

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

As used herein, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below. Additionally, other terms used within this Schedule are defined in the Uniform Business Practices ("UBP") Addendum to this schedule.

Aggregation: Receiving, validating and summing day-ahead forecasts for ESCOs.

Ancillary Services: Those services necessary to support the transmission of energy from generation resources to loads while maintaining reliability of the electric system. Ancillary Services are described and provided for in the NYISO (defined below).

Applicant:

Residential Applicant: A residential applicant is a person who requests service at a dwelling for his or her own residential use or the residential use by another person. For purposes of the Home Energy Fair Practices Act (HEFPA), a residential applicant is any person who requests service at a premises to be used as his or her residence or the residence of another person on whose behalf the person is requesting service, as defined in 16 NYCRR 11.2(a)(3).

Non-residential Applicant: A non-residential applicant is a person, corporation or other entity requesting service from the Company who is not a residential applicant as defined in 16 NYCRR 11.

Residing Applicant: A residing applicant is a person or governmental agency requesting electric service be provided where there is no service currently available, where that service will be used at a premises that will be occupied as the applicant's primary residence or, in the case of a governmental agency, occupied as a residence by an individual client.

Non-residing Applicant: A non-residing applicant is a developer, builder, person, partnership, association, corporation or governmental agency requesting electric service be provided where there is no service currently available, where that service will be used in a residence occupied by others.

Arrears: Charges for service for which payment has not been made more than 20 calendar days after payment was due.

Balancing and Settlement: Load Balancing and Settlement is the process of reconciling (1) scheduled deliveries of Electric Power Supply by an ESCO/DC to serve their own needs or those of Customers, to (2) total actual customer load of the ESCO or a DC's load, on an hourly basis. The NYISO provides energy imbalance service (also known as Balancing and Settlement) in accordance with the NYISO Market Services Tariff.

Business Days: Any Monday through Friday when the Company's business offices are open.

Capability Period: The periods defined by the NYISO for the purposes of determining Installed Capability requirements. The summer Capability Period includes the months of May through October. The winter Capability period includes all other months.

Capacity: The capability to generate electrical power, usually measured in Megawatts (MW).

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Cease to Energize: Electrically disconnected from a source of potential difference or electrically discharged so as not to have a potential difference significantly different from that of earth in the vicinity.

Combination Account: A common account for both gas and electric service for the purpose of combined gas and electric billing by the Company. A Combination Account is served under P.S.C. No. 16 - Gas and under this Schedule.

Combination Account: A common account for both gas and electric service for the purpose of combined gas and electric billing by the Company. A Combination Account is served under P.S.C. No. 16 - Gas and under this Schedule.

Commission or PSC: Public Service Commission of the State of New York, or any successor agency thereto.

Compatible Meter: A meter suitable for the Company's metering, meter reading, and electrical infrastructure, as determined by the Company.

Company: Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

Control Area: In this Tariff, the Control Area is the Company's electric franchise area, as shown in Part I. More generally, a Control Area is an electric power system or combination of electric power systems to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to: 1) match, at all times, the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s); 2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice; 3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and 4) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Costs and Expenses: An estimate based on the Company's (a) average hourly labor rates including a percentage for employee welfare costs, supervision, engineering, and administrative and general expenses, plus (b) hourly rates for transportation and special equipment, plus (c) material costs including stores expense, plus (d), cost of any required permits.

Curtail: To reduce Distribution Service or Energy, Capacity, and/or Ancillary Service transactions.

Customer:

A Residential Customer is a person who is receiving service at a dwelling for his or her own residential use or the residential use by another person. For purposes of the Home Energy Fair Practices Act (HEFPA), a residential customer includes any person who is supplied service at a premises used in whole or in part as his or her residence, as defined in 16 NYCRR 11.2(a)(2).

A Nonresidential Customer is a person, corporation or other entity receiving service who is not a residential customer as defined in 16 NYCRR 11.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Customer's Premises: Discrete contiguous real property under the customer's control through ownership or lease.

Dedicated Facilities: The equipment and facilities on the Company's transmission and/or distribution system necessary to permit operation of a distributed generation Unit in parallel with the Company's system.

