



San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>61667-E</u>
Canceling	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>33484-E</u>

RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 1

ACTUAL COST BILLING: A billing method where Applicants are billed for estimated project costs prior to commencement of a building project, when applicable. If estimated project costs exceed the actual project costs, a refund will be issued. If estimated project costs are less than actual project costs, the Applicant will be billed for the incremental project costs.

AGGREGATOR: Any marketer, broker, public agency, city, county, or special district, that combines the loads of multiple end-use customers in facilitating the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission, and other services on behalf of these customers.

APPLICATION: Request to the Utility for electric service; not an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service.

ARREARAGE MANAGEMENT PAYMENT (AMP) PLAN: A debt forgiveness payment plan. See also Rule 9.

BALANCING ACCOUNT: Account in which expenses are compared with actual revenues derived from rates designed to recover those expenses. Any resulting over- or undercollection, plus interest, is due to or owed from ratepayers, respectively. Account balances are amortized in future rates, as approved by the Commission.

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislature that ensures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary amount of electricity at the lowest possible cost.

BILLING AGENT: Any party who prepares and submits bills to end-use customers, collects and processes payments, and remits aggregate funds and records to its clients.

BILLING CYCLE: The regular periodic interval for reading a Customer's meter for billing purposes. Usually meters are scheduled to be read monthly.

BROKER: An entity that arranges the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission, and other services between buyers and sellers, but does not take title to any of the power sold.

(Continued)

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

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Canceling Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 2

CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY (CARE) PROGRAM: A CPUC program that offers reduced rates to qualified low-income customers. The household income of customers qualifying for CARE assistance shall not exceed 200% of the Federal poverty level as established by the CPUC and set forth in the applicable Utility rate schedules. The CARE Program was previously known as the Low-Income Ratepayer Assistance (LIRA) Program.

COMBINED SERVICE VOLTAGE: Combined Service Voltage occurs when two or more meters are used to determine a customer's billing. In such a case, an adjustment shall be made to the metered information between the voltages prior to billing. When Secondary and Primary voltages are combined, the metered data from Secondary will be increased by 4% prior to being added to the metered data at the Primary level. When Primary and Transmission voltages are combined, metered data from Primary will be increased by 3% prior to being added to the metered data at the Transmission level. When SDG&E, at the customer's expense, has conducted a customer specific loss study it may apply a percentage other than above. When an alternative percentage is developed it may be rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

COMMISSION: Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, sometimes referred to as the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) or the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

COMMON USE AREAS: Those areas that may be shared or used by occupants within a multifamily accommodation, including, but not limited to, recreation room, swimming pool, tennis courts, gardens, hall/outdoor lighting.

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SERVICE (CCA Service): CCA service permits cities, counties, or combinations thereof, whose governing board(s) have elected to acquire their electric power commodity requirements, hereinafter referred to as Community Choice Aggregator (CCAs) to provide such services on behalf of Utility end-use customers located within their service area(s) subject to the requirements specified in AB 117 and other CPUC directives.

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATOR (CCA): Any city, county, or combination thereof, whose governing board(s) have elected to combine the loads of its residents, businesses, and municipal facilities in a community wide electricity buyers' program, known as CCA Service.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 3

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION CUSTOMER (CCA Customer): A Customer located within the service area of a CCA who receives electric power procurement services from the CCA.

COMPANY: See Utility.

COMPANY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: Use, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of the Utility's operations; term does not refer to customer convenience nor to the use of facilities or adoption of practices required to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or similar requirements of public authorities.

COMPETITION TRANSITION CHARGES (CTC): Under the electric industry restructuring order, the Commission authorized utilities to collect Competition Transition Charge (CTC) from all customers to offset: (1) the reasonable costs utilities incurred in building generation plants to serve their customers, (2) above-market costs associated with nuclear power plant settlements and power purchase contracts, and (3) costs arising from regulatory obligations such as employee early retirement or retraining programs. These costs were previously collected in rates from all customers. To ensure Utility financial viability and recovery of approved past expenses, all Utility retail customers who were customers on and after December 20, 1995 would be obligated to pay the CTC.

CONTACT CLOSURE SERVICE: This service is the provision of an electronic signal to a customer that indicates the starting and ending of a signaled period.

CRITICAL CUSTOMER: Customer facility where the interruption of electric service would cause a danger to human life, health or safety, and includes customers such as hospitals, other state-licensed health care facilities, medical research facilities, medical facilities at military installations and detention facilities, municipal water pumping plants and sanitation facilities.

CUSTOMER: Generally, the end-users of electricity, who may be served either by the UDC or retail electric service providers. Specifically, the person or entity in whose name service is rendered as evidenced by the signature on the application, contract, or agreement for that service, or, in the absence of a signed instrument, by the receipt and payment of bills regularly issued in their name.

