



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 1

ACCOUNT: A PG&E-specific identifier for tracking energy service deliveries for a specific load through one or more meters at a customer premises or location. One customer may have several accounts within a premises or throughout PG&E's service territory.

AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMER: Please see "QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES." (N)
 (N)

APPLICANT: A person or agency requesting PG&E to supply electric service or for changes in electric service. Electric service may consist of both energy and energy-related services.

APPLICATION: An oral, electronic, or a written request to PG&E for electric service; not an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service. The form of the request shall be at PG&E's discretion.

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Sheet 2

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislative and implemented at PG&E in 1984 that insures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary quantity of electricity at the lowest possible cost.

BILLING CYCLE: The regular interval at which a bill for electric service is rendered; typically spans a 27-to-33 day period.

BILLING DEMAND: The demand on which the customer is to be billed in accordance with the terms and conditions of their applicable rate schedule.

BILLING FACTOR: Factor used to calculate a bill on a daily basis as opposed to monthly, when the billing period is other than 27 to 33 days. All rate schedules assume monthly billings of 27 to 33 days, and the Billing Factor for these billings is equal to 1. The factor is used to adjust flat monthly charges (such as fixed usage accounts), monthly customer, monthly meter, and minimum service charges to monthly parity when an account is billed for fewer than 27 days (Billing Factor is less than 1), or when billed for more than 33 days (Billing Factor is greater than 1). The factor is based on 30 days, which are deemed to be the total number of days in an average month. The Billing Factor formula is:

$$\text{Billing Factor} = \text{Number of Billing Days divided by 30.}$$

BILLING MONTH: The period of time over which a customer is billed for services rendered during a particular billing cycle.

BUNDLED SERVICE: Defined in Rule 22.A.1.

BUSINESS DAY: A day on which PG&E offices are open to conduct general business in California. Also, commonly referred to as a "working" day.

(T)
 (T)
 (C)

(Continued)



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Sheet 3

CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY (CARE): The residential CARE (formerly known as Low-Income Ratepayer Assistance or LIRA) program for qualifying (see Rules 19.1 and 19.2) low-income applicants provides reduced energy charges to the following:

(T) (L)
 (T) |

1. Individually metered customers;
2. Master-metered customers with qualifying low-income submetered tenants;
3. Submetered tenants of master-metered PG&E customers;
4. Qualifying residents in individually metered residential dwelling units; and
5. Qualifying Nonprofit Group-Living Facilities.

(L)

CARE NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY: A facility operated by a corporation that has received a letter of determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the corporation is tax-exempt due to its nonprofit status under IRS Code Section 501(c)(3). The facility must be one of the following:

(T)

1. A homeless shelter with 10 or more beds and open at least 180 days per year;
2. Transitional housing, such as a half-way house or drug rehabilitation facility;
3. Short- or long-term care facility, such as a hospice, nursing home, seniors' home, or children's home; or
4. A group home for physically or mentally disabled persons.

With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the electricity supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits.

(T)

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded.

For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

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

COMMON USE AREAS: Those areas that may be shared or used by occupants within a multifamily accommodation, including, but not limited to, laundry room, recreation room, swimming pool, tennis courts, gardens, hall/outdoor lighting. Excludes lighting under Rate Schedules OL-1, LS-1, LS-2, and LS-3

(T)
 (T)

COMPANY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SERVICE (CCA SERVICE): This service allows customers to purchase electric power, and at the customer's election, participate in additional energy efficiency or conservation programs from non-utility entities known as Community Choice Aggregators. Herein all references to Community Choice Aggregation mean the same as CCA Service.

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATOR (CCA): An entity that provides electric supply services to Community Choice Aggregation customers within PG&E's service territory. A CCA may also provide certain energy efficiency and conservation programs to its Community Choice Aggregation customers as provided for under PG&E's tariffs.

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COMPANY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: The use, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of PG&E's operations; the 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.

COMPETITIVE TRANSITION CHARGE (CTC): Defined in Public Utilities Code Section 840 and by the Commission.

