordance with the rate schedule.
4. Minimum Charge: The least amount for which service will be rendered in accordance with the rate schedule.
5. Local Transmission and Distribution Charge: A charge to recover the costs incurred by Golden State Water Company to provide local electrical transmission and distribution facilities.
6. Power System Delivery Charge: A summary of charges to recover the costs charged to Golden State Water Company by Southern California Edison (SCE) for the use of SCE generation and transmission systems.
7. SCE Transmission Charge: A charge incurred by GSWC for the use of the SCE transmission system. This is one component of the Power System Delivery Charge.
8. SCE Capacity Charge: A charge incurred by GSWC for generation and system capacity provided by SCE under a multi-year agreement. This is a component of the Power System Delivery Charge.
9. Ancillary Charges: A charge that may be incurred by GSWC for services provided by SCE that relate to the reliability and operations of the electrical supply system. Customers may opt to purchase these services from other providers. This is a component of the Power System Delivery Charge for customers to whom GSWC provides ancillary services.

(N)

RATE SCHEDULE: One or more tariff sheet(s) setting forth the charges and conditions for a particular class or type of service in a given area or location. A rate schedule includes all the wording on the applicable tariff sheets(s), such as Schedule number, title, class of service, applicability, territory, rates, conditions, and references to rules.

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REAL TIME METER: CPUC approved meter to be used for direct access or virtual direct access accounts which collects and stores usage data in increments of an hour or less. This term also implies those facilities associated with the physical meter that are required to retrieve the meter's data at any given time. This includes, but is not limited to, telephony and required data translation software.

(N)

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION GROUP (RTG): A voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the FERC to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and inter-regional) basis.

REGULAR WORKING HOURS: The normal business hours of the Utility's business offices.

(N)

RESIDENTIAL UNIT: A residential dwelling unit consisting of a room or group of rooms which do not qualify as single-family dwellings. Residential units may be used as permanent primary dwellings, as transient tenant accommodations, and by organizations or groups of persons. When a residential unit is used as a permanent primary residence, use shall be domestic service. When such unit is used by a transient tenant, an organization, or a group of persons, use shall be nondomestic.

RETAILER: Any entity, whether it is a non-utility generator, aggregator, broker, or marketer, which offers electrical service to End-Use Customers.

(N)

REVENUE: That portion of the total rate that supports the Utility's distribution line extension costs and excludes such things as fuel costs, generation, transmission, public purpose programs, and other costs that do not support the distribution line extension costs.

(N)

RULES: Tariff sheets which set forth the application of all rates, charges, and service when such applicability is not set forth in and as part of the rate schedule.

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SCHEDULED READ DATE: The date that the Utility has pre-scheduled that a customer's account be read for the purposes of calculating a customer's monthly bill. (N)

SCHEDULING COORDINATOR: An entity certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that acts as liaison with the transmission entity on behalf of generators, supply aggregators (wholesale marketers), retailers, and customers to schedule the distribution of electricity.

SERVICE: The availability of electric power and energy at the Customer's point of delivery, in the form, and at the approximate volume required for the purposes specified in application for service or contract irrespective of whether electric energy is actually utilized by the Customer. (N)

SERVICE CONNECTION OR WIRES: The group of conductors, whether overhead or underground, necessary to connect the service entrance conductors of the customer to the utility's supply line, regardless of the location of the utilities meters or transformers. An overhead service connection, sometimes referred to as a "service drop," is the group conductors between the customer's building or other permanent support and the utility's adjacent pole.

SERVICE EXTENSION: Consists of the service connections or wires as defined above. Normally the "service drop" is furnished at the utility's expense.

SERVICE TERRITORY; The territory in which the Utility has the responsibility to supply or make available electric service. (N)

SETTLEMENT DAY: A day beginning at midnight and consisting of twenty-four (24) consecutive settlement periods for all transmission and PX transactions which use a period beginning at the start of an hour, and ending at the end of an hour. (N)

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SINGLE ENTERPRISE: A separate business or other individual activity carried on by a customer. The term does not apply to associations or combinations of customers.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING OR ACCOMMODATION: A house, or apartment, a flat, or any other residential unit which contains cooking facilities (not necessarily electric) and which is used as a residence by a single family.

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: A non-residential customer who: (1) has a maximum billing demand of 20 kW, or less, per meter during the most recent 12 month period, or (2) has an annual usage of 40,000 kWh, or less, during the most recent 12 month period, or (3) meets the definition of a "micro-business" under California Government Code 14837. This definition does not include non-residential customers who are on a fixed usage or unmetered usage rate schedule.

(N)
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(N)

STATISTICAL LOAD PROFILE: The result of a statistical sampling technique which estimates a group of customers' (usually by customer class) hourly energy consumption calculated over a given period of time and allows such customers with load variances to be represented by a single measurement. Load profiles will be used to measure hourly energy consumption of residential, small and medium size commercial and agricultural customers, and other customers who engage in Direct Access transactions, consume a maximum demand of less than 50 kW and who have cumulative monthly metering instead of hourly metering.

STRANDED COSTS: Investments which are uneconomic to operate in the deregulated energy market which limits the recovery of the Utility's investment.

STREET LIGHTING SERVICE: Service to any lighting apparatus used primarily for the illumination of streets, alleys, highways, or public ways.

SUBMETERING: Where the master-metered customer installs, owns, maintains, and reads the meters for billing the tenants.

SUBSTRUCTURES: The surface and subsurface structures which are necessary to contain or support the Utilities electric facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, such things as splice boxes, pull boxes, equipment vaults and enclosures, foundations or pads for surface-mounted equipment.

SUBDIVISION: An area for family dwelling which may be identified by filed subdivision plans or as an area in which a group of dwellings may be constructed about the same time, either by a large scale builder or by several builders working on a coordinated basis.

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TARIFF SCHEDULES: The entire body of effective rates, charges, and rules collectively of the utility, as set forth herein, and including title page, preliminary statement, service area maps, list of contract and deviations, rules, and sample forms.

TARIFF SHEET: An individual sheet of the tariff schedules.

TEMPORARY SERVICE. Service for enterprises or activities which are temporary in character or where it is known in advance that service will be of limited duration. Service which, in the opinion of the utility, is for operations of a speculative character or the permanency of which has not been established is also considered temporary service.

TIME OF USE (TOU): A schedule of rates that prices electricity according to the season or time of day that is used. Such usage is aggregated into discrete time periods are called 'time-of-use' (TOU) periods and are as specified within the Utility's rate schedules. (N)
|
(N)

TRACT OR SUBDIVISION: An area for family dwellings which may be identified by filed subdivision plans or as an area in which a group of dwellings may be constructed about the same me, either by a large scale builder or by several builders working on a coordinated basis.

TRANSMISSION LOAD CUSTOMER: A Utility electric customer, interconnected to the Utility's power system at a transmission level voltage, who has no generation of its own paralleled the Utility's system and is not interconnected with any generation source other than the Utility. (N)
|
(N)

UTILITY: Golden State Water Company.

UTILITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY (UDC): An entity that owns a Distribution System for the delivery of Energy to and from the transmission grid, and that provides regulated retail electric service to Customers, as well as regulated procurement service to those End-Use Customers who are not yet eligible for direct access, or who choose not to arrange such services through another retailer. (N)
|
(N)

UTILITY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: The term refers to the utilization, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of the utility's operations; it does not refer to customer convenience nor to the use of facilities or adoption of practices required to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules or regulations, or similar requirements of public authorities.

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VALIDATED DATA: Billing quality data resulting from the editing and estimating functions of the Metering Agent.

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