Deliveries: Energy delivered to the Company's Interconnection Point.

Department of Public Service ("DPS"): New York State Department of Public Service.

Distributed Generation: Electric power production equipment, generally producing between one kilowatt and ten kilowatts, located at a Customer's site or near a load center, and connected at the distribution or utilization voltage.

Distribution Line: A system of poles or conduits, wires or cables, transformers, fixtures and accessory equipment that is used or may reasonably be expected to supply service to more than one customer premises.

Distribution Point(s) of Delivery: Point(s) on the Distribution System where the Company delivers electric Energy.

Distribution Point(s) of Receipt: Point(s) at which the Company receives electric energy on the Transmission and/or Distribution System from other sources.

Distribution Service: The act of distributing electric energy from a point(s) of receipt to a point(s) of delivery on the Distribution System.

Distribution System: The facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Company that are used to provide electric Distribution Service under this Tariff.

Electric Power Supply: The electricity required to meet the Customer's needs, including energy, Energy Losses, Unaccounted for Energy ("UFE"), Capacity, Capacity Reserves, Capacity Losses, Ancillary Services, NYPA Transmission Access Charges ("NTAC"), and a Supply Adjustment Charge. ESCOs/DCs are responsible for providing the full Electric Power Supply requirements of their customers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Elementary Diagram: A One Line Diagram that also shows the connections of protection and control components. The devices in switching equipment are referred to by numbers based on a system adopted in IEEE C37.2.

Emergency Service Call: A request for service to be rendered by the Company involving an electrical power outage or interruption or a threat to the health or safety of property.

Energy Losses: The unusable energy that results from the generation, transformation, transmission and distribution of Electric Power Supply to a Customer's meter. Unaccounted For Energy ("UFE") is also included.

Energy: A quantity of electricity bid, purchased, sold, or transmitted over a period of time, and measured in Megawatthours (MWH) or kilowatthours (kWh). One MWH = 1,000 kWh.

Farm Operation: The land and on-farm buildings, equipment, manure processing and handling facilities, and practices which contribute to the production, preparation and marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products as a commercial enterprise, including a "commercial horse boarding operation" as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of New York State Agriculture and Markets Law.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or any successor agency thereto.

Good Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Hourly Meter: A meter that has the capability to register consumption and/or demand within specified periods of one (1) hour or smaller in a given day.

Installed Capability: The verified and tested generating capacity available to meet the maximum system peak demand for the given capability period (including any NYISO required reserve margin). Installed capability may consist of both spinning and non-spinning reserves.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Kilowatt (kW): The electrical unit of power or rate of doing work. It is 1,000 watts, where a watt is the rate of energy transfer equivalent to one ampere flowing under a pressure of one volt at unity power factor. A Kilowatt is the common unit of electrical power consumption.

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. A Kilowatthour is the standard unit of measure for electricity.

Levelized Payment Plan: See Rule 4.C.(1) of this schedule entitled "Equal Payment Plan."

Line: See "Distribution Line."

Load Shedding: The systematic reduction of system demand by temporarily decreasing load consumption in response to Distribution System or area Capacity shortages, system instability, or voltage control considerations.

Load: A consumer of electric Energy and/or Capacity.

Marketer: As defined in the UBP Addendum to this schedule.

Megawatt (MW): One thousand Kilowatts.

Megawatthour (MWH): One thousand Kilowatthours.

New York Independent System Operator ("NYISO"): An organization formed under FERC approval to provide equal access to the transmission system of New York State and to maintain system reliability, and any successor organization thereto.

New York State Reliability Council ("NYSRC"): An organization established by agreement among the transmission owners of New York State to promote and maintain the reliability of the New York State power system.

New York State Transmission System: The entire New York State electric transmission system as defined in the NYISO Transmission Tariffs.

Non-Emergency Services: Services provided by the Company that are not in response to emergency events.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Non-Spinning Reserves: Generation not connected to the system but capable of being brought on-line to serve additional demand within a specified period of time.

North American Electric Reliability Council (“NERC”): A council formed in 1968 to promote the reliability and adequacy of the bulk power supply by the electric systems of North America.

