

Exhibit A
RESIDENTIAL LOAD DEFINITION

1. «Customer Name»'s Residential Load means the sum of the loads within the Region eligible for the Residential Exchange Program under the tariff schedules described below, adjusted for distribution losses as determined pursuant to Exhibit C, 2008 Average System Cost Methodology, as revised, supplemented, or superseded. If BPA determines that any action changes «Customer Name»'s general tariffs or service schedules in a manner which would allow loads other than Residential Loads, as defined in the Northwest Power Act, to be included under these tariff schedules, or that the original general tariffs or service schedules include loads other than Residential Loads, such nonresidential loads shall be excluded from this Agreement.

Such tariff schedules as presently effective include:

- (1) for all schedules listed below, include the amount, expressed in kilowatt-hours, of Residential Load supplied by «Customer Name» under:
- (A) «schedule»
 - (B) «schedule»
 - (C) «schedule», and
- (2) a portion of the Residential Load supplied by «Customer Name» as determined pursuant to section 2 of this exhibit.
2. Any farm's monthly irrigation and pumping load qualifying under this Agreement for each billing period shall not exceed the amount of the energy determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Irrigation/Pumping Load} = 400 \times 0.746 \times \text{days in billing period} \times 24$$

provided, however, that this amount shall not exceed that farm's measured energy for the same billing period.

where:

400 is equal to the horsepower limit defined in the Northwest Power Act,
0.746 is the factor for converting horsepower to kW,
days in billing period is determined in accordance with prudent and normal utility business practices, and
24 is the number of hours in a day.

3. When more than one farm is supplied from a common pumping installation, the irrigation and pumping load of the installation shall be allocated among the farms using the installation, based on the method (e.g., water shares, acreage) that the farms use to allocate the power costs among themselves. These allocated loads shall then be combined with any other irrigation and pumping loads attributed to the

farms under section 2 of this exhibit. In no instance shall any farm's total qualifying irrigation loads for any billing month exceed 222,000 kWh.

4. A farm is defined as a parcel or parcels of land owned or leased by one or more persons (person includes partnerships, corporations, or any legal entity capable of owning farm land) that is used primarily for agriculture. Agriculture is defined to include the raising and incidental primary processing of crops, pasturage, or livestock. Incidental primary processing means those activities necessarily undertaken to prepare agricultural products for safe and efficient storage or shipment. All electrical loads ordinarily associated with agriculture as defined above shall be considered as usual farm use.

Contiguous parcels of land under single-ownership or leasehold shall be considered to be one farm. Noncontiguous parcels of land under single-ownership or leasehold shall be considered as one farm unit unless demonstrated otherwise by the owner or lessee of the parcels as determined by BPA.

Parcels of land may not be subdivided into a larger number of parcels in order to attempt to increase the number of farms. Ownership or leasehold interests in farms may not be changed in order to attempt to increase the number of farms, for example, by leases to family members or establishment of partnerships, corporations or similar devices. Acquisition of a parcel which was previously a separate farm becomes part of the single farm that acquired the parcel. In order for a noncontiguous parcel to constitute a separate farm, the farm must not share any equipment or labor with any other parcel and must maintain separate financial statements, accounting records, and tax returns as of May 1, 2000. Any new farms created after May 1, 2000, with irrigation loads, must submit an application for exchange benefits for such irrigation loads to «Customer Name» which shall then submit such application to BPA and such application must be reviewed and approved by BPA before the new farm is eligible to receive benefits for such irrigation loads. A number of additional factors may be used by BPA to determine whether noncontiguous parcels constitute one or more farms. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (1) use,
 - (2) ownership,
 - (3) control,
 - (4) operating practices, and
 - (5) distance between parcels.
5. Unused irrigation allocations may not be reallocated to other farms or to another billing period.
 6. The operator of a farm is required to certify to «Customer Name» all irrigation accounts, including horsepower rating for that farm, including all irrigation accounts

commonly shared. The operator of a farm is required to provide «Customer Name» and BPA all documentation requested to assist in the farm determination.

7. This exhibit shall be revised to incorporate additional qualifying tariff schedules, subject to BPA's determination that the loads served under these schedules are qualified under the Northwest Power Act.