



RULE B  
DEFINITIONS

The terms listed below, which are used frequently in this Tariff, will have the stated meanings:

Billing Period is the period intervening between meter readings and shall be approximately 30 days. However, Electric Service covering 27-36 days inclusive will be considered a normal Billing Period.

Commission refers to the Oregon Public Utility Commission.

Company refers to Idaho Power Company.

Customer is the individual, partnership, association, organization, public or private corporation, government or governmental agency receiving or contracting for Electric Service. Customer status may be retained when a Customer voluntarily disconnects and subsequently requests service from the Company within 20 days as provided by OAR 860-021-0008.

Demand is the average kilowatts (kW) or horsepower (HP) supplied to the Customer during the 15-consecutive-minute period of maximum use during the Billing Period, as shown by the Company's meter, or determined in accordance with the demand clause in the schedule under which service is supplied. In no event, however, will the maximum demand for the Billing Period be less than the demand determined as specified in the schedule.

Electric Service is the availability of power and energy in the form and at the voltage specified in the Oregon Electric Service Application or agreement, irrespective of whether electric energy is actually utilized, measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh).

Month (unless calendar month is stated) is the approximate 30-day period coinciding with the Billing Period.

Normal Business Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays observed by the Company. Notices of office closures for holidays are posted, in advance, at the Company office entrances.

Point of Delivery is the junction point between the facilities owned by the Company and the facilities owned by the Customer; OR the Point at which the Company's lines first become adjacent to the Customer's property; OR as otherwise specified in the Company's Tariff.

Power Factor is the percentage obtained by dividing the maximum demand recorded in kW by the corresponding kilovolt-ampere (kVA) demand established by the Customer.

Premises is a building, structure, dwelling or residence of the Customer. If the Customer uses several buildings or structures in the operation of a single integrated commercial, industrial, or institutional enterprise, the Company may consider all such buildings or structures that are in proximity to each other to be the Premises, even though intervening ownerships or public thoroughfares exist.

Service Level is defined as follows:

Secondary Service is service taken at 480 volts or less, or when the definitions of Primary Service and Transmission Service do not apply. The Company is responsible for providing the transformation of power to the voltage at which it is to be used by the Customer taking Secondary Service.

Primary Service is service taken at 12.5 kilovolts (kV) to 34.5 kV. Customers taking Primary Service are responsible for providing the transformation of power to the voltage at which it is to be used by the Customer.

Transmission Service is service taken at 44 kV or higher. Customers taking Transmission Service are responsible for providing the transformation of power to the voltage at which it is to be used by the Customer.