

**HB 130- IV Uniform Regulations, B. Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of
Commodities, 2.XX. Non-Utility Sales of Electricity as Energy**

2.XX. Non-Utility Transactions of Electrical Energy (Other than Vehicle Fueling Applications).

This section applies to non-utility sales of electricity; that is, transactions of electrical energy by other than a utility where the transaction is based in whole or in part on measured quantities of energy delivered.

This section does not apply to:

- (a) **Electric energy sold in vehicle fueling applications as defined in Section 2.34. Retail Sales of Electricity Sold as a Vehicle Fuel.**
- (b) **Transactions not subject to weights and measures authority.**

2.XX.1. Definitions.

2.XX.1.1. Utility. – In this regulation, an entity not subject to weights and measures authority as defined by law or regulation, such as a public utility or municipality or electric cooperative.

2.XX.1.2. Electricity Metering System. - An electricity metering system comprises of components functioning together to measure and register active energy, apparent energy and/or power factor. An electricity metering system may measure alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) energy.

2.XX.1.3. Demand. – The average rate at which a particular integrated quantity is being supplied to the load. Generally, it is indicated, recorded, or computed as the average obtained over a specified time interval. Demand is expressed in kilowatts (kW), kilovolt-amperes (kVA), kilovars (kvar), or other suitable units.

2.XX.1.4. Power Factor (PF). – The ratio of the “active power” to “apparent power”, in an AC circuit. It describes the efficient use of available power.

2.XX.2. Method of Sale. – All electrical energy offered for sale and sold based on the electrical energy transfer through the electric meter shall be in units specified below.

- (a) **Active Energy: megajoules (MJ) or kilowatt-hours (kWh)**
- (b) **Apparent Energy: kilovolt-ampere hours (kVAh)**
- (c) **Demand: kilowatts or kilovolt-amperes**

Fees may also be assessed for a “power factor (PF).” In addition to the fees assessed for the quantity of electrical energy sold, fees may be assessed for other services, such as taxes and/or fixed fees.

2.XX.3. Unit Price. – The electrical energy unit price shall be in terms of price per unit of measure and in U.S. currency.