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May 4, 2018

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426-0001

Re: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Docket No. ER18-1528-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 824d (2000), and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") Regulations, 18 C.F.R. Part 35 (2011), PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("PJM") hereby submits for filing non-substantive, clerical, ministerial and substantive revisions to correct, clarify and/or make consistent certain provisions of the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff ("Tariff"), Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("Operating Agreement") and Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region ("RAA"). PJM requests that the Commission issue its order accepting the enclosed revisions by no later than July 3, 2018, sixty (60) days from the date of this filing, with an effective date of July 3, 2018 for all revisions.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND AND STAKEHOLDER PROCESS

Over the course of the past several years, PJM has undertaken a comprehensive review of the definitions, and certain other provisions, contained within its Governing Documents to determine whether revisions were needed to ensure definitions and provisions were clear, consistent, and accurately reflected PJM's current practices and procedures. PJM has used its Governing Documents Enhancement Subcommittee ("GDECS") stakeholder process to review these proposed revisions. To date, PJM has submitted several filings to correct and clarify definitions and other provisions identified that were ambiguous, incorrect or required

clarification, which the Commission has accepted.¹

In establishing GDECS, PJM and its stakeholders intended to utilize the GDECS stakeholder process as a means through which to continually review and make non-controversial, substantive and non-substantive revisions to the Governing Documents.² Through these ongoing efforts, PJM has come up with a number of additional revisions that are needed to ensure that all stakeholders clearly understand the provisions of each Governing Document at issue, which would in turn result in the avoidance of potential violations of the terms of each governing document due to a definition being misinterpreted. Other proposed revisions would correct incorrect language that does not accurately describe the current processes that PJM utilizes, some of which are detailed in the PJM Manuals, in an effort to eliminate inconsistencies between definitions and other provisions within the Governing Documents. PJM determined that the language of each of the definitions and provisions that are the subject of this filing could and should be improved to ensure clarity of the applicability of the definitions and provisions as intended.

II. PROPOSED REVISIONS

The proposed revisions delete obsolete provisions and terms, eliminate ambiguity, modify incorrect references, replace previously undefined terms with defined terms, correct formatting errors and otherwise clarify provisions.

For ease of review of the many proposed revisions, PJM provides a chart appended

¹ See, e.g., *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, Delegated Letter Order, Docket No. ER16-1737-000, June 20, 2016; *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 155 FERC ¶ 61,303 (2016) (accepting all proposed revisions except one).

² See PJM, GDECS Charter, at <http://www.pjm.com/~media/committees-groups/subcommittees/gdecs/20151023/20151023-charter.ashx> (indicating that meetings will be held as needed and that expected duration of the work of the subcommittee to be “indefinite.”)

hereto as Attachment A, which describes the vast majority of the proposed revisions, the Governing Document in which the revision is being made, the current language, and the rationale for making the referenced changes.

In addition, PJM also submits minor and non-substantive revisions to correct certain formatting issues and modify incorrect references located within the relevant Energy Efficiency sections.³ These technical revisions are part of PJM's ongoing efforts to continually review and make non-controversial and non-substantive revisions to the Governing Documents in order to ensure consistency and accuracy of the relevant definitions and provisions.

III. STAKEHOLDER PROCESS

PJM worked with its stakeholders through the GDECS between June and July, 2017 to review changes that were needed to PJM's definitions. PJM discussed the proposed revisions and rationale for each proposed revision on the enclosed chart with stakeholders in the GDECS during this timeframe, and made revisions to some of the proposed revisions based on stakeholder feedback. The proposed revisions were then presented to, and discussed with, the Markets and Reliability Committee ("MRC") and the Members Committee ("MC") between August and October, 2017. The MRC endorsed the revisions by acclamation with no objections and no abstentions at its September 28, 2017 meeting. The MC endorsed the revisions to the Tariff and RAA, and approved the revisions to the Operating Agreement by acclamation with no objections and no abstentions at its October 26, 2017 meeting. As required by RAA, section 16.4, the PJM Board of Managers approved the revisions to the RAA on February 14, 2018.

³ PJM notes that, in addition to the minor, non substantive revisions to correct cross references that was not presented to GDECS, PJM is also correcting the title page to Attachment GG, Appendix III to remove language that was inadvertently added and add language that was inadvertently removed from that page during a filing in Docket No. ER17-1372-000.

IV. PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATES

PJM proposes an effective date of July 3, 2018 for the proposed Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA revisions referenced herein. PJM requests that the Commission issue an order on this filing by July 3, 2018.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF SUBMITTAL

This filing consists of the following:

1. This transmittal letter;
2. A chart describing the proposed Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA revisions in detail (as Attachment A);
3. Electronic versions of the revisions to the Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA in marked (showing the changes) form (as Attachment B); and
4. Electronic versions of the revisions to the Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA in clean form (as Attachment C).

V. CORRESPONDENCE

The following individuals are designated for inclusion on the official service list in this proceeding and for receipt of any communications regarding this filing:

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VI. SERVICE

PJM has served a copy of this filing on all PJM Members and on all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region by posting this filing electronically. In accordance

with the Commission's regulations,⁴ PJM will post a copy of this filing to the FERC filings section of its internet site, located at the following link: <http://www.pjm.com/documents/ferc-manuals/ferc-filings.aspx> with a specific link to the newly-filed document, and will send an e-mail on the same date as this filing to all PJM Members and all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region⁵ alerting them that this filing has been made by PJM and is available by following such link. If the document is not immediately available by using the referenced link, the document will be available through the referenced link within 24 hours of the filing. Also, a copy of this filing will be available on the FERC's eLibrary website located at the following link: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp> in accordance with the Commission's regulations and Order No. 714.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed herein, PJM respectfully requests that the Commission accept the proposed revisions to PJM's Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA by no later than July 3, 2018, effective July 3, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ _____
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⁴ See 18C.F.R §§ 35.2(e) and 385.2010(f)(3).

⁵ PJM already maintains, updates and regularly uses e-mail lists for all PJM Members and affected state commissions.

Attachment A

Revisions to the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff,
PJM Operating Agreement and
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

(Marked / Redline Format)

Section(s) of the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
(Marked / Redline Format)

Definitions – A - B

Abnormal Condition:

“Abnormal Condition” shall mean any condition on the Interconnection Facilities which, determined in accordance with Good Utility Practice, is: (i) outside normal operating parameters such that facilities are operating outside their normal ratings or that reasonable operating limits have been exceeded; and (ii) could reasonably be expected to materially and adversely affect the safe and reliable operation of the Interconnection Facilities; but which, in any case, could reasonably be expected to result in an Emergency Condition. Any condition or situation that results from lack of sufficient generating capacity to meet load requirements or that results solely from economic conditions shall not, standing alone, constitute an Abnormal Condition.

Acceleration Request:

“Acceleration Request” shall mean a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.9.4A](#), to accelerate or reschedule a transmission outage scheduled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.9.2 or [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4](#), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.9.2 or Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.4](#).

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the portion of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement that is required in addition to the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to ensure adequate resources are procured to meet real-time load and operational needs, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Affected System:

“Affected System” shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System that may be affected by a proposed interconnection or on which a proposed interconnection or addition of facilities or upgrades may require modifications or upgrades to the Transmission System.

Affected System Operator:

“Affected System Operator” shall mean an entity that operates an Affected System or, if the Affected System is under the operational control of an independent system operator or a regional transmission organization, such independent entity.

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of

another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreements:

“Agreements” shall mean the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, and/or other agreements between PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. and its Members.

Ancillary Services:

“Ancillary Services” shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Annual Demand Resource:

“Annual Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Annual Resource:

“Annual Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, an Annual Energy Efficiency Resource or an Annual Demand Resource.

Annual Resource Price Adder:

“Annual Resource Price Adder” shall mean, for Delivery Years starting June 1, 2014 and ending May 31, 2017, an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity and the Extended Summer Resource Price Adder as necessary to reflect the price of Annual Resources required to meet the applicable Minimum Annual Resource Requirement.

Annual Revenue Rate:

“Annual Revenue Rate” shall mean the rate employed to assess a compliance penalty charge on a

Curtailed Service Provider under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 11.

Annual Transmission Costs:

“Annual Transmission Costs” shall mean the total annual cost of the Transmission System for purposes of Network Integration Transmission Service shall be the amount specified in Attachment H for each Zone until amended by the applicable Transmission Owner or modified by the Commission.

Applicable Laws and Regulations:

“Applicable Laws and Regulations” shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, State and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the relevant parties, their respective facilities, and/or the respective services they provide.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall mean the Regional Entity for the region in which a Network Customer, Transmission Customer, New Service Customer, or Transmission Owner operates.

Applicable Standards:

“Applicable Standards” shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Regional Entity, and the Control Area in which the Customer Facility is electrically located; the PJM Manuals; and Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards.

Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards:

“Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall mean those certain technical requirements and standards applicable to interconnections of generation and/or transmission facilities with the facilities of an Interconnected Transmission Owner or, as the case may be and to the extent applicable, of an Electric Distributor, as published by Transmission Provider in a PJM Manual provided, however, that, with respect to any generation facilities with maximum generating capacity of 2 MW or less (synchronous) or 5 MW or less (inverter-based) for which the Interconnection Customer executes a Construction Service Agreement or Interconnection Service Agreement on or after March 19, 2005, “Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall refer to the “PJM Small Generator Interconnection Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards.” All Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards shall be publicly available through postings on Transmission Provider’s internet website.

Applicant:

“Applicant” shall mean an entity desiring to become a PJM Member, or to take Transmission Service that has submitted the PJMSettlement credit application, PJMSettlement credit

agreement and other required submittals as set forth in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Application:

“Application” shall mean a request by an Eligible Customer for transmission service pursuant to the provisions of the Tariff.

Attachment Facilities:

“Attachment Facilities” shall mean the facilities necessary to physically connect a Customer Facility to the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.

Attachment H:

“Attachment H” shall refer collectively to the Attachments to the PJM Tariff with the prefix “H-” that set forth, among other things, the Annual Transmission Rates for Network Integration Transmission Service in the PJM Zones.

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.4](#).

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

“Auction Revenue Rights Credits” shall mean the allocated share of total FTR auction revenues or costs credited to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.4.3](#).

Authorized Government Agency:

“Authorized Government Agency” means a regulatory body or government agency, with jurisdiction over PJM, the PJM Market, or any entity doing business in the PJM Market, including, but not limited to, the Commission, State Commissions, and state and federal attorneys general.

Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

Balancing Congestion Charges:

“Balancing Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of congestion charges collected from Market Participants that are purchasing energy in the Real-time Energy Market minus [the sum of congestion charges paid to Market Participants that are selling energy in the Real-time Energy Market plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Balancing Ratio:

“Balancing Ratio” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 10A.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the maximum Unforced Capacity amount, determined by PJM, of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources that is consistent with the maintenance of reliability. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint for the PJM Region or an LDA, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Base Capacity Resources, including no Base Capacity Demand Resources or Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. The calculation for the PJM Region uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from June 1 through September 30 and unavailable the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each DR and EE level. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base

Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a five percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a difference between the clearing price for Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and the clearing price for Base Capacity Resources and Capacity Performance Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Base Capacity Resources or Capacity Performance Resources out of merit order when the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is binding.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(b).

Base Capacity Resource Constraint:

“Base Capacity Resource Constraint” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the maximum Unforced Capacity amount, determined by PJM, of Base Capacity Resources, including Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, that is consistent with the maintenance of reliability. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the above Base Capacity Resource Constraint for the PJM Region or an LDA, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Base Capacity Resources, including no Base Capacity Demand Resources or Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. The calculation for the PJM Region uses the weekly load distribution from the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a weekly load distribution (based on the Installed Reserve Margin study and the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in

question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question. Additionally, for the PJM Region and relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect winter ratings.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM models the commitment of an amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources equal to the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint (displacing otherwise committed generation). PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as unavailable during the peak week of winter and available the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each Base Capacity Resource level. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [one minus the pool-wide average EFORD] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement:

“Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a difference between the clearing price for Base Capacity Resources and the clearing price for Capacity Performance Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Capacity Performance Resources out of merit order when the Base Capacity Resource Constraint is binding.

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the thirty-minute reserve requirement for the PJM Region established consistent with the Applicable Standards, plus any additional thirty-minute reserves scheduled in response to an RTO-wide Hot or Cold Weather Alert or other reasons for conservative operations.

Base Load Generation Resource

“Base Load Generation Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource that operates at least 90 percent of the hours that it is available to operate, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Base Offer Segment:

“Base Offer Segment” shall mean a component of a Sell Offer based on an existing Generation Capacity Resource, equal to the Unforced Capacity of such resource, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. If the Sell Offers of multiple Market Sellers are based on a

single Existing Generation Capacity Resource, the Base Offer Segments of such Market Sellers shall be determined pro rata based on their entitlements to Unforced Capacity from such resource.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall mean the auction conducted three years prior to the start of the Delivery Year to secure commitments from Capacity Resources as necessary to satisfy any portion of the Unforced Capacity Obligation of the PJM Region not satisfied through Self-Supply.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

“Batch Load Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource that has a cyclical production process such that at most times during the process it is consuming energy, but at consistent regular intervals, ordinarily for periods of less than ten minutes, it reduces its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall refer to a generation unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities has consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection); provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Generation Capacity Resource; or (ii) in an hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit[s] that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Black Start Service:

“Black Start Service” shall mean the capability of generating units to start without an outside electrical supply or the demonstrated ability of a generating unit with a high operating factor (subject to Transmission Provider concurrence) to automatically remain operating at reduced levels when disconnected from the grid.

Breach:

“Breach” shall mean the failure of a party to perform or observe any material term or condition of Tariff, Part IV or Part VI, or any agreement entered into thereunder as described in the relevant provisions of such agreement.

Breaching Party:

“Breaching Party” shall mean a party that is in Breach of Tariff, Part IV or Part VI and/or an agreement entered into thereunder.

Business Day:

“Business Day” shall mean a day in which the Federal Reserve System is open for business and is not a scheduled PJM holiday.

Buy Bid:

“Buy Bid” shall mean a bid to buy Capacity Resources in any Incremental Auction.

Definitions – C-D

Canadian Guaranty:

“Canadian Guaranty” shall mean a Corporate Guaranty provided by an Affiliate of a Participant that is domiciled in Canada, and meets all of the provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q.

Cancellation Costs:

“Cancellation Costs” shall mean costs and liabilities incurred in connection with: (a) cancellation of supplier and contractor written orders and agreements entered into to design, construct and install Attachment Facilities, Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, and/or (b) completion of some or all of the required Attachment Facilities, Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, or specific unfinished portions and/or removal of any or all of such facilities which have been installed, to the extent required for the Transmission Provider and/or Transmission Owner(s) to perform their respective obligations under Tariff, Part IV and/or Tariff, Part VI.

Capacity:

“Capacity” shall mean the installed capacity requirement of the Reliability Assurance Agreement or similar such requirements as may be established.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit:

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or “CETL” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective:

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or “CETO” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Export Transmission Customer:

“Capacity Export Transmission Customer” shall mean a customer taking point to point transmission service under Tariff, Part II to export capacity from a generation resource located in the PJM Region that has qualified for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6(g).

Capacity Import Limit:

“Capacity Import Limit” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Interconnection Rights:

“Capacity Interconnection Rights” shall mean the rights to input generation as a Generation Capacity Resource into the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection where the generating facilities connect to the Transmission System.

Capacity Market Buyer:

“Capacity Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that submits bids to buy Capacity Resources in any Incremental Auction.

Capacity Market Seller:

“Capacity Market Seller” shall mean a Member that owns, or has the contractual authority to control the output or load reduction capability of, a Capacity Resource, that has not transferred such authority to another entity, and that offers such resource in the Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(a).

Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction:

“Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D.

Capacity Resource:

“Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Resource Clearing Price:

“Capacity Resource Clearing Price” shall mean the price calculated for a Capacity Resource that offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Capacity Storage Resource:

“Capacity Storage Resource” shall mean any hydroelectric power plant, flywheel, battery storage, or other such facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets and which participates in the Reliability Pricing Model.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall mean a right, allocated to LSEs serving load in a Locational Deliverability Area, to receive payments, based on the transmission import capability into such Locational Deliverability Area, that offset, in whole or in part, the charges attributable to the Locational Price Adder, if any, included in the Zonal Capacity Price calculated for a Locational Delivery Area.

Capacity Transmission Injection Rights:

“Capacity Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy and capacity deliveries at a Point of Interconnection of a Merchant Transmission Facility with the Transmission System. Capacity Transmission Injection Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Deliveries scheduled using Capacity Transmission Injection Rights have rights similar to those under Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or, if coupled with a generating unit external to the PJM Region that satisfies all applicable criteria specified in the PJM Manuals, similar to Capacity Interconnection Rights.

Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time:

“Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time” shall mean the time interval between PJM notification and the beginning of the start sequence for a generating unit that is currently in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. The start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc.

Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval, measured in hours, from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero for a generating unit in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. For combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure in its cold/warm/hot temperature state, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For all generating units, the start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc. Other more detailed actions that could signal the beginning of the start sequence could include, but are not limited to, the operation of pumps, condensers, fans, water chemistry evaluations, checklists, valves, fuel systems, combustion turbines, starting engines or systems, maintaining stable fuel/air ratios, and other auxiliary equipment necessary for startup.

Cold Weather Alert:

“Cold Weather Alert” shall mean the notice that PJM provides to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions.

Collateral:

“Collateral” shall be a cash deposit, including any interest, or letter of credit in an amount and form determined by and acceptable to PJMSettlement, provided by a Participant to PJMSettlement as security in order to participate in the PJM Markets or take Transmission Service.

Collateral Call:

“Collateral Call” shall mean a notice to a Participant that additional Collateral, or possibly early payment, is required in order to remain in, or to regain, compliance with Tariff, Attachment Q.