Northeast Power Coordinating Council (“NPCC”): One of nine NERC regions. Its purpose is to promote maximum reliability and efficiency of electric service in the interconnected systems of the signatory parties by extending the coordination of their system planning and operating procedures.

NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff (“NYISO OATT”): The tariff filed with and approved by FERC as the same may be revised, modified, amended, clarified, supplemented or superseded, that sets forth the rates, terms and conditions under which the NYISO provides open access transmission service.

NYISO Tariffs: The NYISO OATT (defined above) and the NYISO Market Services Tariff, as well as NYISO technical bulletins, procedures and any other guidelines issued by the NYISO that set forth the rates, terms and conditions under which the NYISO provides open access transmission services.

One Line Diagram: A diagram which shows by means of single lines and graphic symbols, the connections between major three phase components of a generation station or substation.

Operating Agreement: The standard form agreement between RG&E and the ESCO or the DC setting forth the duties, responsibilities and obligations of RG&E and the ESCO or the DC, which agreement must be executed and delivered by the ESCO or the DC as a condition to participate in General Retail Access.

Opinion No. 97-5: The Commission's Opinion and Order Establishing Regulatory Policies for the Provision of Retail Energy Services, issued and effective May 19, 1997, in Case No. 94-E- 0952, as the same may be revised, modified, amended, clarified, supplemented or superseded.

Parallel Generation Facilities: Power producing equipment connected to the electric system and operated in conjunction with the Company's electric transmission and distribution system.

Parties: The Company and the ESCO receiving service under this Tariff.

Point of Supply: The point (or connection) where the Company's Distribution Lines and/or Company-owned Service Lines end and the Customer-owned facilities begin.

POLR: The Provider Of Last Resort as defined in Rule 11.C.15.

Power Exchange (“PE”): A corporation to provide a vehicle through which buyers and sellers may participate in the markets for Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services. PE's may be formed after establishment of the NYISO.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Power Quality: Concerns of voltage deviations, harmonic distortions and power interruptions experienced by the Customer or Company that can damage, or adversely affect operation of, Customer or Company equipment.

Public Service Commission ("PSC"): A state regulatory body with authority over electric, gas, communications, water, and cable utilities in New York State. It is charged by law with ensuring that safe and reliable service is made available at reasonable rates while, at the same time, allowing the utility the opportunity to earn a return on its investment that is sufficient to maintain its credit and enable it to continue raising the capital necessary to provide satisfactory service in the future. The PSC is within the Department of Public Service, one of the twenty major departments in State government.

Qualification: The process by which an ESCO or a DC receives approval to serve Customers under the terms of this Tariff.

Radial Distribution Feeder: A Distribution line that branches out from a substation and is normally not connected to another substation or another circuit sharing the common supply.

Radial Transmission Line: A subtransmission line that is used to supply power from a source station to one or more distribution stations for the purpose of delivering energy to customers.

Reactive Demand: Demand of an installation or system is the load at the receiving terminals averaged over a specified period of time. Reactive demand is the magnetizing component of power required by the circuit. The reactive unit of measure of electric power is referred to as voltamperes or VARS.

Reconciliation: Reconciling the total of all retail Loads in the Control Area with metered total Control Area Loads on an hourly basis.

Seasons:

Summer: June 1 - September 30, inclusive

Winter: December 1 - February 28/29, inclusive

Base: All other days

Service Class Load Profiles: The electric power consumption (kWh) as measured in one hour intervals, statistically valid for a specified service classification of Customers.

Service Entrance: Customer's wiring from the point of attachment or termination of the service lateral to and including the main service switch on the customer's premises.

Service Lateral: A system of conductors and equipment for delivering electricity from the Company's distribution system to the customer's wiring system of a single building or customer premises.

Service line: See "Service Lateral."

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Service Point: The Service Point shall normally be at the connection point between the Company's Service Line and the Service Entrance; or, if the Service Line is not owned by the Company, the Service Point is the connection point of the Company's Distribution System to the Customer's or Applicant's Service Line. If both the Customer or Applicant and the Company own a portion of the Service Line, the Service Point is the connection between the Company's portion and the Customer's or Applicant's portion.

Service-Point-Related Charges: Charges for Company services for which the price is calculated based on the number of Service Points, Kilowatthours or Energy consumed, or Kilowatts of demand.

