

RULE NO. 1

DEFINITIONS

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

Advance in Aid of Construction:	Funds provided to the Utility by an applicant for service under the terms of a main extension agreement, the amount of which may be refundable.
Agent:	Any party a customer may contract with for purposes of administering the customer's service agreement with the Utility excluding the right for the Agent to be billed directly by the Utility. An Agent has only those rights designated in writing by such customer for the effective time period,
Alternate Fuel Capability:	A situation where an alternate fuel can be utilized whether or not the facilities for such use have actually been installed.
Applicant:	A person requesting the Utility to supply natural gas service.
Application:	A request to the Utility for natural gas service, as distinguished from an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service.
Arizona Corporation Commission:	The regulatory authority of the State of Arizona having jurisdiction over the public service corporations operating in Arizona.
Average Month:	30.4 days.
Base Gas Supply:	Natural gas purchased by the Utility from its primary supplier.
Basic Service Charge:	A fixed amount a customer must pay the Utility for the availability of gas service, independent of consumption, as specified in the Utility's tariffs.
Billing Month:	The period between any two regular readings of the Utility's meters at intervals of approximately 30 days.
Billing Period:	The time interval between two consecutive meter readings that are taken for billing purposes.

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Billing Units:	The billing unit shall be in either therms or hundreds of cubic feet (Ccf), whichever is applicable.
Branch Service:	A service that is not connected to a natural gas main and has as its source of supply another service.
British Thermal Unit:	The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 59EF. to 60EF. at constant pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).
Btu:	British thermal unit.
Bypass Customer:	A transportation customer who, because of its physical proximity to the facilities of an alternative pipeline, possesses the ability to bypass the Utility's system and secure natural gas service from that pipeline.
Capacity Curtailment:	A condition occurring when the total system demand for natural gas exceeds the system's capability to deliver gas.
Cogeneration:	The use of gas to generate electricity and thermal energy at a facility that meets the efficiency standards outlined in Title 18, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 292, Subparts A and B, and where the customer's generators and load are located at the same site.
Commercial Customer:	A customer who is engaged primarily in the sale of goods or services including institutions and local, state and federal government agencies for uses other than those involving manufacturing or electric power generation.

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Commission:	See "Arizona Corporation Commission."
Commodity Charge:	The charge per unit of billed usage, as set forth in the Utility's tariffs.
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG):	Utilization of natural gas as a vehicle fuel by compressing the natural gas to high pressures and storing the compressed gas in a tank contained within the vehicle.
Connected Load:	The sum of the burner capacities of all of the customer's natural gas appliances.
Contributions in Aid of Construction:	Funds provided to the Utility by an applicant for service under the terms of a main extension agreement and/or service connection tariff the amount of which is not refundable.
Correctional Facility Users:	A facility, the primary function of which is to house, confine, or otherwise limit the activities of a person who has been assigned to such facility as punishment by a court of law.
Cost of Ownership:	Includes return on investment, taxes and depreciation.
Cubic Foot:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In cases where natural gas is supplied and metered to customers at the standard delivery pressure, a cubic foot of gas is the volume of gas which, at the temperature and pressure existing in the meter, occupies 1 cubic foot.</li><li>2. Regardless of the pressure supplied to the customer, the volume of gas metered will be converted to the volume which the gas would occupy at standard conditions of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute at 60EF.</li></ol>

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- Cubic Foot: *(Continued)*      3. For the testing of gas for heating value the standard cubic foot shall be that volume of gas which, when saturated with water vapor and at a temperature of 60°F and under a pressure equivalent to that of 30 inches of mercury (mercury at 32°F and under standard gravity), occupies 1 cubic foot.
- Ccf:      One hundred (100) cubic feet.
- Curtailement Priority:      The order in which natural gas service is to be curtailed to various classifications of customers, as set forth in Rule No. 7 on A.C.C. Sheet Nos. 216 - 218 of this Arizona Gas Tariff.
- Customer:      The person in whose name service is rendered as evidenced by the signature on the application, 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.
- Customer Piping:      1. House piping - All above-ground piping downstream of the point of delivery; and  
2. Yard piping - All below-ground piping downstream of the point of delivery.
- Both of which are the responsibility of the customer. Customer piping does not include meters and any associated regulators, pipe, fixtures, apparatus, etc., owned and operated by the Utility.