CUSTOMER SERVICE POINT: The point of connection between the facilities of the serving Utility and the wiring of the customer's premises.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR): California State agency that is authorized to sell power to the retail customers of the three investor-owned electric utilities in the State (i.e., San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and Pacific Gas & Electric Company) beginning January 19, 2001 (Senate Bill 7X and Assembly Bill 1X).

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES BOND CHARGE (DWR-BC): Pursuant to Commission Decision 02-10-063 as modified by Decision 02-12-082, the Utility is required to impose this charge on its electric commodity customers to repay the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for bond-related costs associated with purchasing power on behalf of California energy consumers. In addition, the bond charge is applicable to 1) Direct Access customers who took bundled service on or after February 1, 2001 as adopted by D.02-11-022, 2) Customer Generation Departing Load as adopted by D.03-04-030 and Resolution E-3831 and 3) Community Choice Aggregation customers as adopted by D.04-12-046. The DWR-BC does not apply to California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) customers and medical baseline allowance customers.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES POWER CHARGE: For purposes of Schedule DA-CRS, the power charge represents Direct Access customers' share of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) procurement costs beginning September 21, 2001.

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 4

DIRECT ACCESS (DA): Any end-use Utility customer electing to procure its electricity, and any other CPUC-authorized energy services, directly from energy service providers (ESP). "Non-continuous" DA customers are those who took bundled service on or after February 1, 2001. "Continuous" DA customers are those who were DA customers both before and after February 1, 2001. Effective December 4, 2003, DA customers who received DA service from February 1, 2001 through September 20, 2001 shall be considered "continuous" DA.

DIRECT ACCESS SERVICE REQUEST (DASR): Request for enrollment, termination, or other change for Direct Access. The DASR transaction outlined in Rule No. 25 was implemented pursuant to CPUC Decision D.98-02-108.

DISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FEE: The charge for wire cost and line losses associated with the distance calculated from the nearest transmission level line (69kV or higher) to the Customer Service Point for customers who have completed a Request for Service at Secondary/Primary Substation Level Rates, Form 106-3859. The Distance Adjustment Fee for customers taking Secondary Substation or Primary Substation Level Rates shall apply only to the customer's measured distance in excess of 100 feet. For customers taking service under the provisions of Special Condition 14 of Schedule AL-TOU-M and Special Condition 16 of AL-TOU-L, the Distance Adjustment Fee shall apply to the customer's entire measured distance between each of the meters involved using normal utility position to determine that distance.

DISTRIBUTION CHARGES: Charges for use of the Utility's distribution facilities. Charges are intended to recover the Utility's costs of owning, operating, and maintaining the electrical distribution facilities including billing, meter reading, and other revenue cycle functions.

DOMESTIC SERVICE: Electric service for the residential operations incident to domestic life on the premises of a residential dwelling unit, excluding service to vessels, other than vessels which are authorized as live aboard vessels.

ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDER: An entity which provides electric service to a retail or end-use customer, but which does not fall within the definition of an electrical corporation. See also Energy Service Provider and Rule No. 25 for Direct Access and Rule No. 27 for Community Choice Aggregation.

ELECTRONIC BILLING: Also referred to as "Paperless Billing." An option that customers can elect whereby the Utility provides billing information to the customer by means of a computer network such as the Internet or in a form to be used by a computer or similar electronic device to destinations mutually agreed upon between Utility and the customer, such as the Utility's web page, or a home banking, bill aggregator or financial institution website.

ELECTRONIC TRANSFER: Paperless exchange of data and/or funds, usually involving computer and telecommunication technology.

ELIGIBLE CUSTOMER: As determined by the Utility, those customers having special skills and equipment necessary to participate with Utility on special services.

ELIGIBLE FOOD BANK CUSTOMER: is an 'Eligible Recipient Agency' as defined in Section 251.3(d) of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and has executed an agreement in compliance with Section 251.2 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations with the State Department of Social Services in order to participate in The Emergency Food Assistance Program administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 5

ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER (ESP): An entity which provides electric service to a retail or end-use customer, but which does not fall within the definition of an electrical corporation. See Rule No. 25 for Direct Access and Rule No. 27 for Community Choice Aggregation.

ENTERPRISE: Business corporation, partnership, or sole ownership established for the purpose of engaging in a single business or commerce.

EXISTING FACILITIES: The term existing facilities refers to existing buildings/facilities/projects that are undergoing upgrades to service lines and/or distribution system infrastructure under Electric Tariff Rules 15/16 and are not new construction projects.

EXISTING UDC METERS: Existing UDC Meters shall refer to all UDC-owned meters used to comply with the billing requirements of UDC distribution and transmission services. Existing UDC Meters shall not include any UDC-owned interval data recorder (IDR) meters that have been installed after November 1, 1997 to bill or monitor EECC hourly pricing effective January 1, 1998. In general, Existing UDC Meters will not be eligible for sale unless such meters can be retrofitted and used as IDR meters. And, in all cases, the UDC has the discretion to sell or not to sell its meters.

