

PSC No: 20 - Electricity
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
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GENERAL INFORMATION

PART II - RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

Ancillary Services: Services necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from generation resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the New York State Transmission system in accordance with Good Utility Practice. These services are described and provided for in the NYISO's Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT).

Applicant: A person, corporation, or other entity who is requesting acceptance and approval from the Distribution Provider to act as a Distribution Customer under the terms and conditions of this Tariff.

Balancing: Dynamically matching delivered generation resources to actual system load on a real-time basis to maintain system integrity. Charges and credits associated with balancing transactions are reported hourly.

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).

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.

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

Control Area: In this Tariff, the Control Area is the Distribution Provider'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.

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