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Daily Nomination:	A Nomination submitted to the Utility for one or more Gas Days. Daily Nominations must be submitted at least one calendar day prior to the effective Gas Day, subject to the provisions outlined in Section 6.1 of Schedule No. T-1.
Daily Operating Window:	A transportation operating constraint governing the allowable daily difference between the customer's metered quantity and the sum of the customer's scheduled transportation quantities, plus any Utility-approved imbalance adjustment quantity.
Date of Presentation:	The mailing date shown upon a bill or notice.
Day:	Calendar day.
Distribution Customer:	Any customer who purchases gas from the Utility pursuant to the Utility's tariffs solely for his own use and not for resale.
Distribution Main:	A gas line of the Utility to which service lines may be attached.
Domestic Customer:	Where the entire consumption of natural gas is in the living quarters of the customer.
Elderly	A person who is 62 years of age or older.
Electronic Bill/Statement:	A regular bill or statement that is presented to the customer electronically.
Electronic Billing:	Also referred to as "Paperless Billing." A billing option residential customers may elect whereby the customer receives, views, and pays their gas bill electronically

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Electronic Billing Service Provider:	An agent of the Utility that provides electronic bill presentment and payment service for the Utility and serves as a common link between the Utility and the customer.
Electronic Transfer:	Paperless exchange of data and/or funds.
Essential Agricultural Use:	Any use of natural gas which is certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as an "essential agricultural use."
Essential Industrial Process and Feedstock Uses:	Any use of natural gas by an industrial customer as "process gas" or as feedstock, or gas used for human comfort to protect health and hygiene in an industrial installation.
Excess Flow Valve:	A device designed to restrict the flow of gas in a customer's natural gas service line by automatically closing in the event of a service line break, thus mitigating the consequences of service line failures.
Expedited Service:	Service that is generally performed on the same workday the request for service is made. There may be instances where Company scheduling will not permit same day service. Service is considered to be expedited when an order is scheduled any day prior to the next available work date.
Farm Tap:	A service connection from a company distribution or transmission line operating at higher than normal distribution pressure, thereby requiring regulation and/or pressure limiting devices before the customer can be served.
Feedstock Gas:	Natural gas used as a raw material for its chemical properties in creating an end product.

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Fire Protection Uses:	Natural gas used by and for the benefit of fire fighting agencies in the performance of their duties.
Flame Stabilization Gas:	Natural gas which is burned by ignitors, main gas burners or warm-up burners for the purpose of maintaining stable combustion of an alternate fuel.
Gas Day:	A period of 24 consecutive hours, except for those days that are adjusted for Daylight Savings Time, commencing and ending at 8:00 a.m. Mountain Clock Time (MCT). Clock Time indicates that the Utility will adjust its Gas Day to reflect changes for Daylight Savings Time.
Handicapped:	A person with a physical or mental condition which substantially contributes to the person's inability to manage his or her own resources, carry out activities of daily living, or protect oneself from neglect or hazardous situations without assistance from others.
Hospital:	A facility, the primary function of which is delivering medical care to patients who remain at the facility, including nursing and convalescent homes. Outpatient clinics or doctors' offices are not included in this definition.
Ignition Gas:	Natural gas supplied to gas ignitors in boilers to light main burners whether the main burners be operated by gas, oil or coal.
Illness:	A medical ailment or sickness for which a residential customer obtains a verifiable document from a licensed medical physician stating the nature of the illness and that discontinuance of service would be especially dangerous to the customer's health in the opinion of a licensed medical physician.