EXTERNALLY MANAGED COSTS (EMCs): Pursuant to Commission Decision 99-05-031, the Utility is authorized to recover electric restructuring related implementation costs deemed eligible to receive such treatment under Public Utilities Code Section 376. EMCs consist of the EECC initial charge, and the costs for the Consumer Education Program and Electric Education Trust.

FORCE MAJEURE: Unanticipated events or conditions beyond the reasonable control of the party claiming Force Majeure which could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence. Force Majeure, as it applies to the Tariff Rate Schedules, specifically does not include required maintenance of customer's facilities, plant closures, economic conditions or variations in agricultural crop production.

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 6

FRANCHISE FEES: A financial obligation collected from the customer by the Utility and remitted in whole to a city or a county government for the Utility's nonexclusive right to install and maintain equipment on that government's highway and street property, or public rights of way.

GENERATORS: Those entities which will design, construct, own, operate, and maintain generation assets to supply energy and ancillary services to the competitive market.

HIGH RISE BUILDING: A structure having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet above the lowest level for fire department vehicle access.

HOLIDAYS: The Time-of-Use Holidays are New Year's Day (January 1), President's Day (third Monday in February), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (first Monday in September), Veterans Day (November 11), Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November), and Christmas Day (December 25). When a Holiday listed above falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be defined as a Holiday. No change will be made for Holidays falling on Saturday.

HOURLY METERING: Hourly metering shall refer to "Interval Metering" as defined herein.

HOUSING PROJECT: Building or group of buildings located on single premises and containing more than one family dwelling unit.

IMPUTED AND EFFECTIVE UTILITY RATES: The Imputed Utility Rate is the amount the utility is authorized to receive for its own account for the kWhs that it supplies to retail customers from its URG, and is to be recovered from the fixed retail tariff rates in Schedule EECC designed to recover the DWR revenue requirement. The initial Imputed Utility Rate is authorized in D. 01-09-059. The Effective Utility Rate is the amount the utility actually receives for its own account for the kWhs that it supplies to retail customers from its URG. The Effective Utility Rate is equal to total revenues received less payment made to DWR (residual revenue) divided by the utility's URG sales to customers.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 7

INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR (ISO): The ISO is responsible for the operation and control of the California statewide transmission grid.

INDIVIDUALLY METERED SERVICE: Service whereby each single family dwelling unit, each dwelling unit within a multi-family structure, or nonresidential occupancy, is separately metered and billed by the Utility.

INITIAL FROZEN RATE (IFR): In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) X1 43, an initial frozen rate of 6.5 cents per kWh is set on the energy component (commodity charges) of electric bill of all bundled customers of SDGE not covered under the rate ceiling required under Assembly Bill (AB) 265. The initial frozen rate, retroactive to February 7, 2001, will terminate concurrently with the end of the rate freeze for Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and Southern California Edison Company (SCE) pursuant to Section 368 of the California Public Utilities Code, and will be applicable to the following customers:

1. All accounts with Maximum Monthly Demand of 100 kW or greater, for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months, that are taking service on one of the following rate schedules: AD, AL-TOU-L, AL-TOU-M, AY-TOU, or AL-TOU-CP; and
2. All accounts on Rate Schedules A6-TOU, PA, PA-T-1, and PA-TOU.

Adjustments shall be applied retroactively to February 7, 2001 in the form of credits on future bills. The EERA will be recorded in the Large Customer Revenue Shortfall Memorandum Account (LCRSMA).

INTERNALLY MANAGED COSTS (IMCs): Pursuant to Commission Decision 99-05-031, the Utility is authorized to recover electric restructuring related implementation costs deemed eligible to receive such treatment under Public Utilities Code Section 376. IMCs consist of the following items: Direct Access implementation activities; PX load bidding and demand settlement; ISO/PX interfaces; hourly interval meter install and reading; UDC billing systems modification; customer information release system; and, environmental impact report.

INTERVAL METERING: The purchase, installation and maintenance of a metering device capable of recording energy use at 15-minute intervals, at a minimum, including any communication systems needed to allow the customer access to meter read usage data. To the extent that the customer's UDC distribution tariff charges requires meter reads smaller than 15 minutes, "Interval Metering" will refer to metering devices, including any related communication systems, capable of recording energy use at the intervals required by the customer's UDC distribution tariff(s).

KILOWATT (kW): A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 watts. A watt is a basic unit to measure the transfer of electric power from one source to another, and a watt is equal to one ampere flowing under one volt of pressure with a power factor of 100%.

KILOWATT-HOUR (kWh): A common unit to measure electric energy consumption. A kWh equals 1,000 watts of electric power consumed (or transferred from one source to another) for one hour of time.

