

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 14

STANDBY SERVICE (Cont'd)

3. As-Used Demand Charge:

Daily As-Used Demand Charge for customers with interval metering, on-peak kilowatts, per kilowatts of daily metered demand.

OASC:	Delivery			Transition Charge			Total		
	SC No. 3	SC No. 7	SC No. 8	SC No. 3	SC No. 7	SC No. 8	SC No. 3	SC No. 7	SC No. 8
	0.19681	0.14542		(0.04917)	(0.02039)		0.14764	0.12503	
Secondary			0.17222			(0.05186)			0.12036
Transmission – Secondary			0.07874			-			0.07874
Primary			0.23160			(0.11179)			0.11981
Sub Transmission- Industrial			0.09619			-			0.09619
Sub Transmission – Commercial			0.09619			-			0.09619
Transmission			0.06289			-			0.06289

Daily As-Used Demand Charge for customers without demand metering.

OASC:	Delivery		Transition Charge		Total	
	SC No. 1	SC No. 2	SC No. 1	SC No. 2	SC No. 1	SC No. 2
All kilowatt-hour	0.00606	0.00561	(0.00089)	(0.00055)	0.00517	0.00506

Rate Periods:

On-peak hours are defined as the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. All remaining hours are defined as “off-peak” hours.

REACTIVE CHARGE:

Reactive kilovolt-ampere hours, per billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour:

Phase 1 \$0.00127

Effective 10/1/2010, the reactive kilovolt-ampere hourly charge will be applicable (as it relates to SC No. 8 as the otherwise applicable service classification for billing purposes) for customers with a measured demand of not less than 1,000 kilowatts during any two of the previous twelve months.

Phase 2 \$0.00127

Twelve months after the completion of Phase 1, the reactive kilovolt-ampere hourly charge will be applicable (as it relates to SC No. 8 as the otherwise applicable service classification for billing purposes) for customers with a measured demand of not less than 500 kilowatts during any two of the previous twelve months.

Phase 3 \$0.00127

Twelve months after the completion of Phase 2, the reactive kilovolt-ampere hourly charge will be applicable (as it relates to SC No. 8 as the otherwise applicable service classification for billing purposes) for customers with a measured demand of not less than 300 kilowatts during any two of the previous twelve months..

SYSTEM BENEFITS CHARGE:

Each customer bill for service under this Service Classification will be increased by multiplying all kilowatt hours delivered by the applicable System Benefits Charge rate shown in the System Benefits Charge Statement as mandated by Public Service Commission Order issued January 26, 2001.

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD CHARGE:

Each customer bill for service under this Service Classification will be increased by multiplying all kilowatt-hours delivered by the applicable Renewable Portfolio Standard charge, as shown in the Renewable Portfolio Standard Charge statement as described in Rule 4.

RETAIL ACCESS SURCHARGE (RAS):

All kilowatt hours, per kWh

Per RAS Statement, as described in Rule 4

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As-Used Demand:

1. The as-used demand for customers with interval metering will be the aggregate of the highest daily 15-minute integrated demand (measured in kW) occurring during the On-Peak hours as defined in "Rate Periods" above, during the billing period. If in any billing period, there is a failure in the metered usage data acquisition that results in the failure to record daily as-used demand data, RG&E reserves the right to estimate reasonable values for the missing data for recording and billing purposes.
2. The as-used demand, for customers without demand metering, and not billed at the OASC will be the monthly metered kilowatt hours.

DETERMINATION OF REACTIVE KILOVOLT-AMPERE HOURS:

The determination of the billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hours will be the reactive kilovolt-ampere hours in excess of one-fourth of the metered kilowatt-hours.

BILLING OF REACTIVE KILOVOLT HOURS:

Unless it is determined by the Company that system operations require that the customer take reactive power from the Company's system, all metered reactive energy used by the customer will be billed at the rate specified above. This includes reactive power used during normal operation of the customer's OSG or Wholesale Generator as well as that used when RG&E provides standby service.

