

R24-02 DEFINITIONS

- (a) Lessee. A person who purchases natural gas service from a provider.
- (b) Lessor. A person, entity, corporation, or agency who owns a residential building, single-family dwelling, or multiunit apartment complex which is available for lease.
- (c) Multiunit apartment complex. Premises where one or more buildings containing multiple residential dwelling units under common ownership are available for rent to lessees. One or more multiunit apartment complexes may be known as the leased premises.
- (d) Provider. A lessor who purchases natural gas service from a supplier and charges for the costs of providing the service to lessees. A provider must be the owner of the premises served.
- (e) Residential building. A townhouse, row house, condominium, mobile home, building, or other structure used for residential purposes. One or more residential buildings may be known as the leased premises.
- (f) Single-family dwelling. An individual, freestanding, unattached dwelling unit, typically built on a lot larger than the structure itself, resulting in an area surrounding the house known as a yard, which is rented or available for rental as a residence. One or more single-family dwellings may be known as the leased premises.
- (g) Supplier. A public utility or an agency or organization exempted from regulation from which a provider purchases natural gas service.
- (h) Supplier's Unit Natural Gas Service Bill. The actual amount charged by the supplier for the unit as a whole less any amount charged by the supplier that is not recoverable from the lessees, such as connection or disconnection charges, provider late fees, or amounts attributed to excess usage as provided in Rule R24-7(f).
- (i) Common Area. The parts of the rental property that are not otherwise leased to tenants and that are available to or otherwise accessible to all tenants.

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