LARGE CUSTOMER: A Large Customer is a customer that is not eligible, and has not been eligible to have the Energy Rate Ceiling (ERC), as mandated by Assembly Bill 265, applied to their bill. After December 31, 2002 a Large Customer also excludes any customer that would be eligible for the ERC were it still available. A Large Customer shall also exclude any Direct Access customer that meets the eligibility requirements of ERC save for being Direct Access.

LATE PAYMENT CHARGE: Charge that is added to non-residential accounts to offset the expenses created by late payments.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 8

LIFE-SUPPORT DEVICE: Medical device using Utility-supplied electricity for its operation that is regularly required to sustain, restore, or supplant a vital function of a person residing in a residential unit. Term does not include apparatus or appliances used in a hospital or medical clinic, nor does it include therapeutic devices such as pool or tank heaters, saunas, or hot tubs.

LOAD PROFILE: An estimate of a group of customers' (e.g., residential, small commercial, large commercial) hourly consumption over a period of time. Load profiles are statistical sampling techniques which allows customers that have common end-use characteristics but with load variances to be represented by a single measurement. Load profiles will be used by UDC to determine monthly average EECC and CTC energy charges for customers. Small Customers, as defined herein, will be eligible for load profiles. In addition, commercial customers with a Maximum Demand below 50 kW for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months, and with an Maximum Annual Demand below 80 kW, will be eligible for load profiles for at least a full nine months from the start of Direct Access, unless extended by the CPUC.

LOW-INCOME RATEPAYER ASSISTANCE (LIRA) PROGRAM: See California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program above.

MAILED: Notice or other communication to the customer will be considered "mailed" when received into the customer's electronic mail box via electronic data interchange or when it is enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed, and deposited in any authorized United States Postal Service receptacle, postage prepaid. Postcards may be utilized to convey information that is not confidential and will be considered "mailed" when it is properly addressed and deposited in any authorized United States Postal Service receptacle, postage prepaid¹.

MARKETER: Any entity that buys electric energy, transmission, and other services from traditional utilities and other suppliers, and then resells those services at wholesale to an end-use customer.

MASTER-METERED SERVICE: Service whereby the Utility installs a meter to register the consumption of two or more occupancies.

MAXIMUM ANNUAL DEMAND: The Maximum Annual Demand shall be the highest Maximum Monthly Demand for the current and prior eleven months. If during the prior eleven months there is a month(s) when there was not a demand registering device in place then no Maximum Demand shall be assumed.

MAXIMUM DEMAND: The Maximum Demand shall be the average kilowatt input during the fifteen-minute interval in which the consumption of electric energy is greater than any other fifteen-minute interval in the billing period as indicated or recorded by instruments installed, owned and maintained by the Utility, but not less than the diversified resistance welder load computed in accordance with the Utility's Rule 2. In the case of hoists, elevators, furnaces, or other loads where the energy demand is intermittent or subject to violent fluctuations, the Utility may base the Maximum Demand upon a five minute interval instead of a fifteen minute interval. In case the Maximum Demand has not been measured, it may be determined by test at the option of the Utility. Other than as provided in Special Condition 13 of Schedule AL-TOU-L, where the customer delivers power to the Utility's system during any fifteen-minute period those deliveries shall not be credited against the power received by the customer for determination of Maximum Demand.

¹ Pursuant to D.20-06-003 and AL 3516-E-C-/2854-G-C, SDG&E will begin providing disconnection notices via email to customers who have opted to receive electronic communications at the expiration of the COVID-19 customer protections. The customer protections are in effect through April 16, 2021.

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 9

MAXIMUM KILOVAR DEMAND: The Maximum Kilovar Demand shall be the average kilovar input during the fifteen minute interval in which the consumption of reactive energy is higher than in any other fifteen minute interval.

MAXIMUM KILOVAR BILLING DEMAND: The Maximum Kilovar Billing Demand shall be the maximum kilovar demand less 48% of the maximum demand.

MAXIMUM MONTHLY DEMAND: The Maximum Monthly Demand shall be the Maximum Demand occurring during the current billing period. If the Utility has at its election not obtained a separate maximum demand read for each billing period then the Utility shall use 95% of the last metered Maximum Demand in determining the Maximum Monthly Demand. Where customers paying for standby service under Schedules S or S-I experience a forced or scheduled outage of the customer's generating system during the billing period as demonstrated to the reasonable satisfaction of the Utility, within 60 days of occurrence, the level of that outage (not to exceed the amount of the contracted standby level), on a kw basis, is to be subtracted from the recorded demand in the applicable month.