Commencement Date:

“Commencement Date” shall mean the date on which Interconnection Service commences in accordance with an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Commission:

~~“Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC.~~

Committed Offer:

The “Committed Offer” shall mean 1) for pool-scheduled resources, an offer on which a resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day, and 2) for self-scheduled resources, either the offer on which the Market Seller has elected to schedule the resource or the applicable offer for the resource determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4, or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6 for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Completed Application:

“Completed Application” shall mean an application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements of the Tariff, including any required deposit.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall mean a geographic area of Zones or sub-Zones that are electrically-contiguous and experience for the relevant Delivery Year, based on Resource Clearing Prices of, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, Annual Resources and for the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, Capacity Performance Resources, the same locational price separation in the Base Residual Auction, the same locational price

separation in the First Incremental Auction, the same locational price separation in the Second Incremental Auction, the same locational price separation in the Third Incremental Auction, *or the same locational price separation in the Final Incremental Auction.*

Conditional Incremental Auction:

“Conditional Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted for a Delivery Year if and when necessary to secure commitments of additional capacity to address reliability criteria violations arising from the delay in a Backbone Transmission upgrade that was modeled in the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year.

CONE Area:

“CONE Area” shall mean the areas listed in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(iv)(A) and any LDAs established as CONE Areas pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(iv)(B).

Confidential Information:

“Confidential Information” shall mean any confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy, or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a New Service Customer, Transmission Owner, or other Interconnection Party or Construction Party, which is designated as confidential by the party supplying the information, whether conveyed verbally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise, and shall include, without limitation, all information relating to the producing party’s technology, research and development, business affairs and pricing, and any information supplied by any New Service Customer, Transmission Owner, or other Interconnection Party or Construction Party to another such party prior to the execution of an Interconnection Service Agreement or a Construction Service Agreement.

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Transmission Owners Agreement or Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” “PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” or “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and

between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.

Constructing Entity:

“Constructing Entity” shall mean either the Transmission Owner or the New Services Customer, depending on which entity has the construction responsibility pursuant to Tariff, Part VI and the applicable Construction Service Agreement; this term shall also be used to refer to an Interconnection Customer with respect to the construction of the Customer Interconnection Facilities.

Construction Party:

“Construction Party” shall mean a party to a Construction Service Agreement. “Construction Parties” shall mean all of the Parties to a Construction Service Agreement.

Construction Service Agreement:

“Construction Service Agreement” shall mean either an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement or an Upgrade Construction Service Agreement.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

(1) match, ~~at all times,~~ the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) ~~and capacity~~ and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);

(2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;

(3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and

(4) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall have the meaning given in the Operating Agreement.

Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities:

“Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean transmission facilities that (1) employ technology which Transmission Provider reviews and verifies will permit control of the amount and/or direction of power flow on such facilities to such extent as to effectively enable the controllable facilities to be operated as if they were direct current transmission facilities, and (2) that are interconnected with the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Tariff, Part VI.

Coordinated External Transaction:

“Coordinated External Transaction” shall mean a transaction to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

“Coordinated Transaction Scheduling” or “CTS” shall mean the scheduling of Coordinated External Transactions at a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Corporate Guaranty:

“Corporate Guaranty” shall mean a legal document used by an entity to guaranty the obligations of another entity.

Cost of New Entry:

“Cost of New Entry” or “CONE” shall mean the nominal levelized cost of a Reference Resource, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Costs:

As used in Tariff, Part IV, Tariff, Part VI and related attachments, “Costs” shall mean costs and expenses, as estimated or calculated, as applicable, including, but not limited to, capital expenditures, if applicable, and overhead, return, and the costs of financing and taxes and any Incidental Expenses.

Counterparty:

“Counterparty” shall mean PJMSettlement as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with a Market Participant or other entities, including the agreements and transactions with customers regarding transmission service and other transactions under the PJM Tariff and the Operating Agreement. PJMSettlement shall not be a counterparty to (i) any bilateral transactions between Members, or (ii) any Member’s self-

supply of energy to serve its load, or (iii) any Member's self-schedule of energy reported to the Office of the Interconnection to the extent that energy serves that Member's own load .

Credit Available for Export Transactions:

“Credit Available for Export Transactions” shall mean a designation of credit to be used for Export Transactions that is allocated by each Market Participant from its Credit Available for Virtual Transactions, and which reduces the Market Participant's Credit Available for Virtual Transactions accordingly.

Credit Available for Virtual Transactions:

“Credit Available for Virtual Transactions” shall mean the Market Participant's Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions calculated on its credit provided in compliance with its Peak Market Activity requirement plus available credit submitted above that amount, less any unpaid billed and unbilled amounts owed to PJMSettlement, plus any unpaid unbilled amounts owed by PJMSettlement to the Market Participant, less any applicable credit required for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTRs, RPM activity, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Credit Breach:

“Credit Breach” shall mean the status of a Participant that does not currently meet the requirements of Tariff, Attachment Q or other provisions of the Agreements.

Credit-Limited Offer:

“Credit-Limited Offer” shall mean a Sell Offer that is submitted by a Market Participant in an RPM Auction subject to a maximum credit requirement specified by such Market Participant.

Credit Score:

“Credit Score” shall mean a composite numerical score scaled from 0-100 as calculated by PJMSettlement that incorporates various predictors of creditworthiness.

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. Control Area shall be designated in the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Schedule A (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. shall be designated consistent with Attachment 3, section 2 of the Joint Operating

CTS Interface Bid:

“CTS Interface Bid” shall mean a unified real-time bid to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Curtailement:

“Curtailement” shall mean a reduction in firm or non-firm transmission service in response to a transfer capability shortage as a result of system reliability conditions.

Curtailement Service Provider:

“Curtailement Service Provider” or “CSP” shall mean a Member or a Special Member, which action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-Members, participates in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Ancillary Services markets, and/or Reliability Pricing Model by causing a reduction in demand.

Customer Facility:

“Customer Facility” shall mean generation facilities or Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to an Interconnection Request under Tariff, Part IV, subparts A.

Customer-Funded Upgrade:

“Customer-Funded Upgrade” shall mean any Network Upgrade, Local Upgrade, or Merchant Network Upgrade for which cost responsibility (i) is imposed on an Interconnection Customer or an Eligible Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, section 217, or (ii) is voluntarily undertaken by a New Service Customer in fulfillment of an Upgrade Request. No Network Upgrade, Local Upgrade or Merchant Network Upgrade or other transmission expansion or enhancement shall be a Customer-Funded Upgrade if and to the extent that the costs thereof are included in the rate base of a public utility on which a regulated return is earned.

Customer Interconnection Facilities:

“Customer Interconnection Facilities” shall mean all facilities and equipment owned and/or controlled, operated and maintained by Interconnection Customer on Interconnection Customer’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in the appropriate appendices to the Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions, or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that

are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System.

Daily Deficiency Rate:

“Daily Deficiency Rate” shall mean the rate employed to assess certain deficiency charges under Tariff, Attachment DD, sections 7, [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 8](#), [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 9](#), or [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 13](#).

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation of a Load Serving Entity during the Delivery Year, determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8, or, as to an FRR entity, in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

“Day-ahead Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits” shall mean those congestion credits paid to Market Participants for supply transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market including generation schedules, Increment Offers, Up-to Congestion Transactions and import transactions.

Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges minus [the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges” shall mean those congestion charges collected from Market Participants for withdrawal transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market from transactions including Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, Up-to Congestion Transactions and Export Transactions.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

“Day-ahead Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Prices:

“Day-ahead Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves” shall mean thirty-minute reserves as defined by the Reliability *First* Corporation and SERC.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the sum of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement and Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources” shall mean synchronized and non-synchronized generation resources and Demand Resources electrically located within the PJM Region that are capable of providing Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

Day-ahead Settlement Interval:

“Day-ahead Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every one clock hour.

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

“Day-ahead System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Deactivation:

“Deactivation” shall mean the retirement or mothballing of a generating unit governed by Tariff, Part V.

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit” shall mean the credit paid to Generation Owners pursuant to Tariff, [Part V](#), section 114.

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean the formula rate established pursuant to Tariff, [Part V](#), section 115 .

Deactivation Date:

“Deactivation Date” shall mean the date a generating unit within the PJM Region is either retired or mothballed and ceases to operate.

Decrement Bid:

“Decrement Bid” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is a bid to purchase energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Default:

As used in the Interconnection Service Agreement and Construction Service Agreement, “Default” shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with the applicable provisions of an Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement.

Delivering Party:

“Delivering Party” shall mean the entity supplying capacity and energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt.

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean the Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, ~~or~~ or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan under Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Demand Bid:

“Demand Bid” shall mean a bid, submitted by a Load Serving Entity in the Day-ahead Energy Market, to purchase energy at its contracted load location, for a specified timeframe and megawatt quantity, that if cleared will result in energy being scheduled at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market and in the physical transfer of energy during the relevant Operating Day.