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Inter-Divisional Capacity Transfer:	A mechanism by which the unused off-peak interstate capacity of one of the Utility's divisions is utilized by another of the Utility's divisions to procure and transport otherwise inaccessible economically priced gas. The division owning the off-peak capacity receives benefit in the form of credits to its Gas Cost Balancing Account. The division utilizing the off-peak capacity receives benefit through reduction in its purchased gas costs.
Input Rating:	The number of Btus specified on the appliance rating tag needed to operate the appliance. Normally expressed in Btus per hour.
Irrigation Customer:	Where natural gas is utilized by internal combustion engines for agricultural irrigation purposes.
Law:	A rule or rules as established and enforced by government authorities.
Main Extension:	The addition of pipe to an existing main to provide service to new customers.
Margin:	The currently effective commodity delivery charges multiplied by the units of gas used plus the basic service charge is the margin.
Master Meter Customer:	A customer who receives gas at a central point and distributes said gas through a piping system not owned and operated by the Utility to tenants or occupants for their individual consumption.
Mcf:	One thousand (1,000) cubic feet.

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Meter:	The instrument for measuring and recording the volume of natural gas that has passed through it.
Meter Tampering:	A situation where a meter or meter piping has been illegally altered. Common examples are meter bypassing and other unauthorized connections.
Minimum Charge:	The amount the customer must pay for the availability of gas service as specified in the Utility's tariffs.
Mobile Home:	A residential unit designed and built to be towed on its own chassis. It is without a permanent foundation and is designed for year-round living.
Monthly Operating Window:	A transportation operating constraint governing the allowable monthly difference between the customer's metered quantities and the sum of the customer's scheduled transportation quantities, plus any Utility-approved imbalance adjustment quantity.
Mountain Clock Time (MCT):	Mountain Standard Time or Mountain Daylight Time, whichever is currently in effect in the majority of the Mountain Time Zone, regardless of which time the State of Arizona is operating under.
Multi-Family Residential:	Any structure where more than one permanent residential dwelling receives the benefits of natural gas service through individual meters.
Off-Peak Irrigation Season:	The six-month period beginning October 1 and ending March 31.
Operating Day:	The 24-hour period beginning 7:00 a.m. Mountain Standard Time.

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Ownership:	The legal right of possession or proprietorship of the premise(s) where service is established.
Peak Day:	Maximum daily consumption as determined by the best practical method available.
Peak Irrigation Season:	The six-month period beginning April 1 and ending September 30.
Permanent Customer:	A customer who is a tenant or owner of a service location who applies for and receives natural gas service in a status other than transient, temporary or agent.
Permanent Service:	Natural gas service which, in the opinion of the Utility, is of a permanent and established character. The use of gas may be continuous, intermittent or seasonal in nature.
Person:	Any individual, partnership, corporation, governmental agency, or other organization operating as a single entity.
Plant Protection Gas:	Minimum natural gas volumes required to prevent physical harm to the plant facilities or danger to plant personnel when such protection cannot be afforded through the use of an alternate fuel. This includes the protection of such material in process as would otherwise be destroyed, but shall not include deliveries required to maintain plant production. For the purposes of this definition, propane and other gaseous fuels shall not be considered alternate fuels.
Point of Delivery:	The point where pipes owned, leased, or under license by a customer and which are subject to inspection by the appropriate city, county, or state authority connect to the Utility's pipes or at the outlet side of the meter, whichever is further downstream. When there is more than one meter, it is the point where the pipes owned, leased, or under license by a customer and which are subject to inspection by the appropriate city, county, or state authority connect to the Utility's pipes that are connected to the upstream meter or at the outlet side of the upstream meter, whichever is further downstream.

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Police Protection Uses:	Natural gas used by law enforcement agencies in the performance of their appointed duties.
Preemption of Gas Supply:	An emergency condition where the Utility may, under specified conditions, utilize the customer-owned gas supplies of low priority transportation customers to serve the requirements of higher priority transportation and sales customers.
Premises:	All of the real property and apparatus employed in a single enterprise on an integral parcel of land undivided by public streets, alleys or railways.
Process Gas:	Natural gas use for which alternate fuels are not technically feasible, such as in applications requiring precise temperature controls and precise flame characteristics. For the purpose of this definition, propane and other gaseous fuels shall not be considered alternate fuels.
Regular Working Hours:	Except for Utility observed holidays, the period from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.
Residential Dwelling:	A house, apartment, townhouse, or any other permanent residential unit.
Residential Subdivision:	Any tract of land which has been divided into four or more contiguous lots for use for the construction of residential buildings or permanent mobile homes for either single or multiple occupancy.
Residential Use:	Service to customers using natural gas for domestic purposes such as space heating, air conditioning, water heating, cooking, clothes drying, and other residential uses and includes use in apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and other multi-unit residential buildings.