MAXIMUM ON-PEAK PERIOD DEMAND: The Maximum On-Peak Period Demand shall be the Maximum Demand measured during the billing period limited to the hours specified for the on-peak period. Demands created by the scheduled maintenance of a customer's self generation system (not to exceed the amount of the contracted standby level) will be subtracted from the measured on-peak period Maximum Demand provided that the maintenance schedule has been approved by the Utility prior to the start of the billing period.

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT: Account authorized by the Commission for the purpose of tracking certain costs and revenues. Each individual memorandum account may have specific accounting treatment applicable to that account.

METER DATA MANAGEMENT AGENT (MDMA): An entity that takes raw meter outputs; validates these outputs using validation, editing, and estimating rules; adds corollary information needed to characterize the customer; and makes complete customer information available to others for use in various applications.

METER SERVICE PROVIDER: An entity that installs, validates, registers, and maintains the physical meter required on a premise to measure the required variables associated with energy demand or consumption.

MIXED-FUEL: Building projects that use or are stubbed for use of gas service and/or propane service in addition to electricity.

MOBILEHOME: Structure designed as a residence, in one or more sections, and of a width and length, which when moved over a public highway requires a special permit from the California Department of Transportation. They are located in mobilehome parks and on residential lots in California where they comply with the requirement of the local ordinances of permanent housing. Mobilehomes first sold prior to July 1, 1980, are licensed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Mobilehomes first sold new on and after July 1, 1980, for installation as a residence, are all automatically subject to local property taxation.

MOBILEHOME PARK: Area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented to accommodate mobilehomes used for permanent residency. Homeowner and mobilehome park management are subject to the Civil Code requirements of the "Mobilehome Residency Law". This law only applies to a mobilehome that requires a permit to be moved on a street or highway.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 10

MULTI-FAMILY ACCOMMODATION: Apartment building, duplex, mobilehome park or any other group of permanent residential single-family dwelling units located upon a single premises, provided that the residential dwellings therein meet the requirements for a single-family accommodation. Multi-family accommodation does not include: hotels, motels, residential hotels, guest or resort ranches, marinas, tourist camps, recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, halfway houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, institutions, dormitories, rest or nursing homes, adult residential facilities and residential-care facilities for the elderly, military barracks or any enterprise that includes or rents to either transient tenants or transient accommodations.

NET ENERGY CREDIT: The Net Energy Credit is only applicable to customers eligible for Net Energy Metering (NEM). NEM customers will receive credits valued at the same rate as they would be billed.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: A newly constructed building is one that has never been used or occupied for any purpose.

NON-PROFIT GROUP LIVING FACILITY: Non-profit homeless shelter that may be government-subsidized with six (6) or more beds that provides lodging day or night for a minimum of 180 days of the year; other non-profit residential-type facilities (excluding government-owned and privately-owned, "for profit" government-subsidized housing) that provide a service in addition to lodging and which may be licensed by the appropriate state agency to care for residents who temporarily or permanently cannot function normally outside of the group home environment; and non-licensed, separately metered affiliated facilities where the primary facility is eligible for CARE and is the customer of record for the affiliate, and at least 70% of the energy consumed by the affiliate is used for residential purposes. All residents (except migrant and non-profit farm worker housing centers pursuant to AB 868) must meet the CARE income eligibility standards, however a caregiver who lives in the group facility is not a resident for purposes of determining the facility's eligibility. Non-profit group living facilities that are not licensed or certified must provide any other documentation the Utility may reasonably require.

NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING CHARGES: These charges include costs related to the decommissioning of a nuclear power plant. These costs will be nonbypassable until such time as the costs are fully recovered.

ON-GOING COMPETITION TRANSITION CHARGES (CTC): The Utility is permitted to recover authorized post rate freeze transition costs, including qualifying facilities and purchased power contracts, nuclear costs, and other transition costs incurred after the rate freeze period. These costs will be recovered through a non-residual CTC rate component on customer bills, to be determined annually.

OPTIONAL RATE: An Optional Rate or optional schedule is a tariff identified in the Schedule of Rates in the Table of Contents that is generally available and has no limitations regarding the number or location of customers.

PAID OR PAYMENT: Funds received by Utility through postal service, Utility authorized agent, or deposited in Utility bank account by electronic transfer.

PARALLEL GENERATION ELIGIBILITY: All such customers operating standby emergency generators in parallel with the electric system exclusively for the purpose of maintaining service reliability during system outages and other emergencies must comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 21 except for being a Qualifying Facility.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 11

PARALLEL GENERATION LIMITATION: Unless explicitly waived either by contract or on the schedule on which the customer is taking service, a customer with any source of generation is limited to the operation of that generation such that it does not operate in parallel with the Utility electric system. This limitation against parallel operation is waived when the customer has installed emergency standby generators exclusively for the purpose of maintaining service reliability during system outages and other emergencies provided the customer agrees to limit the parallel operation of their generator exclusively for the purposes of Parallel Generation Testing and Parallel Generation Service Restoration. For billing purposes, net energy, defined as the energy supplied by the Utility minus energy generated by the customer and fed back into the Utility's electric system at any instant in time, shall in no case be negative. The customer must satisfy the Parallel Generation Notification requirements before a waiver is granted. The Utility reserves the right to deny parallel operation for any customer at any time when it determines that to do so would jeopardize the safe and reliable operation of the Utility's electric system.

