

PSC No: 19 - Electricity  
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation  
Initial Effective Date: April 1, 2019  
Issued in Compliance with Order in Case 18-E-0206 dated November 15, 2018.

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Revision: 5  
Superseding Revision: 4

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### 12. SUPPLY SERVICE OPTIONS (Cont'd)

#### B. Transition Charge (Non-Bypassable Charge or ["NBC"]) (Cont'd)

##### 2. Transition Charge (Non-Bypassable Charge ["NBC"]) Statement:

A Transition Charge Statement setting forth the Transition Charge (Non-Bypassable Charge ["NBC"]) shall be filed with the Public Service Commission on not less than one day's notice.

#### C. Calculation of the Commodity Charge

##### 1. S.C. Nos. 1, 2, 6 and P.S.C. No. 18 Street Lighting

The charge for Electric Power Supply provided by RG&E shall fluctuate with the market price of electricity and shall include the following components; Energy, Energy Losses, Unaccounted For Energy ("UFE"), Capacity, Capacity Reserves, Capacity Losses, Ancillary Services/NTAC, transmission project costs allocated to the Company under the NYISO tariff as approved by FERC, hedge adjustment and a Supply Adjustment Charge. The methodology for calculating the Energy and Capacity components of the charge for Electric Power Supply is as follows:

##### Energy Component:

For each day of the customer's billing cycle, a daily average value of market supply is derived from forward trading market prices of electricity for the region and previous true-ups, weighted to reflect hourly usage based on service classification load profiles for the calendar month and day-type (Weekday, Saturday or Sunday). Separate calculations shall be made for each metered time period for the Customer's individual Service Classification.

The daily load weighted market price of energy shall be adjusted to reflect losses. These daily average market supply values are used in conjunction with the service classification profile to develop a weighted average value of market supply for each metered time period within the Customer's specific billing period. The weighted average of market supply is multiplied by the Customer's metered kWh usage for each metered time period to determine the value of market supply.

##### Capacity Component:

The Capacity component is calculated using the market-clearing price of capacity converted to \$/kWh as determined from the NYISO's monthly and spot capacity auctions. The capacity price shall also include capacity losses and reserves. The service class profile shall be used to determine the customer's capacity responsibility of state-wide system peak demand. A new capacity responsibility amount shall be effective each May 1st. The service class profile contribution to the system peak demand may need to be adjusted for a growth factor.

Capacity Charge = UCAP Charge + Demand Curve Reserve Charge

UCAP Charge = (UCAPreq \* (1 + Reservereq)) \* Pricemonthlyauc

UCAPreq = The demand for the customer's service class that occurred at the time of the New York system peak of the prior year, grossed up for losses and a growth factor.

Reservereq = Additional reserve requirement as required by NYISO.

Pricemonthlyauc = Monthly NYISO auction price.

Demand Curve Reserve Charge = (UCAPreq \* DemandCurveReservereq) \* Pricespotauc

UCAPreq = Described above.

DemandCurveReservereq = Allocation of additional capacity requirement as required by the NYISO's demand curve.

Pricespotauc = Monthly NYISO SPOT auction price.

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