



UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
ELECTRIC SERVICE REGULATION NO. 7

STATE OF UTAH

Metering

1. INSTALLATION

All meter locations and provisions for connecting metering equipment are subject to approval by the Company. Meter locations shall be consistent with good engineering and safety practices and shall comply with appropriate codes and standards.

The Company will install, own and maintain all meters and other metering devices (excluding the meter base/cabinets) necessary for measuring the electric power and energy used by the Customer.

Separate premises, even though owned by the same Customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the applicable electric service schedule.

Demand meters may be installed at the Company's option on any account when the nature of the Customer's equipment and operation indicates that a demand meter may be required for correct application of the electric service schedule.

When multiple meters are installed at a location with multiple units, it is the developer/owner's responsibility to permanently, and correctly, label each meter base for the associated service address. The Company may check such meter installations to verify they are correctly labeled. The Company will charge the Meter Verification Fee set forth in Schedule 300, to the developer/owner for each meter installation checked. In the event all meters are labeled correctly for each unit the Company will waive the Meter Verification Fee for that building.

(continued)

ELECTRIC SERVICE REGULATION NO. 7 - Continued**1. INSTALLATION (continued)**

When a complaint is received from a customer (landlord or tenant) or government agency of possible switched meters, the Company will check such meter installations to verify that they are correctly labeled. The Company will charge the Meter Verification Fee, as set forth in Schedule 300, to the owner for each meter installation checked. If all meters at a building are correctly labeled for each unit the Company will waive the Meter Verification Fee for that building.

If a developer/owner or landlord requests the Company to verify or certify that each meter base is labeled correctly, including when locations with multiple units are sold, the Company will charge the party requesting such verification or certification the Meter Verification Fee as set forth in Schedule 300.

2. METER TESTS

The Company will test and inspect its meters from time to time and maintain their accuracy of registration in accordance with generally accepted practices and the rules and standards established by the Public Service Commission of Utah. Upon request, the Company shall promptly and without charge test the accuracy of a customer's meter.

If the meter has been tested within 12 months preceding the date of the request, the Company may require the customer to make a deposit as provided in Schedule 300. The deposit shall not exceed the estimated cost of performing the test. If the meter is found to have an error of more than two percent of the tested capacity, the deposit shall be refunded; otherwise, the deposit may be retained by the Company as a service charge. Customers shall be entitled to observe tests, and the Company shall provide test reports to customers.

In the event of a dispute, the customer may request a referee test in writing. The Commission may require the deposit of a testing fee. Upon filing of the request and receipt of the deposit, if required, the Commission shall notify the Company to arrange for the test. The Company shall not remove the meter prior to the test without Commission approval. The meter shall be tested in the presence of a Commission representative, and if the meter is found to be inaccurate by more than two percent of tested capacity, the customer's deposit shall be refunded; otherwise, it shall be retained.

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EFFECTIVE:

ELECTRIC SERVICE REGULATION NO. 7 - Continued**3. BILL ADJUSTMENTS FOR METER ERROR AND FAILURE TO REGISTER****(a) Meter Error**

If a meter tested is more than two percent fast, the Company shall refund to the customer the overcharge based on the corrected meter readings for the period the meter was in use, not exceeding six months, unless it can be shown that the error was due to some cause, the date of which can be fixed.

If a meter tested pursuant to this section is more than two percent slow, the Company may bill the customer for the estimated power and energy consumed but not covered by the bill for a period not exceeding six months unless it can be shown that the error was due to some cause, the date of which can be fixed.

(b) Failure to Register

If any meter fails to register correctly the amount of electric power or energy used by the Customer, the amount of such use will be estimated by the Company from the best available information. If a meter does not register, the Company may bill the customer for the estimated power and energy used but not registered for a period not exceeding three months. If the Company finds that the meter has been tampered with, the Customer shall pay for such estimated usage together with the expense for restoring the Company's equipment to its normal operating condition and correcting Company billing records.

4. MASTER METERING**(a) Master Metering Standard**

- (1) To the extent determined appropriate under Paragraph (2) below, master metering of electric service in the case of new buildings shall be prohibited or restricted to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.U.R.P.A.).

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ELECTRIC SERVICE REGULATION NO. 7 - Continued

4. MASTER METERING (continued)

(a) Master Metering Standard (continued)

- (2) Separate metering shall be determined appropriate for any new building for purposes of Paragraph (1) above if:
- a. there is more than one unit in such building,
 - b. the occupant of each such unit has electric energy used in such unit, and
 - c. with respect to such portion of electric energy used in such unit, the long-run benefits to the electric consumers in such building exceed the costs of purchasing and installing separate meters in such building.

(b) Automatic Exemptions to the Master Metering Standard

Separate individual metering is not required for:

- (1) Those portions of transient multiple occupancy buildings and transient mobile home parks normally used as temporary domiciles in such buildings as hotels, motels, dormitories, rooming houses, hospitals, nursing homes and those mobile home park sections designated for travel trailers;
- (2) Residential unit space in multiple occupancy buildings where all space heating, water heating, ventilation and cooling are provided through central systems and where the electric load within each unit that is controlled by the tenant is projected to be near minimum bill requirements of the tariff;
- (3) Common building areas such as hallways, elevators, reception and or washroom, security lighting areas.

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ELECTRIC SERVICE REGULATION NO. 7 - Continued

4. MASTER METERING (continued)

(b) Automatic Exemptions to the Master Metering Standard (continued)

(4) Commercial unit space which is

- a. subject to alteration with change in tenants as evidenced by temporary as distinguished from permanent type of load bearing wall and floor construction separating the commercial unit spaces, and
- b. non-energy intensive as evidenced by connected loads other than space heating, water heating, and air-conditioning of five (5) watts or less per square foot of occupied space.

(c) Exemptions Requiring a Cost-Effectiveness Test

Cases not covered under "automatic exemptions" will be granted an exemption if they meet the cost effectiveness test guidelines described in the Utah Administrative Code R746-210-3. The burden of proof rests with the customer who seeks an exemption.

(d) Exemptions by Appeal

In the event the customer disagrees with the Company's determination of the exemption, such dispute shall be resolved by the Commission.

(e) Submetering as an Alternative to Individual Metering

Other than the exemptions listed above, there are no circumstances where submetering is an acceptable alternative to individual metering under the constraints of PURPA.