PARALLEL GENERATION NOTIFICATION: The customer must specify in writing to the Company's assigned representative the intention to operate standby generators in parallel and obtain Utility's approval and a written contract. The contract should provide specific information needed by the Utility to ensure the safe and reliable operation of the electric system. The information required may include, but is not limited to, the rated capacity of the standby generator and the expected hours of operation for testing of the equipment, excluding emergencies. This notification must demonstrate how the customer meets Parallel Generation Eligibility requirements.

PARALLEL GENERATION SERVICE RESTORATION: Following a system emergency when Utility service has been interrupted and the customer's standby/auxiliary generators have been operated to maintain electric service reliability, the customer may synchronize and operate its own standby generators in parallel with the electric system until Utility service has been restored. Where parallel operation of the customer's emergency generators is conducted to facilitate the restoration of Utility electric service without further service interruption, the customer must shut down the standby generator within 15 minutes after service has been restored.

PARALLEL GENERATION TESTING: Testing of emergency standby generators, limited to four hours per month, is permitted for those customers who meet the requirements for Parallel Generation Eligibility. The customer must provide written notification to the Utility of the intention to conduct a test at least five days in advance of the test. The written notification must include the expected number of hours of operation during the test and the four-hour window during which the test will be conducted. The customer may not test standby generators in parallel during the on-peak hours defined in the applicable tariff, except on those tariffs where the restriction on parallel operation is waived. The customer may not conduct more than one test of the emergency standby or auxiliary generators per week. The Utility reserves the right to have a Utility representative present at such tests.

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in the opinion of the Utility, is of a permanent and established character. The customer's use of electricity may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

POWER FACTOR METERING: The Power Factor Metering shall include, but not be limited to, such facilities as fuses, meter sockets, meter and instrument transformer housings required with the meter installation, all of which will be installed and maintained in accordance with the Utility's standards.

(Continued)

11C9

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RULE 1 DEFINITIONS

Sheet 12

POWER FACTOR TEST FAILURE: A Power Factor Test Failure is when a customer with a Maximum Annual Demand of greater than 300 kilowatts has a Maximum Kilovar Demand that exceeds 48% of the Maximum Demand. The customer is to receive notice of the failure, and if correction doesn't take place within 6 months of the notice, then a power factor test failure shall exist.

PREMISES: All of the real property and apparatus employed in a single enterprise on an integral parcel of land undivided, excepting in the case of industrial, agricultural, oil field, resort enterprises and public or quasi-public institutions, by a dedicated or undedicated street, highway or other public thoroughfare or a railway. Automobile parking lots constituting a part of and adjacent to a single enterprise may be separated by an alley from the remainder of the premises served.

PRIMARY: Is service that is taken at or above 2.00 kv, but, below 25.00 kv provided that the service is taken from regularly available service voltages. The Utility retains the right to change the voltage level that is to be considered to be regularly available upon reasonable written notice to the customer.

PRIMARY SUBSTATION: Is service taken at a standard primary voltage level, where the customer has completed a Request for Service at Secondary/Primary Substation Level Rates, Form 106-3859, and the Utility has verified the information on the form.

PUBLIC PURPOSE PROGRAMS CHARGE (PPPC): A separate charge that all electric customers are required to pay that funds various public purpose programs including: 1) renewable resource energy technologies 2) energy efficiency 3) research, development and demonstration, and 4) low-income programs.

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): Applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:
1) Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, electrical and general;
2) Employs electric workmen properly qualified (Qualified Electrical Worker, Qualified Person, etc.) as defined in State of California High Voltage Safety Orders (Title 8, Subchapter 5, Group 2).
3) Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA and EPA.

RECORDER MALFUNCTION CORRECTION: A Recorder Malfunction Correction is when the Utility must utilize a mechanical meter read to make corrections to the readings from a digital pulse recorder (DPR) or an electronic recorder (ER). Where a DPR, or ER, failure occurs for 25% or less of the meter read period, then that meter read period's energy usage is used for prorating the mechanical meter reading to the appropriate time periods. When the DPR, or ER, fails for more than 25% of the meter read period, then the mechanical meter reading will be prorated to the appropriate time periods based on the average of the prior three meter reads having the same on-peak periods. In determining the maximum monthly demand, the same procedure will be used for energy, except 75% will be substituted for 25% in the calculations.