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Restricted Apparatus:	Apparatus prohibited by the Commission or other governmental agency.
Rules:	That portion of the tariff which sets forth the application or all conditions under which natural gas service shall be rendered.
Sales Customer:	A customer being served under a tariff where the customer purchases gas from the Utility.
Sanitation Facility Uses:	A facility where natural gas is used to (a) dispose of refuse or (b) protect and maintain the general sanitation requirements of the community at large.
Scheduled Transportation Quantity:	The net transportation quantity deliverable to a customer's premises after accounting for all applicable shrinkage factors.
School:	A facility, the primary function of which is to deliver instruction to regularly enrolled students in attendance at such facility. Facilities used for both educational and noneducational activities are not included under this definition unless the latter activities are merely incidental to the delivery of instruction.
Seasonal Service:	Natural gas service to establishments which are occupied seasonally or intermittently, such as seasonal resorts, cottages or other part-time establishments.
Service Area:	The territory in which the Utility has been granted a certificate of convenience and necessity and is authorized by the Commission to provide natural gas service.



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Standard Delivery Pressure:	0.25 pounds per square inch gauge at the meter or point of delivery.
Standard Mantle:	A mantle which consumes a maximum of 2.6 cubic feet of gas per hour.
Standing Nomination:	A Daily Nomination which is effective for multiple Gas Days. Standing Nominations cannot exceed the term of the customer's Transportation Service Agreement. A Standing Nomination can be replaced by a new Daily Nomination or Intra-day Nomination; however, upon the expiration of such replacement Nomination, the Standing Nomination becomes effective again.
Storage Injection Gas:	Natural gas injected by a distributor into storage for later use.
Subdivision:	An area for single family dwellings which may be identified by filed subdivision plans.
Summer Season:	The six-month period beginning May 1 and ending October 31.
Supplemental Gas Supply:	Natural gas purchased by the Utility from all sources other than the base gas supply.
Supply Curtailment:	A condition occurring when the demand for natural gas exceeds the available supply of gas. This condition can occur due to supply failure or upstream pipeline capacity curtailment.
Tariffs:	The documents filed with and approved by the Commission which list the rules, regulations, services and products offered by the Utility and which set forth the terms and conditions and a schedule of the rates and charges for those services and products.
Tariff Sheets:	The individual sheets included in the tariff.

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Temporary Service:	Service to premises or enterprises which are the service will be of limited duration. Service which, in the opinion of the Utility, is for operations of a speculative character is also considered temporary service.
Therm:	A unit of heating value, equivalent to 100,000 British thermal units (Btus).
Third-Party Notice:	A notice sent to an individual or a public entity willing to receive notification, of the pending discontinuance of service to a customer of record in order to make arrangements on behalf of said customer satisfactory to the Utility.
Transmission Main:	A pipeline installed for the purpose of transmitting gas from a source of supply to distribution center, storage facility or large volume customer(s).
Transportation Billing Quantity:	A customer's monthly scheduled transportation quantity or, if transportation service is provided at separate premises under a single service agreement, the sum of a customer's metered quantities, including the effect of any adjustment for cycle billing.
Transportation Customer:	A customer who meets the applicability provisions of the transportation tariff and elects to purchase gas from a supplier other than the Utility. The Utility provides the service of delivering the customer's gas from the interconnect with the upstream pipeline to the customer's facility.
Utility:	The public service corporation providing gas service to the public in compliance with state law.

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Utility's Operating Convenience: This 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.

Weather Especially Dangerous to Health: That period of time commencing with the scheduled termination date when the local weather forecast, as predicted by the National Oceanographic and Administration Service, indicates that the temperature will not exceed 32 degrees Fahrenheit for the next day's forecast. The Commission may determine that other weather conditions are especially dangerous to health as the need arises.

Winter Season: The six-month period beginning November 1 and ending April 30.

Workday: The time period between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.