

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO

4TH REVISED RULE NO. 1
CANCELLING 3RD REVISED RULE NO. 1

DEFINITIONS

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The following definitions are applicable wherever these terms are used in these Rules and Regulations:

- A. ACCESSIBLE - Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means.
- B. ACCESSIBLE, READILY - Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc.
- C. AMPACITY - The current in amperes a conductor or electrical device can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating.
- D. CHRONICALLY DELINQUENT - Status of a residential customer who during the prior twelve months has been disconnected by the Company for nonpayment, or who on three or more occasions during the prior twelve months has not paid a bill by the date that a subsequent bill is rendered.
- E. CODES - The National Electrical Code (NEC) of the National Fire Protection Association, the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) as compiled by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the New Mexico State Electrical Code, and any other legally applicable codes, such as municipal codes.
- F. COMPANY - Public Service Company of New Mexico.
- G. COMPANY STANDARDS – The Company’s design and construction specifications for its electric facilities and customer requirements for connection to PNM’s system. Standards pertaining to a customer project are available to the customer upon request.
- H. CURRENT TRANSFORMER - The transformer(s) used to provide an electrical current to the metering or control equipment in a definite and known proportion to the amount of electrical current passing through the conductor(s) providing electrical service. Current transformers are used for metering and control applications. See Instrument Transformer.
- I. CUSTOMER, COMMERCIAL - The provision of or use of electric service for all types of establishments not otherwise classified as residential.
- J. CUSTOMER, RESIDENTIAL - Any person being supplied with and legally liable for the payment of an electric service for that person's household or domestic use.

Advice Notice No. 632

/s/ Henry Monroy
Henry Monroy
Vice President, PNM Regulatory

GCG#533425

EFFECTIVE

March 7, 2025

Replaced by NMPRC

By: Rule No. 17.1.210

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- K. DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE – An intentional cessation of service by the Company not voluntarily requested by a customer.
- L. INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER - The Current, Phase Shifting, and Potential Transformer(s) that is (are) used (when necessary) to measure the electrical usage of kilowatts, kilovars, and kilowatt-hours for billing and/or control purposes.
- M. INTEGRATED DEMAND - The demand created by the Customer's power requirements averaged over a specified interval of time. Demand is expressed in kilowatts, kilovolt amperes or reactive kilovolt amperes and is determined by measurement with a standard demand meter or by calculations based upon measurements made by other types of standard metering equipment.
- N. KILOVOLT AMPERE - kVA - Unit of apparent power equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of kilovolt ampere reactive and kilowatt.
- O. KILOVOLT AMPERE REACTIVE - kVAR - Reactive component of apparent power determined by standard metering equipment and which may be used in determining the power factor at the point of measurement.
- P. KILOWATT - kW - One kilowatt equals 1,000 watts which is the electrical unit of real power or rate of doing work.
- Q. KILOWATTHOUR - kWh - The basic unit of electric energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour.
- R. METERING TRANSFORMER - See Instrument Transformer.
- S. NMPRC - The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission.
- T. NETWORK - A system of distribution lines so cross-connected and operated as to permit multiple power supply to any principal point on it.
- U. OVERHEAD DISTRIBUTION - A system of overhead distribution conductors, transformers, and other facilities.
- V. PANELBOARD - A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic overcurrent devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front.

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- W. PHASE-SHIFTING TRANSFORMER - An assembly of one or more transformers intended to be connected across the phases of a polyphase circuit so as to provide voltages in the proper phase relations for energizing varmeters, varhour meters, or other measurement equipment.
- X. POTENTIAL TRANSFORMER - The transformer(s) used to provide an electrical voltage to the metering or control equipment, in a definite and known proportion to the amount of electrical voltage present in the conductor(s) providing electrical service. Potential transformers are used for metering and control applications.
- Y. POWER FACTOR - The ratio of active or useful power (KW) to apparent power (KVA) as indicated by voltage and current (ampere) requirements.
- Z. PRIMARY VOLTAGE - The Company's transmission or distribution voltage, normally 2400 volts and above, used to transmit power to immediate area of the Customer's load.
- AA. RACEWAY - An enclosed channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars.
- BB. READILY ACCESSIBLE - See Accessible, Readily.
- CC. REVENUE - The total charge for electric power and energy. Revenue does not include any tax payable under the gross receipts and compensating tax act nor any other taxes, fees or charges (exclusive of ad valorem, state and federal income taxes and any other taxes, fees or charges included in cost of service) payable by the Company and levied or assessed by any governmental authority on the public utility service rendered, or on the right or privilege of rendering the service, or on any object or event incidental to the rendition of the service.
- DD. SECONDARY VOLTAGE - The Company's service voltage, normally considered to be 120/240 volts, single-phase, 240 volts three-phase, 208Y/120 volts three-phase, 480 volts three-phase, or 480Y/277 volts three-phase.
- EE. SERVICE - The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.
- FF. SERVICE DROP - The overhead residential and commercial or underground residential cable connecting the Customer's facilities to the Company's facilities.
- GG. SERVICE POINT - shall be the point where the facilities of the Company connect to the facilities furnished by the Customer, such as where otherwise agreed to by the company and customer, the service point is the following: For feeds from overhead transformers, the service point is the connection at the weatherhead. For feeds from an underground pedestal or transformer, residential customers have the service point at the meter and commercial customers have the service point at the pedestal or transformer. Service at or above 4,160V have service points at the primary meter.

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- HH. TEMPORARY LOAD – A temporary load shall consist of, but is not limited to, contractors' service for construction, an individual mobile home located on property not owned by the owner of the mobile home, or a commercial, residential or industrial load of an individual nature with a specifiable time-limited operation.
- II. THERMAL DEMAND - See Integrated Demand.
- JJ. UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION - A system of underground distribution cables which may have transformers, terminal boxes and other facilities necessarily appurtenant to such a system mounted on the surface.
- KK. VOLTAGE, NOMINAL - A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class. The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.

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