(Continued)

12C8

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 13

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A motor home, travel trailer, camper or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for recreational or emergency occupancy. Travel trailer or camping trailer may be moved on a public highway without a special permit or chauffeur's license. Recreational Vehicles are licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles, and must comply with traffic laws.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK: Area or tract of land within an area zoned for recreational use; or a separate designated section within a mobilehome park. Lots are customarily occupied for temporary purposes (less than 30 days), and there is displayed in plain view a sign indicating that the recreational vehicle may be removed from the premises, for the reason specified in the Civil Code "Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law". Sign must also contain the number of the local traffic law enforcement agency.

RELIABILITY SERVICES (RS) COSTS: RS costs are those costs passed on to SDG&E as a Participating Transmission Owner (PTO) by the ISO for services provided by generators to maintain system reliability. RS costs are subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) jurisdiction and are recovered through a separate rate component on customers' bills. RS costs and revenues are subject to balancing account treatment as authorized by the PTO tariff filed with the FERC.

RESIDENTIAL AND SMALL COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER: Residential and Small Commercial shall mean all residential customers and any commercial customer that has a maximum peak demand of less than 20 kilowatts per P.U.Code § 331(h). Demand of less than 20 kilowatts shall be determined as having been met if: (1) SDG&E has a demand meter in place and the customer has had maximum demands below 20 kW for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months, or, (2) where SDG&E does not have a demand meter in place and the customer's maximum monthly consumption has been below 12,000 kwh for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months. In addition it shall mean any customer served on Schedule A or Schedule A-TC.

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS: For purposes of determining who is eligible for a 10% rate reduction pursuant to PU Code Section 368(a), Residential Customers will mean all customers served on SDG&E's residential schedules, irrespective of electric load usage.

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: Group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, an apartment, or a mobilehome which provides complete single-family living facilities in which the occupant normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incident to domestic life.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL: Hotel establishment which provides lodging as a primary or permanent residence and has at least 50 percent of the units or rooms leased for a minimum period of one month and said units are occupied for nine months of the year. Residential Hotels do not include establishments such as guest or resort hotels, resort motels or resort ranches, tourist camps, recreational vehicle parks, half-way houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, rest homes, convalescent or care facilities, military barracks, or a house, apartment flat or any residential unit which is used as a residence by a single family or group of persons.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE: Classes of customers whose end-use is classified as residential and who reside in the following type dwellings: single-family units, multi-family units, mobilehomes or similar living establishments.

RETAILERS: An electric service provider who enters into a direct access transaction with an end-use customer, i.e., aggregators, brokers, and marketers.

RULES: Tariff sheets which set forth the application of all rates, charges and service when such applicability is not set forth in and as a part of the rate schedules.

SCHEDULING COORDINATORS (SC): Entities certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that act as a go-between with the ISO on behalf of generators, supply aggregators (wholesale marketers), retailers, and customers to schedule the distribution of electricity.

(Continued)

13C8

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 14

SDG&E: San Diego Gas & Electric Company (also referred to as "Utility").

SECONDARY: Is service that is taken below 2.00 kv and service that does not qualify as Primary or Transmission service.

SECONDARY SUBSTATION: Is service taken at a standard secondary voltage level, where the customer has completed a Request for Service at Secondary/Primary Substation Level Rates, Form 106-3859, and the Utility has verified the information on the form.

SERVICE EXTENSION: Consists of the service as above defined when provided for a new customer at a premises not heretofore served in accordance with the service extension rule.

SIGNALED PERIOD 1G: This period will commence when the utility's on-system sendout exceeds a 3996 MW or when there is a Signaled Period Alert. Each year the MW level shall be updated to be the greater of the current value determined by the prior years on-system retail sales divided by 8760, and then the product divided by .55. Once initiated the signaled period shall remain in effect until the on-system sendout drops at least 25 MW below the level at which the signal commences. This period will also commence on the second Monday after September 1, starting at 1:00 p.m., and continuing each week day for one hour until at least 5 hours of this signaled period has occurred during the most current 365 days. The utility will limit this signaled period to the constraints set forth within the Signaled Period Alert definition.

SIGNALED PERIOD ALERT: A Signaled Period Alert is when the Utility declares a local emergency or the California Independent System Operator (ISO) calls a Stage 2 or Stage 3 Emergency. Signaled Period Alerts shall be limited to no more than a single 6-hour period in any day, to no more than 4 days in any week, and to no more than 40 hours in any calendar month. Signaled Period Alerts are limited to 120 hours in a year.

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: Nonresidential metered service customers whose annual usage is equal to or less than 40,000 kWh or whose demand is equal to or less than 20kW. Small Business Customers shall also include customers who self-certify that they fully meet the criteria for "Micro business", as set forth in Section 14837 (d)(2) of the California Government Code. For the purposes of Schedule GHG-ARR, a small business customer is defined as an entity "with monthly demand not exceeding 20 kilowatts in more than three months in a twelve-month period".