CONNECTED LOAD: The sum of the rated capacities of all of the customer's equipment that can be connected to PG&E's lines at any one time as more completely described in the rate schedules.

COST OF OWNERSHIP: A monthly charge applied to special facilities to recover the cost to PG&E of operating the special facility.

(N)

When applicant-financed the charge includes the cost components for operations and maintenance (O&M), administration and general expenses (A&G), property taxes, and franchise fees and uncollectibles, and the cost of replacement facilities facilities at no additional cost for sixty (60) years The applicant-financed percentage is also used to calculate COO charges on unsupported distribution line extension costs. See Rule 15.E.6

When PG&E-financed the monthly cost components include all of those listed above for applicant-financed special facilities plus components to cover the costs of income taxes, return on investment, and depreciation. . The PG&E-financed COO is also used to calculate line extension allowances. (See Rule 15. C. 2 & C.3.

(N)

(Continued)



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CPUC (CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION): The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

CURTAILMENT: The temporary reduction or interruption of service to customers because of projected or actual supply or capacity constraints, as further defined in Rule 14 and PG&E's Electrical Emergency Plan. PG&E may also request such load reduction under the provisions of its nonfirm programs.

CUSTOMER: The person, group of persons, firm, corporation, institution, municipality, or other civic body, 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 that name, regardless of the identity of the actual user of the service. A customer may take Bundled Service or Direct Access Service or Community Choice Aggregation Service, but must take final delivery of electric power, and not resell that power.

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Karen A. Tomcala
 Vice President
 Regulatory Relations

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ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
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CUT-IN-FLAT: Placing conductive material in the electric meter socket to allow energy to flow from the line side of the service to the load side of the service without a meter. (L)
 (L)

DEMAND: The amount of energy drawn by a Customer at a specific time. Typically expressed in kilowatts or kW. (N)

DEMAND CHARGE: One component of an electric customer's bill (along with, but not limited to, the customer charge, meter charge, and the energy charge). This charge recovers some of the costs PG&E incurs in providing sufficient operating capacity to meet that customer's maximum demand. The demand charge is based on the highest level of kW required by the customer during a billing period. (N)

(Continued)

Advice Letter No: 1716-E
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Thomas E. Bottorff
 Vice President
 Rates Account Services

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DIRECT ACCESS SERVICE: Defined in Rule 22.A.3. (T)

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES (DER) means any electric generation technology that meets all of the following criteria: (N)

- (a) Commences initial operation between May 1, 2001, and June 1, 2003, except that gas-fired distributed energy resources that are not operated in a combined heat and power application must commence operation no later than September 1, 2002.
- (b) Is located within a single facility.
- (c) Is five megawatts or smaller in aggregate capacity.
- (d) Serves onsite loads or over-the-fence transactions allowed under Sections 216 and 218.
- (e) Is powered by any fuel other than diesel.
- (f) Complies with emission standards and guidance adopted by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Sections 41514.9 and 41514.10 of the Health and Safety Code. Prior to the adoption of those standards and guidance, for the purpose of this article, distributed energy resources shall meet emissions levels equivalent to nine parts per million oxides of nitrogen, or the equivalent standard taking into account efficiency as determined by the State Air Resources Board, averaged over a three-hour period, or best available control technology for the applicable air district, whichever is lower, except for distributed generation units that displace and therefore significantly reduce emissions from natural gas flares or reinjection compressors, as determined by the State Air Resources Control Board.

These units shall comply with the applicable best available control technology as determined by the air pollution control district or air quality management district in which they are located. This definition is obtained from Public Utilities Code (PUC) 353.1. The definition of DER may be modified as necessary to be consistent with any changes ordered by the appropriate jurisdiction. (N)

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES: The delivery of electrical supply and related services by PG&E to a customer over PG&E's Distribution System.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Those non-ISO transmission and distribution facilities owned, controlled, and operated by PG&E that are used to provide Distribution Service under these tariffs.

(L)

(Continued)



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
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ELECTRONIC BILLING: A billing method whereby at the mutual option of the Customer and PG&E, the Customer elects to receive, view, and pay bills electronically and to no longer receive paper bills.

ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT: When made available or transmitted electronically to the Customer at an agreed upon location.

ENERGY SUPPLY OR PROCUREMENT SERVICES: Includes, but is not limited to, procurement of electric energy; all scheduling, settlement, and other interactions with Scheduling Coordinators, and the ISO; all ancillary services and congestion management.

ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER (ESP): An entity who provides electric supply services to Direct Access Customers within PG&E's service territory. An ESP may also provide certain metering and billing services to its DA Customers as provided for within these tariffs.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC): Federal agency with jurisdictional responsibilities over electric transmission service and electric sales for resale.

FIXED TRANSITION AMOUNT (FTA) CHARGE: See Trust Transfer Amount Charge.

GENERATION CUSTOMER: Any PG&E (electric customer with electric generation facilities (including back-up generation in parallel with PG&E) on the customer's side of the interconnection point.

HIGH RISE BUILDING: A multi-story, multi-tenant building located on single premises usually comprised of three or more stories and equipped with elevators.

(N)
 (N)

HOURLY PRICING OPTION: This option is suspended.

INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR (ISO): The California Independent System Operator Corporation, a state-chartered, non-profit corporation that controls the transmission facilities of all participating transmission owners and dispatches certain generating units and loads. The ISO is responsible for the operation and control of the statewide transmission grid.

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INDIVIDUAL METERING: The deployment of a separate service and meter for each individual residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc.	(T)	(L)
		(L)
INTERRUPTION: Unscheduled disruption of power deliveries to one or more Customers resulting from transmission or distribution capacity shortages.		(N)
		(N)
KILOWATT: 1,000 watts; a watt is a unit of electrical power equal to a current of one ampere under one volt of pressure.	(T)	(L)
	(T)	
KILOWATT-HOUR: 1,000 watts, or one (1) kilowatt of electricity used for one hour.	(T)	(L)
LOAD PROFILES: An approximation of a Customer's electric usage pattern as approved by the Commission for certain purposes set forth in PG&E's tariffs.		(N)
		(N)
LOW INCOME RATE PAYER ASSISTANCE: See California Alternate Rates for Energy.	(T)	(L)

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MAILED: When a communication is sent by electronic data interchange or enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed, and deposited in any U.S. Post Office box, postage prepaid. (T) (L)

MANDATED SAFETY AND LEGAL NOTICES: Mandated notices include notices required to be sent to all PG&E customers by law and include, but are not limited to, notices of the type, and with the frequency, that PG&E has used, and continues to use, to discharge legal obligations, such as quarterly Proposition 65 notices, quarterly notices of rate options applicable to each customer class, notices of rate applications, and notices of public assistance and low income programs. (N)
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 |
 |
 (N)

MASTER-METERING: Where PG&E installs one service and meter to supply more than one residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc.

METER: The instrument that is used for measuring the electricity delivered to the Customer. (T)
 |
 (T)

(L)

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MOBILEHOME: A structure designed for human habitation and for being moved on a street or highway under permit pursuant to the California Vehicle Code, or a manufactured home as defined in the California Health and Safety Code. A recreational vehicle or a commercial coach as defined in the California Health and Safety Code is not a mobilehome.

MOBILEHOME PARK: An area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented, or held out for rent, to accommodate mobilehomes used for human habitation. A recreational vehicle park is not a mobilehome park.

MULTIFAMILY ACCOMMODATION: An apartment building, duplex, court group, residential hotel, or any other group of residential units located upon a single premises, providing the residential units meet the requirements for a residential dwelling unit. Hotels, guest or resort ranches, tourist camps, motels, auto courts, rest homes, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, trailer courts, consisting primarily of guest rooms and/or transient accommodations, are not classed as multifamily accommodations.

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OPTIONAL RATE SCHEDULES: Commission-approved rate schedules for a customer class from which any customer in that class may choose. Optional rate schedules do not include experimental schedules or schedules available at the sole option of PG&E.

PAID OR PAYMENT: Funds received by PG&E through the postal service, PG&E payment office, PG&E authorized agent, or deposited in PG&E's bank account by electronic data interchange. (T)

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, corporation, public agency, or other organization operating as a single entity.

