

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.

Access Controlled: A party known to the Company to be in control of access to the metering equipment of a customer, and to have an active account of its own with the utility.

Actual Reading: A meter reading obtained by a Company employee from either the meter or a remote registration device attached hereto.

Adjusted Gas Revenue: The revenue realized from the applicable service classification rates and charges, minus the revenue taxes, the minimum, charge and the cost of gas.

Aggregation: Receiving, validating and summing forecasts for ESCOs.

Annual Period: The 12 Months beginning with the Month in which the Customer first receives service under the applicable service classification. Each succeeding 12-Month period shall constitute another Annual Period.

Applicant:

Residential Applicant: A residential applicant is a person who requests service at a dwelling for their 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 their 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 gas service be provided where there is no service currently available, where that service shall be used at a premises that shall 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 gas service be provided where there is no service currently available, where that service shall be used in a residence occupied by others.

Appurtenant Facilities: The necessary and ancillary accessories to an electric line that enables the transportation and distribution of electric energy.

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

Backbill: That portion of any bill, other than a budget bill, which represents charges not previously billed for service that was actually delivered to the customer during a period before the current billing cycle. A bill based on an actual reading rendered after one or more bills based on estimated or customers readings (commonly called a catch-up bill) which exceeds by 50% or more the bill that would have been rendered under the Company's standard estimation program is presumed to be a backbill.

Balance Control Account: The account containing all of a Balance Control Owner's service points which are being balanced under the same balancing option.

ISSUED BY: James A. Lahtinen, Vice President Rates and Regulatory Economics, Rochester, New York

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Balance Control Owner: An ESCO or DC who subscribes to an agreement indicating it is responsible for all charges, both debits and credits, that are assessed as a result of daily imbalances or any other services as set forth in the Company's tariff.

Balancing: A process which reconciles the amount of natural gas delivered (nomination) with the actual customers use (recorded or ETU calculation).

Baseload: The portion of a Customer's or a group of Customers' load that does not vary seasonally or in response to variation in temperature.

British Thermal Unit ("BTU"): The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Budget Payment Plan: A billing plan designed to reduce fluctuations in a customer's bill payments due to varying, but predictable, patterns of consumption.

Business Days: Any Monday through Friday when the Company's business offices are open; excluding holidays recognized by the Company.

Capacity: Space on a pipeline allowing the Company or shippers to move gas from a receipt point to citygate for distribution on the Company's system.

Cashout: Procedures by which the Company and ESCOs resolve imbalance through cash payments.

Citygate: The interconnection point between the facilities of an Upstream Pipeline and the local facilities through which the Company receives deliveries from that pipeline.

ISSUED BY: James A. Lahtinen, Vice President Rates and Regulatory Economics, Rochester, New York

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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. 19 - Electricity and under this Schedule.

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

Commodity Cost of Gas: The cost of Company gas delivered to the citygate. The cost is generally comprised of wellhead costs, storage withdrawal costs, plus variable costs.

Company: Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, or any successor organization thereto.

Consumption Algorithm: A mathematical formula used to calculate a Customer's daily consumption based on the Customer's historical Baseload and use per Degree Day factors.

Control Area: The Gas Control Area is the Company's gas service territory.

Core Customer: A Customer that has no viable alternative fuel and relies on the Company for gas delivery and/or commodity service.

Cost of Gas: Computed by multiplying the average cost of gas per unit, as used in the Gas Supply Charge (GSC) calculation, by the units of gas used.

Corporation: see Company.

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

Critical Care Customer(s): A Customer(s) that heats all or any portion of any building, including apartment houses, prisons, dormitories, nursing homes, hospitals, hotels, and other buildings where persons may dwell on a permanent basis solely with natural gas. Also known as "Human Needs Customer(s)."

Critical Day: A day when the Company declares an OFO.

Critical Period: A period of operational stress or impending potential operational stress that may impact the integrity of the Company's gas distribution system, or a force majeure event.

Cubic Foot (Cf): The amount of gas required to fill a volume of one cubic foot under stated conditions or temperature, pressure and water vapor, usually referenced to 14.7 PSI and 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Curtailment: The reduction of gas deliveries to Customers or Direct Customers initiated by the Company to maintain the integrity of the Company's distribution system and/or when there is a shortage of supply or a lack of capacity on an Upstream Pipeline and/or the Company's distribution system.

Customer:

Residential Customer: A person who is receiving service at a dwelling for their 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 their residence, as defined in 16 NYCRR 11.2(a)(2).

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

ISSUED BY: James A. Lahtinen, Vice President Rates and Regulatory Economics, Rochester, New York

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Customer Account Number: The Company specific unique identifier associated with a Customer of the Company.

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

Daily Aggregated Volume ("DAV"): The quantity of gas, adjusted for losses, that the Company instructs an Aggregation Pool Operator to deliver to the Company at the Receipt Point(s).

Daily Balancing Pool: A pool comprised of daily metered transportation Customers who have chosen to balance deliveries to the Company to the consumption of Customers on a daily basis.