SMALL COMMERCIAL: For purposes of determining who is eligible for a 10% rate reduction pursuant to PU Code Section 368(a), Small Commercial will mean all commercial customers, except those served on SDG&E's agricultural and street lighting rate schedules, that have a Maximum Demand of less than 20 kW (PU Code Section 331). This peak demand criteria shall be determined as having been met if: (1) there is a demand meter in place and the customer's Maximum Monthly Demand has been below 20 kW for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months, or (2) there is no demand meter in place and the customer's monthly consumption has been below 12,000 kWh for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months. For customers of record as of November 1, 1997, the preceding 12 months shall refer to the 12-month period ending October 1997. In addition, Small Commercial shall mean all customers served on Schedule A or Schedule A-TC, irrespective of electric load usage.

SMALL CUSTOMER: For purposes of determining who is eligible for load profiling and non-UDC meter services, Small Customer will mean all residential customers and all commercial customers, including those served on SDG&E's agricultural and street lighting rate schedules, that have a Maximum Demand of less than 20 kW. This peak demand criteria shall be determined as having been met if: (1) there is a demand meter in place and the customer's Maximum Monthly Demand has been below 20 kW for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months, or (2) there is no demand meter in place and the customer's monthly consumption has been below 12,000 kWh for at least nine out of the preceding 12 months. Customers who meet the criteria for Small Customer will be eligible for statistical load profiling (See Load Profiles) and will not be eligible for non-UDC meter services until January 1, 1999, or until such time as the CPUC approves the expansion of non-utility meter services to these customers.

(Continued)

14C8

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		61681-E

RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

Sheet 15

SUBMETERED SERVICE: Service from metering furnished, owned, installed, maintained, read and tested by the customer who is served through a master meter.

SUMMARY BILL: A billing statement that includes charges for multiple service accounts.

SUPPLY AGGREGATORS: Also known as wholesale marketers. These entities act on behalf of generators to arrange and implement commercial transactions in the generation supply market.

SURFACE REPAIR: Replacement to the satisfaction of the Utility, appropriate governmental agency, or property owner, of existing asphalt, concrete, decorative surfaces, landscaping, etc., removed for trenching and/or construction purposes.

TARIFF SCHEDULES: Entire body of effective rates, charges, and rules collectively of the Utility, as set forth herein, and including title page, preliminary statements, rate schedules, rules and sample forms.

TARIFF SHEET: Individual sheet of the tariff schedules.

TEMPORARY SERVICE: Service for enterprises or activities which are temporary in character or where it is known in advance that service will be of a limited duration. Service which, in the opinion of the Utility, is for operations of a speculative character or the permanency of which has not been established, also is considered Temporary Service.

TENANT: One who holds or possesses real estate (as a condominium) or sometimes personal property by any kind of right; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; one who rents or leases (as a house or apartment) from a landlord.

TOTAL RATE ADJUSTMENT COMPONENT: This charge achieves legislative and CPUC subsidies such as maintaining the Commission approved tier differential between rates for usage up to 130% of baseline and usage above 130% of baseline and discounted rates for assistance programs.

TRANSMISSION: Is service that is taken at above 25.00 kv provided that the service is taken at regularly available service voltages. The Utility retains the right to change the voltage level that is to be considered to be regularly available upon reasonable written notice to the customer.

TRANSMISSION CHARGES: Charges to use SDG&E's transmission facilities shall go into effect on the first day of the Independent System Operator (ISO) operation. The costs of transmission facilities placed in service after the date of initial implementation of the Independent System Operator shall be recovered using the rate methodology in effect at the time the facilities go into operation. SDG&E's rates shall reflect all of the terms and conditions of existing transmission service contracts and shall recognize any wheeling revenues of existing transmission service arrangements.

UTILITY: San Diego Gas & Electric Company (also referred to as "SDG&E").

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15C6

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		22068-E

RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 16

UTILITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY (UDC): The entity which will continue to provide regulated services for the distribution of electricity to customers and serve customers who do not choose direct access.

UTILITY'S METERED SERVICE: See Individually Metered Service.

UTILITY RETAINED GENERATION (URG): Generation resources under the control of the utilities.

UTILITY SYSTEM: Electric transmission and distribution system and related facilities located in California and operated by Utility.

UTILITY USERS TAX: Tax imposed by local governments on the Utility's customers. Utility is required to bill customers within the city or county for the taxes due, collect the taxes from customers, and then pay the taxes to the city or county.

VESSEL: A means of transportation on water used for recreational, navigational or commercial purposes.

VIOLENCE: Types of violence are to include, but are not limited to, death or injury with a weapon, inflicting bodily harm, allowing animals to attack, physically detaining an employee against his/her will, and/or tearing employee's clothing, or damaging or destroying Utility equipment or property.

16C8

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