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ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
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Sheet 15

PUBLIC PURPOSE PROGRAMS CHARGES: A non-bypassable surcharge imposed on all retail sales of electricity and electrical services to fund public goods research, development and demonstration, energy efficiency activities, and low income assistance programs.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES:

(N)

A. Applicability

1. A customer will be served under an agricultural rate schedule if 70% or more of the annual energy use on the meter is for agricultural end-uses. Agricultural end-uses consist of:
 - (a) growing crops;
 - (b) raising livestock;
 - (c) pumping water for irrigation of crops; or
 - (d) other uses which involve production for sale.
2. Only agricultural end-uses performed prior to the First Sale of the agricultural product are agricultural end-uses under this criteria, except for the following activities, which are also agricultural end-uses under this criteria: (a) packing and packaging of the agricultural products following the First Sale and before any subsequent sale, and (b) agricultural end-uses by nonprofit cooperatives.
3. None of the above activities may process the agricultural product. Residential dwelling, office, and retail usage are not agricultural end-uses.
4. Rule 1 specifies additional activities and meters that will also be served on agricultural rates, and guidelines through the following sections: (B) Other Activities and Meters Also Served on Agricultural Rates, (C) Specific Applications of the March 2, 2006 Applicability Criteria, and (D) Guidelines for Applying the Applicability Criteria.

(N)

(Continued)



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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

B. Other Activities and Meters Also Served on Agricultural Rates

The specific language in Section B controls over the language of Sections A, C, and D for only those activities and meters listed in Section B and has no precedential effect on other activities and meters not specifically listed in Section B.

1. Activity-Based Qualification

The following activities will be served on agricultural rates provided that 70% or more of the annual energy usage on the meter is for activities listed in Section B(1) below:

- (a) Activities specifically adjudicated by the CPUC in its decisions and orders to be agricultural end-uses prior to March 2, 2006 shall remain on PG&E's agricultural rates. These activities are: milk processing, cotton ginning, almond hulling and shelling, and a feed mill integral to the operation of an agricultural end-use.
- (b) The following activities determined by PG&E to be agricultural end-uses shall be served on agricultural rates: sun-dried raisin packing, pistachio hulling and shelling, rice drying, hulling and milling necessary to produce white rice, and packing of brown and white rice, but no grinding, crushing, parboiling, cooking, or gelatinizing of rice.

2. Meter-Based Qualification

Any meter (other than meters qualifying in Section B(1) above) on agricultural rates prior to March 2, 2006 shall remain on agricultural rates provided that (1) energy usage on the meter continues to meet the Applicability Statement in effect at that time; and (2) metered usage remains, without interruption, in the name of the present account holder or to anyone who states by declaration that:

- (a) they have had a legal or financial interest in the agricultural endeavor for at least two (2) years prior to the change in ownership and have not compensated others or been compensated as a result of the transfer of ownership; or
- (b) they have been a bona fide employee, working at least 25 hours per week during the active operating season of the agricultural endeavor, for the last two (2) calendar years prior to the transfer of ownership; or

(N)

(Continued)



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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

B. Other Activities and Meters Also Served on Agricultural Rates (Cont'd.)

2. Meter-Based Qualification (Cont'd.)

- (c) they are the lineal descendants of one of the owners of the agricultural endeavor; or
- (d) they are the spouse or former spouse of an owner of the agricultural endeavor.

3. All activities or meters qualifying for an agricultural rate under Sections B(1) or B(2) above shall not serve as precedent or be considered in any other way in determining eligibility under the Agricultural Applicability Statement except as provided in Section B.

C. Specific Applications of the March 2, 2006 Applicability Criteria

Activities identified as agricultural end-uses in this section must also meet the criteria set forth in Section A, with the exception of the processing limitation in Section A(3). Where an actual or perceived conflict exists between Section A and an activity expressly identified as an agricultural end-use in Section C, the specific language of Section C will control over the processing limitation in Section A(3). Any activity not expressly identified as an agricultural end-use in Section C must meet the criteria in Section A in order to be served on agricultural rates.