Demand Bid Limit:

“Demand Bid Limit” shall mean the largest MW volume of Demand Bids that may be submitted by a Load Serving Entity for any hour of an Operating Day, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Bid Screening:

“Demand Bid Screening” shall mean the process by which Demand Bids are reviewed against the applicable Demand Bid Limit, and rejected if they would exceed that limit, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Resource:

“Demand Resource” shall mean a resource with the capability to provide a reduction in demand.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or (“DR Factor”) shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Designated Agent:

“Designated Agent” shall mean any entity that performs actions or functions on behalf of the Transmission Provider, a Transmission Owner, an Eligible Customer, or the Transmission Customer required under the Tariff.

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Direct Assignment Facilities:

“Direct Assignment Facilities” shall mean facilities or portions of facilities that are constructed for the sole use/benefit of a particular Transmission Customer requesting service under the Tariff. Direct Assignment Facilities shall be specified in the Service Agreement that governs service to the Transmission Customer and shall be subject to Commission approval.

Direct Load Control:

“Direct Load Control” shall mean load reduction that is controlled directly by the Curtailment Service Provider’s market operations center or its agent, in response to PJM instructions.

Dispatch Rate:

“Dispatch Rate” shall mean the control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Offer Data.

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Economic Load Response Participant:

“Economic Load Response Participant” shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.5A](#), to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and/or Ancillary Services markets through reductions in demand.

Economic Maximum:

“Economic ~~Minimum~~Maximum” shall mean the ~~lowest~~highest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Economic Minimum:

“Economic Minimum” shall mean the lowest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

- (i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

EFORd:

“EFORd” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Electrical Distance:

“Electrical Distance” shall mean, for a Generation Capacity Resource geographically located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, the measure of distance, based on impedance and in accordance with the PJM Manuals, from the Generation Capacity Resource to the PJM Region.

Eligible Customer:

“Eligible Customer” shall mean:

(i) Any electric utility (including any Transmission Owner and any power marketer), Federal power marketing agency, or any person generating electric energy for sale for resale is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff. Electric energy sold or produced by such entity may be electric energy produced in the United States, Canada or Mexico. However, with respect to transmission service that the Commission is prohibited from ordering by Section 212(h) of the Federal Power Act, such entity is eligible only if the service is provided pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner offer the unbundled transmission service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by a Transmission Owner.

(ii) Any retail customer taking unbundled transmission service pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Provider or a Transmission Owner offer the transmission service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by a Transmission Owner, is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff. As used in Tariff, Part VI, Eligible Customer shall mean only those Eligible Customers that have submitted a Completed Application.

Emergency Action:

“Emergency Action” shall mean any emergency action for locational or system-wide capacity shortages that either utilizes pre-emergency mandatory load management reductions or other emergency capacity, or initiates a more severe action including, but not limited to, a Voltage Reduction Warning, Voltage Reduction Action, Manual Load Dump Warning, or Manual Load Dump Action.

Emergency Condition:

“Emergency Condition” shall mean a condition or situation (i) that in the judgment of any Interconnection Party is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (ii) that in the judgment of the Interconnected Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the

security of, or damage to, the Transmission System, the Interconnection Facilities, or the transmission systems or distribution systems to which the Transmission System is directly or indirectly connected; or (iii) that in the judgment of Interconnection Customer is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause damage to the Customer Facility or to the Customer Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions, provided that a Generation Interconnection Customer is not obligated by an Interconnection Service Agreement to possess black start capability. Any condition or situation that results from lack of sufficient generating capacity to meet load requirements or that results solely from economic conditions shall not constitute an Emergency Condition, unless one or more of the enumerated conditions or situations identified in this definition also exists.

Emergency Load Response Program:

“Emergency Load Response Program” shall mean the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 8](#).

Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

“Energy Market Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of available run hours due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations, and (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 2 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

Energy Resource:

“Energy Resource” shall mean a generating facility that is not a Capacity Resource.

Energy Settlement Area:

“Energy Settlement Area” shall mean the bus or distribution of busses that represents the physical location of Network Load and by which the obligations of the Network Customer to PJM are settled.

Energy Storage Resource:

“Energy Storage Resource” shall mean flywheel or battery storage facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Seller.

Energy Transmission Injection Rights:

“Energy Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy deliveries at a specified point on the Transmission System. Energy Transmission Injection Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Deliveries scheduled using Energy Transmission Injection Rights have rights similar to those under Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Environmental Laws:

“Environmental Laws” shall mean applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment, natural resources or human health and safety.

Environmentally-Limited Resource:

“Environmentally-Limited Resource” shall mean a resource which has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited by a governmental authority to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies.

Equivalent Load:

“Equivalent Load” shall mean the sum of a Market Participant’s net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM Region, if any, plus its net bilateral transactions.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Export Credit Exposure:

“Export Credit Exposure” is determined for each Market Participant for a given Operating Day, and shall mean the sum of credit exposures for the Market Participant’s Export Transactions for that Operating Day and for the preceding Operating Day.

Export Nodal Reference Price:

“Export Nodal Reference Price” at each location is the 97th percentile, shall be, the real-time hourly integrated price experienced over the corresponding two-month period in the preceding calendar year, calculated separately for peak and off-peak time periods. The two-month time

periods used in this calculation shall be January and February, March and April, May and June, July and August, September and October, and November and December.

Export Transaction:

“Export Transaction” shall be a transaction by a Market Participant that results in the transfer of energy from within the PJM Control Area to outside the PJM Control Area. Coordinated External Transactions that result in the transfer of energy from the PJM Control Area to an adjacent Control Area are one form of Export Transaction.

Export Transaction Price Factor:

“Export Transaction Price Factor” for a prospective time interval shall be the greater of (i) PJM’s forecast price for the time interval, if available, or (ii) the Export Nodal Reference Price, but shall not exceed the Export Transaction’s dispatch ceiling price cap, if any, for that time interval. The Export Transaction Price Factor for a past time interval shall be calculated in the same manner as for a prospective time interval, except that the Export Transaction Price Factor may use a tentative or final settlement price, as available. If an Export Nodal Reference Price is not available for a particular time interval, PJM may use an Export Transaction Price Factor for that time interval based on an appropriate alternate reference price.

Export Transaction Screening:

“Export Transaction Screening” shall be the process PJM uses to review the Export Credit Exposure of Export Transactions against the Credit Available for Export Transactions, and deny or curtail all or a portion of an Export Transaction, if the credit required for such transactions is greater than the credit available for the transactions.

Export Transactions Net Activity:

“Export Transactions Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net total, resulting from Export Transactions, of (i) Spot Market Energy charges, (ii) Transmission Congestion Charges, and (iii) Transmission Loss Charges, calculated as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix. Export Transactions Net Activity may be positive or negative.

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Primary Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Extended Summer Resource Price Adder:

“Extended Summer Resource Price Adder” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity as necessary to reflect the price of Annual Resources and Extended Summer Demand Resources required to meet the applicable Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement.

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

External Market Buyer:

“External Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM Region, or for load in the PJM Region that is not served by Network Transmission Service.

External Resource:

“External Resource” shall mean a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region.

Facilities Study:

“Facilities Study” shall be an engineering study conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) to: (1) determine the required modifications to the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System necessary to implement the conclusions of the System Impact Study; and (2) complete any additional studies or analyses documented in the System Impact Study or required by PJM Manuals, and determine the required modifications to the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System based on the conclusions of such additional studies. The Facilities Study shall include the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications, that will be required to provide the requested transmission service or to accommodate a New Service Request. As used in the Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement, Facilities Study shall mean that certain Facilities Study conducted by Transmission Provider (or at its direction) to determine the design and specification of the Customer Funded Upgrades necessary to accommodate the New Service Customer’s New Service Request in accordance with Tariff, Part VI, section 207.

Federal Power Act:

“Federal Power Act” shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a, et seq.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

FERC Market Rules:

“FERC Market Rules” mean the market behavior rules and the prohibition against electric energy market manipulation codified by the Commission in its Rules and Regulations at 18 CFR §§ 1c.2 and 35.37, respectively; the Commission-approved PJM Market Rules and any related proscriptions or any successor rules that the Commission from time to time may issue, approve or otherwise establish.

Final Incremental Auction:

“Final Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.

Final Offer:

“Final Offer” shall mean the offer on which a resource was dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for the Operating Day.

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation for the PJM Region, determined in accordance with RAA, Schedule 8 ~~of the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~.

Financial Close:

“Financial Close” shall mean the Capacity Market Seller has demonstrated that the Capacity Market Seller or its agent has completed the act of executing the material contracts and/or other documents necessary to (1) authorize construction of the project and (2) establish the necessary funding for the project under the control of an independent third-party entity. A sworn, notarized certification of an independent engineer certifying to such facts, and that the engineer has personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration. For resources that do not have external financing, Financial Close shall mean the project has full funding available, and that the project has been duly authorized to proceed with full construction of the material portions of the project by the appropriate governing body of the company funding such project. A sworn, notarized certification by an officer of such company certifying to such facts, and that the officer has

personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.2.2](#).

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

“Financial Transmission Right Obligation” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(b), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.2.2\(b\)](#).

Financial Transmission Right Option:

“Financial Transmission Right Option” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(c), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.2.2\(c\)](#).