METERING AND COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. A customer who provides telecommunications to the meter shall be responsible for all costs associated with the installation, operation and maintenance of the telecommunications line, including but not limited to, all telecommunications service bills. If the Company is unable to read the meter through a customer provided connection, and RG&E has determined that the problem is not caused by the Company's equipment, the customer shall be responsible for resolution of the problem. The customer shall also be responsible for reimbursement of RG&E expenses incurred for visits to the meter location to ascertain the cause of the problem.
2. A customer with demand metering and with 50 kW or more of Contract Demand is required to have interval metering and remote meter reading capability. Such customers will be responsible for the following:
 - a) the incremental costs of interval metering equipment and its installation;
 - b) the costs of providing remote meter reading capability through telecommunications to and from the meter; and
 - c) the costs associated with resolution of any problems with the telecommunications provider, including reimbursing the Company for any expenses the Company incurs.

3. Meter Credit:

A qualified customer that selects Competitive Metering service must comply with the requirements specified in this Schedule, and will not be charged the Meter Ownership, Meter Service and Meter Data Service Charges.

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SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

(a) Demand Metered Customer With Less Than 50 kW of Contract Demand:

A customer with a Contract Demand of less than fifty (50) kW without interval metering will be billed at the OASC rate. A customer with a Contract Demand of less than fifty (50) kW can choose to be served at the standby rate, provided that the customer pays all one-time and ongoing costs associated with the purchase and installation of an interval meter, and telecommunication equipment as discussed in the "Metering and Communications Requirements" section of this Service Classification.

(b) Small Customer Exclusion:

Small customers, defined as those customers qualifying for service under Service Classification No. 1 – Residential, Service Classification No. 2 - Small General Service, or Service Classification No. 4 – Residential Service – Time-of-Use Rate, will be billed at the OASC rate instead of the Standby Service rate. This exemption will be discontinued on May 31, 2015, or upon the date that one hundred fifty (150) standby customers are billed under this provision, provided, however, that the discontinuance of this exemption shall not affect any customer that received the exemption prior to the date of discontinuance, which customers will continue to receive the exemption until the conclusion of the phase-in described in the "Optional Standby Service Rate Phase-ins is Applicable to" section of this Service Classification.

(c) Power Factor Adjustment:

Applicable to customers not subject to a reactive charge, if the Company determines that the Customer's equipment is so operated that the maximum kilovolt-amperes of lagging reactive demand exceed forty-eight percent (48%) of the maximum kilowatt demand during the billing month, the Customer shall remedy that condition in a manner deemed adequate by the Company, by either:

1. Installing and maintaining at its own expense the power factor corrective equipment deemed necessary by the Company to remedy the condition, or
2. Making a cash contribution of the actual reasonable cost of any power factor corrective equipment installed by the Company on its side of the point of delivery to effect such correction.

(d) Individually Negotiated Contracts:

1. Individual Agreements for Customers Considering Isolation

RG&E is authorized to offer individually negotiated agreements for Standby Service to customers that may install back-up generation and disconnect their premises from the RG&E system in lieu of taking tariff Standby Service. The customer must document that it can physically, environmentally, and economically isolate from RG&E's grid by installing and operating back-up generation at a lower cost than paying for Standby Service, and that such option is the alternative the customer will select if RG&E does not offer a negotiated rate alternative. At a minimum, the negotiated rate agreement must provide for recovery of RG&E's marginal costs plus a reasonable contribution to RG&E's recovery of its fixed costs. RG&E shall respond to a customer application for a negotiated rate agreement within ninety (90) days of its receipt with a negotiated rate agreement offer or a written explanation for its rejection of the application. Either party may seek from Staff a non-binding resolution of a dispute over the negotiation of such an individual rate agreement. In the event of a conflict between any provision of an agreement negotiated pursuant to this authority and any inconsistent provision of RG&E's Joint Proposal filed April 15, 2003 in Case 02-E-0551 or the standby rate provisions of RG&E's tariff on the same subject, the provision of the negotiated agreement shall take precedence and control.