- 1. Activities involved in growing crops up to the conclusion of the harvest operation on the premises where the crop was grown are agricultural end-uses.
- 2. Raising livestock, poultry and fish up to, but not including, the point that the animal is slaughtered or its life terminated in any other operation is an agricultural end-use.
- 3. Pumping water for irrigation or frost protection of crops, or for reclamation of agricultural land is an agricultural end-use.

(N)

(Continued)



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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

C. Specific Applications of the March 2, 2006 Applicability Criteria (Cont'd.)

4. Drying, hulling, and shelling of grains, legumes, and nuts are agricultural end-uses but not the following:
 - (a) Other processing or ensiling grain, grain corn, hay, or any other agricultural product;
 - (b) Activities whose purpose is to change or enhance the flavor of the agricultural product including, but not limited to, roasting, cooking, blanching, salting, curing, and brining;
 - (c) Oil pressing, processing, and manufacturing to produce oil from corn, safflower, cottonseed, sunflower, and peanut;
 - (d) Separation or processing of seed from agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed crops, including alfalfa, Bermuda grass, and clover;

5. Waxing, fumigation, irradiation, cleaning, sorting, grading, packing and storage of whole fresh grapes, berries, and other fruits and vegetables are agricultural end-uses, but not the following:
 - (a) Activities which separate the harvested product into more than one constituent agricultural product, as listed by California Agricultural Statistics Service in their most recent California Statistics Report.
 - (b) Activities which are part of processes whose purpose is to change or enhance the flavor of the agricultural product, including roasting, cooking, blanching, salting, curing, brining, and any other flavor altering processes.
 - (c) Pitting or dehydrating of fruits including, but not limited to, plums, grapes, and apricots;
 - (d) Post-harvest husking or removal of fresh sweet corn kernels from the cob;
 - (e) Crushing or juicing of fruits and vegetables, including but not limited to grapes, apples, and carrots;

(N)

(Continued)



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

C. Specific Applications of the March 2, 2006 Applicability Criteria (Cont'd.)

5. (Cont'd.)

- (f) Peeling of garlic and onions and post-harvest processing of multiple baby carrots from individual, harvested, mature carrots;
- (g) Olive oil pressing, processing, or manufacturing;
- (h) Post-harvest chopping or leafing of lettuce heads or other vegetables and fruits; and
- (i) The processing of milk into cheese, yogurt, lactose-free milk, chocolate milk or any other products which do not have the appearance and physical characteristics of fluid milk.

6. Manufacturing of ice used by the manufacturer for the immediate cooling of whole fresh fruits and vegetables is an agricultural end-use, but not manufacturing of ice for sale.

7. Cleaning, packing, grading, sorting, and storage of fresh eggs are agricultural end-uses.

8. Raising crops or live plants in a greenhouse is an agricultural end-use.

9. Raising plants or fish through aquaculture is an agricultural end-use.

10. Cold storage, but not freezing, and other controlled environment storage which merely retards or accelerates the natural ripening of whole unaltered fresh fruits and vegetables is an agricultural end-use.

D. Guidelines for Applying the Applicability Criteria

The following guidelines shall be used to determine whether a customer shall be served under agricultural rates under the Applicability Criteria in Sections A and C.

(N)

(Continued)



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Sheet 20

QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

D. GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING THE APPLICABILITY CRITERIA (Cont'd.)

1. PRODUCTION FOR SALE

All agricultural products or a subsequent product derived therefrom must be produced for sale to qualify under this criteria. If an activity is primarily for the provision of an agricultural service, and not the production of an agricultural product for sale, it is not an agricultural end-use. Examples of activities that are agricultural services include animal boarding and training, agricultural research, brokering or resale of agricultural products, farming at correctional facilities, experimental or educational farming, and fish hatcheries for wild release. Other activities which do not involve the production of an agricultural product for sale include cemetery, golf course, and park landscaping, wildlife habitat flooding, and zoo activities.