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to Tariff, Part II.

Firm Transmission Feasibility Study:

“Firm Transmission Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with [Tariff, Part II](#), sections 19.3 and [Tariff, Part III, section 32.3](#) ~~of the Tariff~~.

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy and capacity withdrawals from a Point of Interconnection of a Merchant Transmission Facility with the Transmission System. Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System with another control area. Withdrawals scheduled using Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights have rights similar to those under Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

First Incremental Auction:

“First Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted 20 months prior to the start of the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Flexible Resource:

“Flexible Resource” shall mean a generating resource that must have a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Foreign Guaranty:

“Foreign Guaranty” shall mean a Corporate Guaranty provided by an Affiliate of a Participant that is domiciled in a foreign country, and meets all of the provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q.

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

FTR Credit Limit:

“FTR Credit Limit” shall mean the amount of credit established with PJMSettlement that an FTR Participant has specifically designated to be used for FTR activity in a specific customer account. Any such credit so set aside shall not be considered available to satisfy any other credit requirement the FTR Participant may have with PJMSettlement.

FTR Credit Requirement:

“FTR Credit Requirement” shall mean the amount of credit that a Participant must provide in order to support the FTR positions that it holds and/or for which it is bidding. The FTR Credit Requirement shall not include months for which the invoicing has already been completed, provided that PJMSettlement shall have up to two Business Days following the date of the invoice completion to make such adjustments in its credit systems. FTR Credit Requirements are calculated and applied separately for each separate customer account.

FTR Flow Undiversified:

“FTR Flow Undiversified” shall have the meaning established in Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.G.

FTR Historical Value:

For each FTR for each month, “FTR Historical Value” shall mean the weighted average of historical values over three years for the FTR path using the following weightings: 50% - most recent year; 30% - second year; 20% - third year.

FTR Holder:

“FTR Holder” shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR.

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

For each FTR, for each month, “FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution” shall mean the total FTR cost for the month, prorated on a daily basis, less the FTR Historical Value for the month. For cleared FTRs, this contribution may be negative; prior to clearing, FTRs with negative contribution shall be deemed to have zero contribution.

FTR Net Activity:

“FTR Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net value of the billing line items for auction revenue rights credits, FTR auction charges, FTR auction credits, and FTR congestion credits, and shall also include day-ahead and balancing/real-time congestion charges up to a maximum net value of the sum of the foregoing auction revenue rights credits, FTR auction charges, FTR auction credits and FTR congestion credits.

FTR Participant:

“FTR Participant” shall mean any Market Participant that provides or is required to provide Collateral in order to participate in PJM’s FTR auctions.

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

“FTR Portfolio Auction Value” shall mean for each customer account of a Market Participant, the sum, calculated on a monthly basis, across all FTRs, of the FTR price times the FTR volume in MW.

Fuel Cost Policy:

“Fuel Cost Policy” shall mean the document provided by a Market Seller to PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit in accordance with PJM Manual 15 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, which documents the Market Seller’s method used to price fuel for calculation of the Market Seller’s cost-based offers for a generation resource.

Full Notice to Proceed:

“Full Notice to Proceed” shall mean that all material third party contractors have been given the notice to proceed with construction by the Capacity Market Seller or its agent, with a guaranteed completion date backed by liquidated damages.

Definitions – G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

“Generating Market Buyer” shall mean an Internal Market Buyer that is a Load Serving Entity that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyer’s load in the PJM Region, or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Generation Interconnection Customer:

“Generation Interconnection Customer” shall mean an entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect a new generation facility or to increase the capacity of an existing generation facility interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Generation Interconnection Facilities Study:

“Generation Interconnection Facilities Study” shall mean a Facilities Study related to a Generation Interconnection Request.

Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) in accordance with Tariff, [Part IV](#), section 36.2.

Generation Interconnection Request:

“Generation Interconnection Request” shall mean a request by a Generation Interconnection Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part IV, subpart A, ~~of the Tariff~~ to interconnect a generating unit with the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of a generating unit interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean ~~a Member an entity~~ that owns, leases with rights equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources generating units located in the PJM Region. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within

PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation resource shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generation Resource Maximum Output:

“Generation Resource Maximum Output” shall mean, for Customer Facilities identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output for a generating unit shall equal the unit’s pro rata share of the Maximum Facility Output, determined by the Economic Maximum values for the available units at the Customer Facility. For generating units not identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output shall equal the generating unit’s Economic Maximum.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Governmental Authority:

“Governmental Authority” shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental, regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, arbitrating body, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over any Interconnection Party or Construction Party or regarding any matter relating to an Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement, as applicable.

Hazardous Substances:

“Hazardous Substance” shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,” “toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Hot Weather Alert:

“Hot Weather Alert” shall mean the notice provided by PJM to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for extreme hot and/or humid weather conditions which may cause capacity requirements and/or unit unavailability to be substantially higher than forecast are expected to persist for an extended period.

Definitions – L – M – N

Limited Demand Resource:

“Limited Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target:

“Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean the maximum amount of Limited Demand Resources determined by PJM to be consistent with the maintenance of reliability, stated in Unforced Capacity that shall be used to calculate the Minimum Extended Summer Demand Resource Requirement for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017 and the Limited Resource Constraint for the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years for the PJM Region or such LDA. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target by first: i) testing the effects of the ten-interruption requirement by comparing possible loads on peak days under a range of weather conditions (from the daily load forecast distributions for the Delivery Year in question) against possible generation capacity on such days under a range of conditions (using the cumulative capacity distributions employed in the Installed Reserve Margin study for the PJM Region and in the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the relevant LDAs for such Delivery Year) and, by varying the assumed amounts of DR that is committed and displaces committed generation, determines the DR penetration level at which there is a ninety percent probability that DR will not be called (based on the applicable operating reserve margin for the PJM Region and for the relevant LDAs) more than ten times over those peak days; ii) testing the six-hour duration requirement by calculating the MW difference between the highest hourly unrestricted peak load and seventh highest hourly unrestricted peak load on certain high peak load days (e.g., the annual peak, loads above the weather normalized peak, or days where load management was called) in recent years, then dividing those loads by the forecast peak for those years and averaging the result; and (iii) (for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years) testing the effects of the six-hour duration requirement by comparing possible hourly loads on peak days under a range of weather conditions (from the daily load forecast distributions for the Delivery Year in question) against possible generation capacity on such days under a range of conditions (using a Monte Carlo model of hourly capacity levels that is consistent with the capacity model employed in the Installed Reserve Margin study for the PJM Region and in the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the relevant LDAs for such Delivery Year) and, by varying the assumed amounts of DR that is committed and displaces committed generation, determines the DR penetration level at which there is a ninety percent probability that DR will not be called (based on the applicable operating reserve margin for the PJM Region and for the relevant LDAs) for more than six hours over any one or more of the tested peak days. Second, PJM adopts the lowest result from these three tests as the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target. The Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Limited Resource Constraint:

“Limited Resource Constraint” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year and for FRR Capacity Plans the 2017/2018 and Delivery Years, for the PJM Region or each LDA for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for a Delivery Year, a limit on the total amount of Unforced Capacity that can be committed as Limited Demand Resources for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year in the PJM Region or in such LDA, calculated as the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region or such LDA, respectively, minus the Short Term Resource Procurement Target for the PJM Region or such LDA, respectively.

Limited Resource Price Decrement:

“Limited Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, a difference between the clearing price for Limited Demand Resources and the clearing price for Extended Summer Demand Resources and Annual Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Extended Summer Demand Resources or Annual Resources out of merit order when the Limited Resource Constraint is binding.

List of Approved Contractors:

“List of Approved Contractors” shall mean a list developed by each Transmission Owner and published in a PJM Manual of (a) contractors that the Transmission Owner considers to be qualified to install or construct new facilities and/or upgrades or modifications to existing facilities on the Transmission Owner’s system, provided that such contractors may include, but need not be limited to, contractors that, in addition to providing construction services, also provide design and/or other construction-related services, and (b) manufacturers or vendors of major transmission-related equipment (e.g., high-voltage transformers, transmission line, circuit breakers) whose products the Transmission Owner considers acceptable for installation and use on its system.

Load Management:

“Load Management” shall mean a Demand Resource (“DR”) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Management Event:

“Load Management Event” shall mean a) a single temporally contiguous dispatch of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day, or b) multiple dispatches of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day that are temporally contiguous.

Load Ratio Share:

“Load Ratio Share” shall mean the ratio of a Transmission Customer’s Network Load to the Transmission Provider’s total load.

Load Reduction Event:

“Load Reduction Event” shall mean a reduction in demand by a Member or Special Member for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Load Serving Entity (LSE):

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Shedding:

“Load Shedding” shall mean the systematic reduction of system demand by temporarily decreasing load in response to transmission system or area capacity shortages, system instability, or voltage control considerations under Tariff, Part II or Part III.