Day: A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning and ending at 9:00 AM Central Clock Time.

Deferred Payment Agreement ("DPA"): A written agreement for the payment of outstanding charges over a specified period of time. It must be signed in duplicate by a Company representative and the Customer, and each must receive a copy, before it becomes enforceable by either party.

Electronic Deferred Payment Agreement ("EDPA"): An agreement for the payment of outstanding charges over a specified period of time; reviewed and signed electronically.

Degree Days or Heating Degree Days ("HDD"): A measure of deviation in temperature calculated by subtracting the average daily temperature from 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dekatherm ("Dth"): 10 Therms which is the quantity of heat energy equal to 1,000,000 BTUs.

Deliveries: Gas delivered to a Distribution Point of Receipt.

Delivery Point: A physical interconnection between the Company and the Customer, at which the Company may delivery gas to the Customer or for the Customer's account.

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

Design Day: A 24-hour period of demand which is used as a basis for planning gas capacity requirements for the highest demand a system area could experience.

ISSUED BY: Jeremy J. Euto, Vice President – Regulatory, Rochester, New York

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Direct Customer (“DC”): A transportation customer who acts on its own behalf to purchase and arrange to bring natural gas to the Company’s citygate for its own consumption and not for resale. A Direct Customer may aggregate and schedule load for itself and other Direct Customers, but each Direct Customer continues to be responsible individually for meeting balancing and other requirements place on Direct Customers.

Distributed Energy Resources (“DER”): As set forth in the UBP-DER, a broad category of resources including end-use energy efficiency, demand response, distributed storage, and distributed generation.

Distributed Energy Resource (“DER”) Supplier: As set forth in the UBP-DER, a supplier of one or more DERs that participates in a Commission-authorized and/or utility or DSP-operated program or market.

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

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

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

Dual-Fuel: The capability of a commercial or industrial Customer to use a fuel other than natural gas (i.e. coal, fuel oil, propane, etc.) for meeting all or some of its energy requirements.

Emergency Service Call: A request for service to be rendered by the Company involving a condition of gas service or equipment that affects or may affect the safety, health or welfare of an individual, or that may threaten to damage property.

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

Firm Service: The highest quality sales or transmission service offered to Customers under a rate schedule that anticipates no service interruptions.

Force Majeure: A superior force, “act of God” or unexpected and disruptive event, which may serve to relieve a party from a contract or obligation.

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 or 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.

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Heating Value: The number of British thermal units produced by the combustion at constant pressure, of the amount of anhydrous gas which would occupy a volume of one cubic foot at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and under an absolute pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch with air of the same temperature and pressure as the gas, when the products of combustion are cooled to the initial temperature of gas and air, and when the water formed by combustion is condensed to the liquid state.

High Pressure Main: A main shall be considered high pressure when a governor is required to be installed between a service connection to the main and the customer's meter

Human Needs Customers: See "Critical Care Customer(s)."

Imbalance: The difference between the quantity of gas delivered to a Customer's facilities and the quantity of gas received by the Company for the Customer over a corresponding period, as adjusted. A positive imbalance occurs when the quantity received exceeds the quantity delivered. A negative imbalance occurs when the quantity delivered exceeds the quantity received.

Imbalance Trading: The transfer of gas delivered to the Company from one Pool Operator to another Pool Operator.

Involuntary Switch: A process or situation where a Customer is switched to another provider without the Customer's authorization.

Late Payment: Any payment made more than 20 calendar days after the date payment was due. Payment is due as specified by the Company on its bill, provided such date does not occur before personal service of the bill or three calendar days after the mailing of the bill.

Load: The amount of gas consumed. An ESCO's Load is the total volume of gas consumed by the ESCO itself and all of its Customers, if any.

Load Factor: The ratio of the average consumption to maximum consumption for a given time period.

Losses: The loss of gas, resulting from its transportation over the Distribution System, between the Distribution Point(s) of Receipt and the Distribution Point(s) of Delivery.

Lost and Unaccounted for Gas: The difference between the quantity of gas available from all sources (purchased, transported, and locally produced) and the quantity accounted for by sales, deliveries or Company use.

Main: A pipeline located on a public or private right-of-way generally available or used to transport gas to more than one service line.

Make-Whole Charge or Make-Whole Rate: In accordance with Public Service Commission Order issued October 12, 2023 in Case 22-G-0320, the Make-Whole Usage Charge/Make-Whole Usage Rate recovers shortfalls in delivery revenues such that the Company and their customers would be in the same position had Rate Year 1 rates gone into effect on May 1, 2023. The Make-Whole Usage Charge/Make-Whole Usage Rate commences November 1, 2023 and remains in effect through April 30, 2025.

ISSUED BY: Jeremy Euto, Vice President – Regulatory, Rochester, New York

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Mandatory Release Capacity Customer(s): A Non Daily Metered Aggregation Customer or any Daily Metered Critical Care Customer (also known as “Human Needs Customer”) without an alternate fuel.

