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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 Controller: 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 thereto.

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).

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 electric 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 electric 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.

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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 customer 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.

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.

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.

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: 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.

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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. 16 - Gas and under this Schedule.

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

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

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

Complete System Replacement: For purposes of determining the applicability of the Customer Benefit Contribution (CBC) charge, replacement of both (even if not at the same time): (i) solar panels, wind turbines, fuel cells, or battery modules and (ii) the associated inverter(s). Upon completion, the electric generating system shall be identified as new.

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.

Corporation: See Company.

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:
Residential Customer: 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).

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

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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.

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.

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.

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

Demand Customer: A customer who is billed for demand charges.

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

Direct Customer: 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 placed 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.

Distributed Generation: A small generating facility, with a generator nameplate rating of 5 MW or less, (aggregated on the customer side of the point of common coupling) connected in parallel with the Company's utility distribution system.

Distribution Facilities: A system of poles, conduits, wires or cables, transformers, fixtures and accessory equipment for the distribution of electricity to the customers of the Company.

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

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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") transmission project costs allocated to the Company under the NYISO tariff as approved by FERC, and a Supply Adjustment Charge. ESCOs/DCs are responsible for providing the full Electric Power Supply requirements of their customers.

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: 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.

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.

Excess Line Extension: Distribution line facility needed to provide service to an applicant that is in excess of the line extension facilities required to be provided without contribution.

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.

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 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 hour or smaller in a given day.

Incremental Capacity Expansion: For purposes of determining the applicability of the Customer Benefit Contribution (CBC) charge, any addition of capacity to the solar panels, wind turbines, fuel cells, or battery modules after the initial project install that does not replace any existing solar panels, wind turbines, fuel cells, or battery modules, or the inverter of the prior generation system.

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.

Integrated Energy Data Resource ("IEDR"): A centralized platform for collecting, integrating, managing, and accessing customer and system data.

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

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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.

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.

Line: See "Distribution Line."

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

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

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.

Make-Whole Charge or Make-Whole Rate: In accordance with Public Service Commission Order issued October 12, 2023 in Case 22-E-0319, the Make-Whole Energy Charge/Make-Whole 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 Energy Charge/Make-Whole Rate commences November 1, 2023 and remains in effect through April 30, 2026.

Marketer: An Energy Services Company ("ESCO").

Megawatt ("MW"): 1,000 Kilowatts.

Megawatthour ("MWH"): 1,000 Kilowatthours.

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 Construction: The installation of new electric distribution lines, service lines and appurtenant facilities on any Right-of-Way where no such electric distribution line exists, and may also include (in connection with such installation) the addition of appurtenant facilities (other than replacement facilities) to existing distribution lines. Comment: The installation of a new facility parallel to and on the same Right-of-Way as an existing underground facility also constitutes the new construction of such facility.

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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.

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.

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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.

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 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.

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.

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 Distribution Lines and/or Company-owned Service Lines end and the Customer-owned facilities begin.

Power Exchange ("PE"): A company 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.

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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 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.

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.

Residential Subdivision: A tract of land divided into five or more lots for the construction of five or more new residential buildings, or the land on which new multiple occupancy buildings are to be constructed, the development of either of which if required, has been approved (or was required to be approved) by governmental authorities having jurisdiction over land use.

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 electric service periodically each year, intermittently during the year, or at other irregular intervals.

Seasons:
Summer: June 1 - September 30, inclusive
Winter: December 1 - February 28/29, inclusive
Base: All other days

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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".

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 shall 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.

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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 shall 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.

Uniform Business Practices – Distributed Energy Resources ("UBP-DER"): practices set forth in the UBP-DER 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.

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

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.

VSR: A visually significant resource which is:
(1) Designated primarily or exclusively because of its exceptional, outstanding, significant, special or unique scenic quality pursuant to State or Federal enabling legislation, and
(2) Listed in 16 NYCRR 99.2(h).

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Wholesale Distribution Service ("WDS"): service provided by the Company pursuant to the Company's Wholesale Distribution Service tariff on file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), at such time that the WDS tariff becomes effective.

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:

kW	-	Kilowatt(s) (1,000 watts of power)
kWh	-	Kilowatthour(s) (one kilowatt for one hour)
kV	-	Kilovolt (1,000 volts)
kVA	-	Kilovolt-ampere (volts times amperes in thousands)
kvar	-	Reactive kilovolt-ampere
MW	-	Megawatt
MWH	-	Megawatthours
DPS	-	Department of Public Service
FERC	-	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP/FASB	-	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles/Financial Accounting Standards Board
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
PSC	-	Public Service Commission
PE	-	Power Exchange
16 NYCRR	-	Title 16 of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. Numerical suffix denotes section or part.