Local Upgrades:

“Local Upgrades” shall mean modifications or additions of facilities to abate any local thermal loading, voltage, short circuit, stability or similar engineering problem caused by the interconnection and delivery of generation to the Transmission System. Local Upgrades shall include:

(i) Direct Connection Local Upgrades which are Local Upgrades that only serve the Customer Interconnection Facility and have no impact or potential impact on the Transmission System until the final tie-in is complete; and

(ii) Non-Direct Connection Local Upgrades which are parallel flow Local Upgrades that are not Direct Connection Local Upgrades.

Location:

“Location” as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

LOC Deviation:

“LOC Deviation,” shall mean, for units other than wind units, the LOC Deviation shall equal the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource’s bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments and limited to the lesser of the unit’s Economic Maximum or the unit’s Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit. For wind units, the LOC Deviation shall

mean the deviation of the generating unit's output equal to the lesser of the PJM forecasted output for the unit or the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval integrated real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource's bus, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit.

Locational Deliverability Area (LDA):

"Locational Deliverability Area" or "LDA" shall mean a geographic area within the PJM Region that has limited transmission capability to import capacity to satisfy such area's reliability requirement, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, and as specified in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 10.1.

Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement:

"Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement" shall mean the projected internal capacity in the Locational Deliverability Area plus the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective for the Delivery Year, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, less the minimum internal resources required for all FRR Entities in such Locational Deliverability Area.

Locational Price Adder:

"Locational Price Adder" shall mean an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity within an LDA as necessary to reflect the price of Capacity Resources required to relieve applicable binding locational constraints.

Locational Reliability Charge:

"Locational Reliability Charge" shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Locational UCAP:

"Locational UCAP" shall mean unforced capacity that a Member with available uncommitted capacity sells in a bilateral transaction to a Member that previously committed capacity through an RPM Auction but now requires replacement capacity to fulfill its RPM Auction commitment. The Locational UCAP Seller retains responsibility for performance of the resource providing such replacement capacity.

Locational UCAP Seller:

"Locational UCAP Seller" shall mean a Member that sells Locational UCAP.

Long-lead Project:

“Long-lead Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of one year or more.

Loss Price:

“Loss Price” shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Maintenance Adder:

“Maintenance Adder” shall mean an adder that may be included to account for variable operation and maintenance expenses in a Market Seller’s Fuel Cost Policy. The Maintenance Adder is calculated in accordance with the applicable provisions of PJM Manual 15, and may only include expenses incurred as a result of electric production.

Manual Load Dump Action:

“Manual Load Dump Action” shall mean an Operating Instruction, as defined by NERC, from PJM to shed firm load when the PJM Region cannot provide adequate capacity to meet the PJM Region’s load and tie schedules, or to alleviate critically overloaded transmission lines or other equipment.

Manual Load Dump Warning:

“Manual Load Dump Warning” shall mean a notification from PJM to warn Members of an increasingly critical condition of present operations that may require manually shedding load.

Market Monitor:

“Market Monitor” means the head of the Market Monitoring Unit.

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” means the ~~organization~~ [independent Market Monitoring Unit defined in 18 CFR § 35.28\(a\)\(7\) and established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan \(Attachment M\) to the PJM Tariff](#) that is responsible for implementing ~~this~~ [the Market](#)

Monitoring Plan, including the Market Monitor. The Market Monitoring Unit may also be referred to as the IMM or Independent Market Monitor for PJM

Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee or MMU Advisory Committee:

“Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee” or “MMU Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.H.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is used in Tariff, Attachment M ~~of the Tariff~~, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other product or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Participant Energy Injection:

“Market Participant Energy Injection” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Day-ahead generation schedules, real-time generation output, Increment Offers, internal bilateral transactions and import transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Participant Energy Withdrawal:

“Market Participant Energy Withdrawal” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, real-time load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero), internal bilateral transactions and Export Transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Seller Offer Cap:

“Market Seller Offer Cap” shall mean a maximum offer price applicable to certain Market Sellers under certain conditions, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6 and Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.E.

Market Violation:

“Market Violation” shall mean a tariff violation, violation of a Commission-approved order, rule or regulation, market manipulation, or inappropriate dispatch that creates substantial concerns regarding unnecessary market inefficiencies, as defined in 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(b)(8).

Material Modification:

“Material Modification” shall mean any modification to an Interconnection Request that has a material adverse effect on the cost or timing of Interconnection Studies related to, or any Network Upgrades or Local Upgrades needed to accommodate, any Interconnection Request with a later Queue Position.

Maximum Daily Starts:

“Maximum Daily Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in an Operating Day under normal operating conditions.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Facility Output:

“Maximum Facility Output” shall mean the maximum (not nominal) net electrical power output in megawatts, specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement, after supply of any parasitic or host facility loads, that a Generation Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility is expected to produce, provided that the specified Maximum Facility Output shall not exceed the output of the proposed Customer Facility that Transmission Provider utilized in the System Impact Study.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Maximum Run Time:

“Maximum Run Time” shall mean the maximum number of hours a generating unit can run over the course of an Operating Day, as measured by PJM’s State Estimator.

Maximum Weekly Starts:

“Maximum Weekly Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in one week, defined as the 168 hour period starting Monday 0001 hour, under normal operating conditions.

Member:

“Member” shall have the meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Merchant A.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant A.C. Transmission Facility” shall mean Merchant Transmission Facilities that are alternating current (A.C.) transmission facilities, other than those that are Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities.

Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities” shall mean direct current (D.C.) transmission facilities that are interconnected with the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI.

Merchant Network Upgrades:

“Merchant Network Upgrades” shall mean additions to, or modifications or replacements of, physical facilities of the Interconnected Transmission Owner that, on the date of the pertinent Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Upgrade Request, are part of the Transmission System or are included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan.

Merchant Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean A.C. or D.C. transmission facilities that are interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI and that are so identified ~~in Tariff, Attachment T to the Tariff,~~ in Tariff, Attachment T provided, however, that Merchant Transmission Facilities shall not include (i) any Customer Interconnection Facilities,

(ii) any physical facilities of the Transmission System that were in existence on or before March 20, 2003 ; (iii) any expansions or enhancements of the Transmission System that are not identified as Merchant Transmission Facilities in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan and Attachment T to the Tariff, or (iv) any transmission facilities that are included in the rate base of a public utility and on which a regulated return is earned.

Merchant Transmission Provider:

“Merchant Transmission Provider” shall mean an Interconnection Customer that (1) owns, controls, or controls the rights to use the transmission capability of, Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connect the Transmission System with another control area, (2) has elected to receive Transmission Injection Rights and Transmission Withdrawal Rights associated with such facility pursuant to [Tariff, Part IV, sSection 36](#) ~~of the Tariff~~, and (3) makes (or will make) the transmission capability of such facilities available for use by third parties under terms and conditions approved by the Commission and stated in the Tariff, consistent with Tariff, section 38.

Metering Equipment:

“Metering Equipment” shall mean all metering equipment installed at the metering points designated in the appropriate appendix to an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Minimum Annual Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Annual Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the RTO in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Down Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours under normal operating conditions between unit shutdown and unit startup, calculated as the shortest time difference between the unit’s generator breaker opening and after the unit’s generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours between the last generator breaker opening and after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero.

Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Extended Summer Demand Resources and Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Minimum Participation Requirements:

“Minimum Participation Requirements” shall mean a set of minimum training, risk management, communication and capital or collateral requirements required for Participants in the PJM Markets, as set forth herein and in the Form of Annual Certification set forth as Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1. Participants transacting in FTRs in certain circumstances will be required to demonstrate additional risk management procedures and controls as further set forth in the Annual Certification found in Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1.

Minimum Run Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours a unit must run, in real-time operations, from the time after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, to the time of generator breaker opening, as measured by PJM's State Estimator. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the time period after the first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, and the last generator breaker opening as measured by PJM's State Estimator.

MISO:

“MISO” shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

“Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Native Load Customers:

“Native Load Customers” shall mean the wholesale and retail power customers of a Transmission Owner on whose behalf the Transmission Owner, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, has undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Owner’s system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

“NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator” shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.4.

Net Cost of New Entry:

“Net Cost of New Entry” shall mean the Cost of New Entry minus the Net Energy and Ancillary Service Revenue Offset.

Net Obligation:

“Net Obligation” shall mean the amount owed to PJMSettlement and PJM for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under Tariff, Parts ~~Part~~ II and III , and other services pursuant to the Agreements, after applying a deduction for amounts owed to a Participant by PJMSettlement as it pertains to monthly market activity and services. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Net Sell Position:

“Net Sell Position” shall mean the amount of Net Obligation when Net Obligation is negative.

Network Customer:

“Network Customer” shall mean an entity receiving transmission service pursuant to the terms of the Transmission Provider’s Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

“Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall have the meaning set forth in ~~Article I of the~~ Reliability Assurance Agreement, Article I.

Network Integration Transmission Service:

“Network Integration Transmission Service” shall mean the transmission service provided under Tariff, Part III.

Network Load:

“Network Load” shall mean the load that a Network Customer designates for Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III. The Network Customer’s Network Load shall include all load (including losses) served by the output of any Network Resources designated by the Network Customer. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total load as Network Load but may not designate only part of the load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where an Eligible Customer has elected not to designate a particular load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, the Eligible Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements under Tariff, Part II for any Point-To-Point Transmission Service that may be necessary for such non-designated load.