Spinning Reserves: Unloaded generation, which is synchronized to the system and ready to serve additional demand.

Standard Load: Load served at RG&E's standard tariff rates, terms and conditions.

Supplier: See definition of ESCO in the UBP Addendum to this Schedule.

Surcharge: A charge payable by the customer to the Company in addition to the charge for electricity under the applicable service classification.

System Impact Study: An engineering study performed for the purpose of evaluating a proposed distributed generation design for conformance with the interconnection requirements and the standards for transmission and distribution planning. This study also assesses the impact of the proposed design on the safety and reliability of the distribution and transmission system. It also will identify necessary system modifications to accommodate the proposed design, or limitations on the operation of the generation facility.

Tampered Equipment: Any service related equipment that has been subjected either to unauthorized interference so as to reduce the accuracy or eliminate the measurement of a utility's service, or to unauthorized connection occurring after a utility has physically disconnected service.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Trading Partner Agreement: The agreement that governs and applies only to data communications transmitted between RG&E and the ESCO/DC in connection with EDI and Rule 11, General Retail Access – Multi-Retailer Model.

Transmission Line: A set of overhead and/or underground conductors and associated equipment (poles, switches, breakers, etc.) that are used for the purpose of transporting bulk quantities of power between stations. Power flow can be in either direction.

Transmission Provider: The entity which operates the New York State Transmission System for the delivery of capacity and energy. Under this Tariff, the Transmission Provider is the New York State Independent Operator (NYISO).

Transmission Service: Point-To-Point, Network Integration, or Retail Access Transmission Service as provided for under the NYISO's OATT.

Transmission System: The facilities operated by the NYISO that are used to provide Transmission Service.

Unforced Capacity (“UCAP”): Power supply resources (maximum realizable generator capabilities adjusted for forced outage rates, also may include special case resources) obtained by an ESCO/DC to meet the peak load the ESCO/DC will serve in a given Obligation Procurement Period.

Unforced Capacity Losses (“UCAP Losses”): The unusable energy and associated capacity that results from the generation, transformation, transmission and distribution of energy to meet peak load.

Unforced Capacity Reserves (“UCAP Reserves”): Power supply resources (maximum realizable generator capabilities adjusted for forced outage rates, also may include special case resources) in excess of the system peak load required by the NYISO. The UCAP Reserves amount is set annually by the New York State Reliability Council (“NYSRC”) or the NYISO.

Uniform Business Practices (“UBP”): Those practices set forth in the UBP Addendum, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Unit: A distributed generation facility located on the Customer’s premises at the time the Company approves such facility for operation in parallel with the Company’s system.

Voluntary Switch: A process or situation where a Customer's ESCO is changed from one provider to another with the customer's authorization or where a Customer returns to RG&E on its own initiation. A Voluntary Switch is any switch authorized by the Customer. An ESCO may act as the customer’s authorized designee in a voluntary switch situation.

PSC No: 19 - Electricity
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
Initial Effective Date: March 1, 2004
Issued under the authority of the PSC in Case Nos. 02-E-0198 and 02-G-0199, issued and effective March 7, 2003

Leaf No. 10.6
Revision: 0
Superseding Revision:

GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations:

Btu	-	British thermal units
DPS	-	Department of Public Service
FERC	-	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP/FASB	-	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles/Financial Accounting Standards Board
kW	-	Kilowatt(s) (one thousand watts of power)
kWh	-	Kilowatthour(s) (one kilowatt for one hour)
kV	-	Kilovolt (one thousand volts)
kVA	-	Kilovolt-ampere (volts times amperes in thousands)
kvar	-	Reactive kilovolt-ampere
MW	-	Megawatt
MWH	-	Megawatthours
NERC	-	North American Electric Reliability Council
NPCC	-	Northeast Power Coordinating Council
NRC	-	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NYISO	-	New York Independent System Operator
NYPA	-	New York Power Authority, or the Power Authority of the State of New York
NYSRC	-	New York State Reliability Council
PE	-	Power Exchange
PSC	-	Public Service Commission
16 NYCRR	-	Title 16 of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. Numerical suffix denotes section or part.