2. PACKING AND PACKAGING

Qualifying packing and packaging are defined herein as otherwise qualifying activities performed by the first entity or individual to pack or package the agricultural product, following the first sale and before any subsequent sale, transfer of control of, or title to the agricultural product.

3. QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY NONPROFIT COOPERATIVES

This applicability criteria treats all otherwise qualifying activities performed by cooperatives as though they were performed before the first sale, transfer of control of, or title to the agricultural product. Cooperatives may engage in any qualifying activity that would be permitted by the producer of the agricultural product. In order to be a qualifying cooperative, the association must be a nonprofit cooperative association organized and functioning under, and in compliance with, the California Food & Agriculture Code.

4. "FIRST SALE" DEFINED

The first sale of, transfer of control of, or title to the agricultural product and refers to the demarcation between agricultural and non-agricultural end-uses. It applies to all activities other than qualifying packing and packaging activities described above in Section D(2) and activities performed by qualifying nonprofit cooperatives described above in Section D(3).

(N)

(Continued)



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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

D. Guidelines for Applying the Applicability Criteria (Cont'd.)

5. Processing

Any activity that qualifies the customer as a Processor as defined in the California Food & Agriculture Code § 55407 and any activity defined as Processing under the California Food & Agriculture Code § 42519 shall not qualify as an agricultural end-use under this applicability criteria, unless the specific product and process is identified as an agricultural end-use in Section C above.

Food & Agriculture Code § 55407 – “Processor” means any person that is engaged in the business of processing or manufacturing any farm product, that solicits, buys, contracts to buy, or otherwise takes title to, or possession or control of, any farm product from the producer of the farm product for the purpose of processing or manufacturing it and selling, reselling, or redelivering it in any dried, canned, extracted, fermented, distilled, frozen, eviscerated, or other preserved or processed form. It does not, however, include any retail merchant that has a fixed or established place of business in this state and does not sell at wholesale any farm product which is processed or manufactured by him.

Food & Agriculture Code § 42519 – “Processing” means canning, preserving, or fermenting, which materially alters the flavor, keeping quality, or any other property, the extracting of juices or other substances, or the making of any substantial change of form. It does not include refrigeration at temperatures which are above the freezing point nor any other treatment which merely retards or accelerates the natural processes of ripening or decomposition.

6. Processing operation

If any part of an operation processes an agricultural product, no portion of the operation will qualify as an agricultural end-use under this applicability statement. In addition, no activity or operation performed after processing of the agricultural product has occurred may qualify as an agricultural end-use.

7. Agricultural product

An agricultural product is defined as the crop yielded at the conclusion of the harvest operation. If the first primary wholesale product produced following the harvest operation is a processed item, such as oil, juice, seeds, or similar product, such processing is not an agricultural end-use under this Applicability Criteria.

(N)

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QUALIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RATES: (Cont'd.)

(N)

D. Guidelines for Applying the Applicability Criteria (Cont'd.)

8. Harvest operation

Harvest operation includes those activities most commonly performed in the field to yield the crop in PG&E service territory, as measured on a per tonnage basis.

E. Requests for Agricultural Rates and Complaints before the CPUC Regarding Agricultural Rate Applicability

1. If, after March 2, 2006, a customer submits a written claim to PG&E for agricultural rates, any applicable Rule 17.1 adjustments will be determined on the basis of this applicability statement.
2. If, on or before March 2, 2006, a customer submitted a written claim to PG&E for agricultural rates, any applicable Rule 17.1 adjustments will be determined as follows:
 - (a) For the pre-March 2, 2006 time period, on the basis of the previous agricultural applicability statement.
 - (b) For the post-March 2, 2006 time period, on the basis of this applicability statement.

(N)

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): An applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:

(L)

- 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, Chapter 4, Subchapter 5, Group 2); and
- 3) Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA and EPA.