Network Operating Agreement:

“Network Operating Agreement” shall mean an executed agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the Network Customer shall operate its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Operating Committee:

“Network Operating Committee” shall mean a group made up of representatives from the Network Customer(s) and the Transmission Provider established to coordinate operating criteria and other technical considerations required for implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer’s Network Load on a non-interruptible basis, except for purposes of fulfilling obligations under a reserve sharing program.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

Network Upgrades:

“Network Upgrades” shall mean modifications or additions to transmission-related facilities that are integrated with and support the Transmission Provider’s overall Transmission System for the general benefit of all users of such Transmission System. Network Upgrades shall include:

(i) **Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are Network Upgrades that only serve the Customer Interconnection Facility and have no impact or potential impact on the Transmission System until the final tie-in is complete; and

(ii) **Non-Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are parallel flow Network Upgrades that are not Direct Connection Network Upgrades.

Neutral Party:

“Neutral Party” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Part I, section 9.3(v).

New PJM Zone(s):

“New PJM Zone(s)” shall mean the Zone included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for Commonwealth Edison Company, The Dayton Power and Light Company and the AEP East Operating Companies (Appalachian Power Company, Columbus Southern Power Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Ohio Power Company and Wheeling Power Company).

New Service Customers:

“New Service Customers” shall mean all customers that submit an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request that is pending in the New Services Queue.

New Service Request:

“New Service Request” shall mean an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request.

New Services Queue:

“New Service Queue” shall mean all Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests that are received within each *six*-month period ending on April 30 and October 31 of each year shall collectively comprise a New Services Queue.

New Services Queue Closing Date:

“New Services Queue Closing Date” shall mean each April 30 and October 31 shall be the Queue Closing Date for the New Services Queue comprised of Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests received during the *six*-month period ending on such date.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Nodal Reference Price:

The “Nodal Reference Price” at each location shall mean the 97th percentile price differential between day-ahead and real-time prices experienced over the corresponding two-month reference period in the prior calendar year. Reference periods will be Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, May-Jun, Jul-Aug, Sept-Oct, Nov-Dec. For any given current-year month, the reference period months will be the set of two months in the prior calendar year that include the month corresponding to the current month. For example, July and August 2003 would each use July-August 2002 as their reference period.

No-load Cost:

“No-load Cost” shall mean the hourly cost required to create the starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental offer curve for a generating unit.

Nominal Rated Capability:

“Nominal Rated Capability” shall mean the nominal maximum rated capability in megawatts of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility or the nominal increase in transmission capability in megawatts of the Transmission System resulting from the interconnection or addition of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility, as

determined in accordance with pertinent Applicable Standards and specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

“Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall mean the amount of load reduction that a Demand Resource commits to provide either through direct load control, firm service level or guaranteed load drop programs. For existing Demand Resources, the maximum Nominated Demand Resource Value is limited, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, to the value appropriate for the method by which the load reduction would be accomplished, at the time the Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction is being conducted.

Nominated Energy Efficiency Value:

“Nominated Energy Efficiency Value” shall mean the amount of load reduction that an Energy Efficiency Resource commits to provide through installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems.

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to Curtailment or Interruption as set forth in Tariff, Part II, section 14.7. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis for periods ranging from one hour to one month.

Non-Firm Sale:

“Non-Firm Sale” shall mean an energy sale for which receipt or delivery may be interrupted for any reason or no reason, without liability on the part of either the buyer or seller.

Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“No-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy withdrawals from a specified point on the Transmission System. Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Withdrawals scheduled using Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights have rights similar to those under Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Non-Performance Charge:

“Non-Performance Charge” shall mean the charge applicable to Capacity Performance Resources as defined in [Tariff](#), Attachment DD, [§section 10A\(e\)](#).

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 2 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, or electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.5A.6](#).

Non-Zone Network Load:

“Non-Zone Network Load shall mean Network Load that is located outside of the PJM Region.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions – O – P - Q

Obligation:

“Obligation” shall mean all amounts owed to PJM Settlement for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under both Tariff, Part II and Part III), and other services or obligations pursuant to the Agreements. In addition, aggregate amounts that will be owed to PJM Settlement in the future for capacity purchases within the PJM capacity markets will be added to this figure. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) or PJM Open Access Same-Time Information System:

“Open Access Same-Time Information System,” “PJM Open Access Same-Time Information System” or “OASIS” shall mean the electronic communication and information system and

standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission’s regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ~~or~~ **Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:**

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.” ~~or~~ “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean ~~that agreement~~ the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., on file with the Commission.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Operationally Deliverable:

“Operationally Deliverable” shall mean, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection, that there are no operational conditions, arrangements or limitations experienced or required that threaten, impair or degrade effectuation or maintenance of deliverability of capacity or energy from the external Generation Capacity Resource to loads in the PJM Region in a manner comparable to the deliverability of capacity or energy to such loads from Generation Capacity Resources located inside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, including, without limitation, an identified need by an external Balancing Authority Area for a remedial action scheme or manual generation trip protocol, transmission facility switching arrangements that would have the effect of radializing load, or excessive or unacceptable frequency of regional reliability limit violations or (outside an interregional agreed congestion management process) of

local reliability dispatch instructions and commitments.

Opportunity Cost:

“Opportunity Cost” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

OPSI Advisory Committee:

“OPSI Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.G.

Option to Build:

“Option to Build” shall mean the option of the New Service Customer to build certain Customer-Funded Upgrades, as set forth in, and subject to the terms of, the Construction Service Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study:

“Optional Interconnection Study” shall mean a sensitivity analysis of an Interconnection Request based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement:

“Optional Interconnection Study Agreement” shall mean the form of agreement for preparation of an Optional Interconnection Study, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment N-3 ~~of the Tariff~~.

Part I:

“Part I” shall mean the Tariff Definitions and Common Service Provisions contained in Tariff, Part I, sections 1 through 12A.

Part II:

“Part II” shall mean ~~the~~ Tariff, sections 13 through 27A pertaining to Point-To-Point Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part III:

“Part III” shall mean ~~the~~ Tariff, sections 28 through 35 pertaining to Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part IV:

“Part IV” shall mean ~~the~~ Tariff, sections 36 through 112C pertaining to generation or merchant transmission interconnection to the Transmission System in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part V:

“Part V” shall mean ~~the~~ Tariff, sections 113 through 122 pertaining to the deactivation of generating units in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part VI:

“Part VI” shall mean ~~the~~ Tariff, sections 200 through 237 pertaining to the queuing, study, and agreements relating to New Service Requests, and the rights associated with Customer-Funded Upgrades in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Participant:

“Participant” shall mean a Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer and/or Applicant requesting to be an active Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer.

Parties:

“Parties” shall mean the Transmission Provider, as administrator of the Tariff, and the Transmission Customer receiving service under the Tariff. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to Transmission Customers.

Peak-Hour Dispatch:

“Peak-Hour Dispatch” shall mean, for purposes of calculating the Energy and Ancillary Services Revenue Offset under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5, an assumption, as more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, that the Reference Resource is committed in the Day-Ahead Energy Market in four distinct blocks of four hours of continuous output for each block from the peak-hour period beginning with the hour ending 0800 EPT through to the hour ending 2300 EPT for any day when the average day-ahead LMP for the area for which the Net Cost of New Entry is being determined is greater than, or equal to, the cost to generate (including the cost for a complete start and shutdown cycle) for at least two hours during each four-hour block, where such blocks shall be assumed to be committed independently; provided that, if there are not at least two economic hours in any given four-hour block, then the Reference Resource shall be assumed not to be committed for such block; and to the extent not committed in any such block in the Day-Ahead Energy Market under the above conditions based on Day-Ahead LMPs, is dispatched in the Real-Time Energy Market for such block if the Real-Time LMP is greater than or equal to

the cost to generate under the same conditions as described above for the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

Peak Market Activity:

“Peak Market Activity” shall mean a measure of exposure for which credit is required, involving peak exposures in rolling three-week periods over a year timeframe, with two semi-annual reset points, pursuant to provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.A. Peak Market Activity shall exclude FTR Net Activity, Virtual Transactions Net Activity, and Export Transactions Net Activity.

Peak Season:

“Peak Season” shall mean the weeks containing the 24th through 36th Wednesdays of the calendar year. Each such week shall begin on a Monday and end on the following Sunday, except for the week containing the 36th Wednesday, which shall end on the following Friday.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Performance Assessment Interval:

“Performance Assessment Interval” shall mean each Real-time Settlement Interval for which an Emergency Action has been declared by the Office of the Interconnection, provided, however, that Performance Assessment Intervals for a Base Capacity Resource shall not include any intervals outside the calendar months of June through September.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement. When such term is being used in the RAA it shall also include the PJM Board.