Marketer: An Energy Services Company (“ESCO”).

Month: A period beginning at 9:00 AM Central Clock Time on the first Day of the calendar Month and ending at 9:00 AM Central Clock Time on the first Day of the following calendar Month.

Multiple Occupancy Building: A structure (including row houses) enclosed within exterior walls or fire walls, which is built, erected and framed of component structural parts and is designed to contain four or more individual dwelling units for permanent residential occupancy.

New Customer: A customer who was not the last previous customer at the premises to be served, regardless of whether such customer previously was or is still a customer of the Company at a different location.

Nomination: A request by a Pool Operator/Aggregation Pool Operator to the Company to move a certain volume of natural gas on a pipeline during a given period.

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

Operating Agreement: The standard form agreement between the Company and the ESCO or the DC setting forth the duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Company 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.

Operational Flow Order (“OFO”): An order issued by the Company or a pipeline to protect the operational integrity of its system. A Company-issued OFO may require ESCOs, DCs, and Balance Control Owners to modify their gas deliveries to the Company’s system to maintain system integrity.

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.

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

Payment: Is considered to be made on the date when it is received by the Company or one of its authorized collection agents.

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

Pool: A group of customers who have contracted with a specific ESCO who combines the customers’ load for purposes of nominations, scheduling reconciliation of monthly imbalances and supplemental supply billing (Equivalent to a Marketer Pool).

Pooling Area Imbalance: The difference between the quantity of gas delivered by the Company and the quantity of gas received by the Company for all associated Daily Metered Pools.

ISSUED BY: Joseph J. Syta, Vice President, Controller and Treasurer, Rochester, New York

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1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Public Right-Of-Way: The territorial limits of any street, avenue, road or way (other than a limited access thoroughfare) that is for highway purposes under the jurisdiction of the State of New York or the legislative body of any county, city, town or village and is open to public use and that may be used for the placement of utility facilities.

Public Service Commission ("PSC"): New York State Public Service Commission, or any successor organization thereto. 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.

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

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

Right-of-Way: A right to pass over, occupy or use another's land for placing and maintaining utility facilities.

Seasonal Customer: A customer who applies for and receives gas service periodically each year, intermittently during the year, or at other irregular intervals.

Seasons:

Summer: May 1 - October 31, inclusive

Winter: November 1 - April 30, inclusive

Service Line: The piping, including associated metering and pressure reducing appurtenances, that transports gas below grade from a main to the first accessible fitting inside the wall of a Customer's building when the meter is located within the building; if a meter is located outside the building, the service line shall be deemed to terminate at the outside of the building foundation wall.

Service Point: The Service Point shall normally be at the connection point between the Company's Service Line and the customer's piping; 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 Service Line.

Service-Point-Related Charges: Charges for Company services for which the price is calculated based on the number of Service Points or therms of gas consumed.

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 gas under applicable service classification.

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.

ISSUED BY: Joseph J. Syta, Vice President, Controller and Treasurer, Rochester, New York

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Therm: A unit of heating value equivalent to 100,000 Btu. The number of therms in a given volume of gas is determined by multiplying the given number of cubic feet of gas by the average heating value of the gas in Btu per cubic foot and dividing by 100,000.

Trading Partner Agreement: The agreement that governs and applies only to data communications transmitted between the Company and the ESCO/DC in connection with EDI and Rule 10, General Retail Access – Multi-Retailer Model.

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

Uniform Business Practices – Distributed Energy Resources (“UBP-DER”): practices set forth in the UBP-DER Addendum, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Upstream Capacity: Capacity on an Upstream Pipeline.

Upstream Pipeline: An interstate pipeline, intrastate pipeline or local producer or distribution company to which the Company is physically connected and from which the Company may take deliveries of gas.

Utility: Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (the Corporation) (the Company).

Voluntary Switch: A process or situation where an Eligible Customer’s ESCO is changed from one provider to another with the customer’s authorization or where an Eligible Customer returns to the Company 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.

Weighted Average Cost of Capacity: The Company's cost of pipeline capacity upstream of the Company's Citygate.

Weighted Average Cost of Gas: The Company's total cost of gas upstream of the Company's Citygate. The cost is comprised of the commodity cost of gas, all pipeline capacity costs and all storage capacity costs.

WACOSG₁: The weighted average cost of storage gas in EGTS (formerly “DTI”) storage.

WACOSG₂: The weighted average cost of storage gas in Empire storage.

16 NYCRR: Title 16 of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. The regulations contained in this Title, issued by the Department of Public Service, govern the practices and operations of public utilities in New York. Numerical suffix denotes section or part of a rule.

Abbreviations:

Btu	- British thermal units
cu ft	- cubic foot and cubic feet
Ccf	- 100 cubic feet
Mcf	- 1,000 cubic feet
Dt	- 10 therms
DPS	- Department of Public Service
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP/FASB	- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles/Financial Accounting Standards Board
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.

ISSUED BY: Joseph J. Syta, Vice President, Controller and Treasurer, Rochester, New York