(L)

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Sheet 23

RATE REDUCTION BONDS: Securities to be issued pursuant to AB 1890, the California electric industry restructuring legislation, the proceeds of which are used to finance transition costs in an amount sufficient to provide a legislated 10 percent rate reduction to residential and small commercial customers during the transition period. (N)
 |
 |
 (N)

RATE SCHEDULE: One or more tariff sheets(s) setting forth the charges and conditions for a particular class or type of service in a given area or location. A rate schedule includes all the wording on the applicable tariff sheet(s), such as Schedule number, title, class of service, applicability, territory, rates, conditions, and references to rules.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (RV): As defined in the California Health and Safety Code, a motor home, slide-in camper, park trailer, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational or emergency occupancy. (T)
 (T)

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (RV) PARK: An area or tract of land or a separate designated section within a mobile home park where one or more lots are occupied by owners or users of recreational vehicles. (T)

(L)

(Continued)

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 Effective January 10, 1998
 Resolution No. _____



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 24

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER: Class of customers whose dwellings are single-family units, multi-family units, mobilehomes or other similar living establishments (see Residential Dwelling Unit and Residential Hotel). (N)
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 (N)

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: A room or group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, or an apartment, which provides complete family living facilities in which the occupant(s) normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incidental to domestic life. (L)
 |
 (L)

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL: A 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, 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.

RULES: Tariff sheets which cover the application of all rates, charges, and services, when such applicability is not set forth in and as part of the rate schedules. (L)

(Continued)



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 25

SCHEDULED METER READING DATE: The date PG&E has scheduled a Customer's meter to be read for the purposes of ending the current billing cycle and beginning a new one. PG&E's meter reading schedule is published annually, but is subject to periodic change.

SCHEDULING COORDINATOR: An entity meeting requirements as set forth by the Commission, FERC, and these tariffs.

SERVICE ACCOUNT: Same as "Account."

SINGLE-CUSTOMER SUBSTATION: A substation owned by PG&E and dedicated to serve a specific customer. Substations transform electricity from transmission to distribution voltage.

SMALL CUSTOMER: Customers on demand-metered schedules (A-10 and E-19V), with less than 20 kW maximum billing demand per meter for at least 9 billing periods during the most recent 12 month period; or (2) any customer on a non-demand metered schedule (A-1 and A-6); or (3) any customer on a residential rate schedule.

(T)

(Continued)



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 26

SMARTMETER™: Trademark used by PG&E with permission of trademark owner for use in conjunction with PG&E's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project (approved by the Commission in D.06-07-027) and in conjunction with the marketing of any or all related goods and services of PG&E associated with AMI.

SUBMETERING: Where the master-metered customer installs, owns, maintains, and reads the meters for billing the tenants in accordance with Rule 18.

TARIFFS: The entire body of effective rates, rentals, charges, and rules, collectively, of PG&E, including title page, preliminary statement, rate schedules, rules, sample forms, service area maps, and list of contracts and deviations.

TARIFF SHEET: An individual sheet of the tariff schedules.

TIME-OF-USE (TOU): Rate option that prices electricity according to the season or time of day that it is used. Such usage is aggregated into discrete time periods are called TOU periods and are as specified within PG&E rate schedules.

TRANSITIONAL BUNDLED SERVICE: Customers who return to Bundled Service on a transitional basis as prescribed in Rule 22.1 and 23, or take Bundled Service prior to the end of six (6) month advance notice period required to elect bundled portfolio service as prescribed in Rule 22.1 and 23. (N)
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 (N)

(Continued)



ELECTRIC RULE NO. 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 27

TRANSMISSION LOAD CUSTOMER: A PG&E electric customer, interconnected to PG&E's power system at a transmission level voltage, who has no generation of its own paralleled with the PG&E system and is not interconnected with any generation source other than PG&E. (L)

TRUST TRANSFER AMOUNT (TTA) CHARGE: A non-bypassable, separate charge that is authorized by the Commission to be charged to residential and small commercial customers to allow PG&E to recover financed transition costs and the costs of providing, recovering, financing or refinancing transition costs, including the costs of issuing, servicing, and retiring Rate Reduction Bonds. Also, commonly known as the Fixed Transition Amount (FTA) Charge. (N)

UTILITY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). (L)

UTILITY USERS TAX: A tax imposed by local governments on PG&E's customers. PG&E 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. The tax is calculated as a percentage of the charges billed by PG&E for energy use. (L)