PJM Administrative Service:

“PJM Administrative Service” shall mean the services provided by PJM pursuant to Tariff, Schedule 9.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M ~~of the Tariff~~, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area ~~that is~~ recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Entities:

“PJM Entities” shall mean PJM, including the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board, and PJM’s officers, employees, representatives, advisors, contractors, and consultants.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the Operating Agreement and~~ Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the ~~Transmission Provider~~Office of the Interconnection for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services, ~~as more fully set forth in established pursuant to~~ Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K – Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the Operating Agreement and~~ Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the Operating Agreement and~~ Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network

Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Liaison:

“PJM Liaison” shall mean the liaison established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.I.

PJM Management:

“PJM Management” shall mean the officers, executives, supervisors and employee managers of PJM.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Markets:

“PJM Markets” shall mean the PJM Interchange Energy and capacity markets, including the RPM auctions, together with all bilateral or other wholesale electric power and energy transactions, capacity transactions, ancillary services transactions (including black start service), transmission transactions and any other market operated under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within the PJM Region, wherein Market Participants may incur Obligations to PJM Settlement.

PJM Market Rules:

“PJM Market Rules” shall mean the rules, standards, procedures, and practices of the PJM Markets set forth in the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement, the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the PJM Manuals, the PJM Regional Practices Document, the PJM-Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator Joint Operating Agreement or any other document setting forth market rules.

PJM Net Assets:

“PJM Net Assets” shall mean the total assets per PJM’s consolidated quarterly or year-end financial statements most recently issued as of the date of the receipt of written notice of a claim less amounts for which PJM is acting as a temporary custodian on behalf of its Members, transmission developers/Designated Entities, and generation developers, including, but not limited to, cash deposits related to credit requirement compliance, study and/or interconnection receivables, member prepayments, invoiced amounts collected from Net Buyers but have not yet been paid to Net Sellers, and excess congestion (as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.2.6](#)).

~~PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (“O.A.T.T.”):~~

~~“PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” or “O.A.T.T” shall mean the Open Access Transmission Tariff of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., on file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and as revised from time to time.~~

~~PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:~~

~~“PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” shall mean the electronic communication system for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.~~

~~PJM Operating Agreement:~~

~~“PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM on file with the Commission.~~

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Regional Practices Document:

“PJM Regional Practices Document” shall mean the document of that title that compiles and describes the practices in the PJM Markets and that is made available in hard copy and on the Internet.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall ~~have the meaning specified in the Operating Agreement~~mean the percent installed reserve margin for the PJM Region required pursuant to RAA, Schedule 4.1, as approved by the PJM Board.

PJM Region Peak Load Forecast:

“PJM Region Peak Load Forecast” shall mean the peak load forecast used by the Office of the Interconnection in determining the PJM Region Reliability Requirement, and shall be determined on both a preliminary and final basis as set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

PJM Region Reliability Requirement:

“PJM Region Reliability Requirement” shall mean, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, the Forecast Pool Requirement multiplied by the Preliminary PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all Preliminary Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region; and, for purposes of the Incremental Auctions, the Forecast Pool Requirement

multiplied by the updated PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all updated Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region.

~~PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:~~

~~“PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean the Reliability Assurance Agreement among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region on file with the Commission.~~

PJM Settlement:

“PJM Settlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Operating Agreement, Section 3.3 ~~of the Operating Agreement.~~

PJM Tariff, Tariff, O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff” ~~or~~ “Tariff,” “O.A.T.T.,” “OATT,” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff”, including any schedules, appendices or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

~~PJM Transmission Owners Agreement:~~

~~“PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement on file with the Commission.~~

Plan:

“Plan” shall mean the PJM market monitoring plan set forth in Tariff, Attachment M.

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective agreement that is the equivalent of an Interconnection Service Agreement, has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close, and has secured at least 50 percent of the MWs of firm transmission service required to qualify such resource under the deliverability requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective Interconnection Service Agreement and has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall ~~have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point(s) of Delivery:

“Point(s) of Delivery” shall mean the point(s) on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider will be made available to the Receiving Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point of Interconnection:

“Point of Interconnection” shall mean the point or points where the Customer Interconnection Facilities interconnect with the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System.

Point(s) of Receipt:

“Point(s) of Receipt” shall mean point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy will be made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall mean the reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II.

Power Purchaser:

“Power Purchaser” shall mean the entity that is purchasing the capacity and energy to be transmitted under the Tariff.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation” Price shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Confirmed Application:

“Pre-Confirmed Application” shall be an Application that commits the Eligible Customer to execute a Service Agreement upon receipt of notification that the Transmission Provider can provide the requested Transmission Service.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in [Operating Agreement](#).

~~Schedule 1, sSection 8-of Schedule 1-of the Operating Agreement~~ and the parallel provisions of ~~Section 8-of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 8-of the Tariff.~~

Pre-Expansion PJM Zones:

“Pre-Expansion PJM Zones” shall be zones included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for certain Transmission Owners – Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC (“MAIT”) (MAIT owns and operates the transmission facilities in the Metropolitan Edison Company Zone and the Pennsylvania Electric Company Zone), PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Power & Light Group, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Allegheny Power, and Rockland Electric Company.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Alert

“Primary Reserve Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members of an anticipated shortage of Operating Reserve capacity for a future critical period.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Prior CIL Exception External Resource:

“Prior CIL Exception External Resource” shall mean an external Generation Capacity Resource for which (1) a Capacity Market Seller had, prior to May 9, 2017, cleared a Sell Offer in an RPM Auction under the exception provided to the definition of Capacity Import Limit as set forth in ~~RAA, Article I-of the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~ or (2) an FRR Entity committed, prior to May 9, 2017, in an FRR Capacity Plan under the exception provided in the definition of Capacity Import Limit. In the event only a portion (in MW) of an external Generation Capacity Resource

has a Pseudo-Tie into the PJM Region, that portion of the external Generation Capacity Resource, which can include up to the maximum megawatt amount cleared in any prior RPM auction or committed in an FRR Capacity Plan (and no other portion thereof) is eligible for treatment as a Prior CIL Exception External Resource if such portion satisfies the requirements of the first sentence of this definition.

Project Financing:

“Project Financing” shall mean: (a) one or more loans, leases, equity and/or debt financings, together with all modifications, renewals, supplements, substitutions and replacements thereof, the proceeds of which are used to finance or refinance the costs of the Customer Facility, any alteration, expansion or improvement to the Customer Facility, the purchase and sale of the Customer Facility or the operation of the Customer Facility; (b) a power purchase agreement pursuant to which Interconnection Customer’s obligations are secured by a mortgage or other lien on the Customer Facility; or (c) loans and/or debt issues secured by the Customer Facility.

Project Finance Entity:

“Project Finance Entity” shall mean: (a) a holder, trustee or agent for holders, of any component of Project Financing; or (b) any purchaser of capacity and/or energy produced by the Customer Facility to which Interconnection Customer has granted a mortgage or other lien as security for some or all of Interconnection Customer’s obligations under the corresponding power purchase agreement.

Projected PJM Market Revenues:

“Projected PJM Market Revenues” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrade:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrade” shall mean a proposed enhancement or addition to the Transmission System that: (a) will increase the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit into an LDA by a megawatt quantity certified by the Office of the Interconnection; (b) the Office of the Interconnection has determined will be in service on or before the commencement of the first Delivery Year for which such upgrade is the subject of a Sell Offer in the Base Residual Auction; (c) is the subject of a Facilities Study Agreement executed before the conduct of the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and (d) a New Service Customer is obligated to fund through a rate or charge specific to such facility or upgrade.

Queue Position:

“Queue Position” shall mean the priority assigned to an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request pursuant to applicable provisions of Tariff, Part VI.

Definitions – R - S

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Offer:

“Real-time Offer” shall mean a new offer or an update to a Market Seller’s existing cost-based or market-based offer for a clock hour, submitted after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Settlement Interval:

“Real-time Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every five minutes.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Reasonable Efforts:

“Reasonable Efforts” shall mean, with respect to any action required to be made, attempted, or taken by an Interconnection Party or by a Construction Party under Tariff, Part IV or Part VI, an Interconnection Service Agreement, or a Construction Service Agreement, such efforts as are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and with efforts that such party would undertake for the protection of its own interests.

Receiving Party:

“Receiving Party” shall mean the entity receiving the capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider to Point(s) of Delivery.

Referral:

“Referral” shall mean a formal report of the Market Monitoring Unit to the Commission for investigation of behavior of a Market Participant, of behavior of PJM, or of a market design flaw, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M, section IV.I.

Reference Resource:

“Reference Resource” shall mean a combustion turbine generating station, configured with two General Electric Frame 7FA turbines with inlet air cooling to 50 degrees, Selective Catalytic Reduction technology all CONE Areas, dual fuel capability, and a heat rate of 10.096 Mmbtu/MWh.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan:

“Regional Transmission Expansion Plan” shall mean the plan prepared by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~ for the enhancement and expansion of the Transmission System in order to meet the demands for firm transmission service in the PJM Region.

Regional Transmission Group (RTG):

“Regional Transmission Group” or “RTG” shall mean a voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and interregional) basis.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and

decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement or PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” or “ PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC No. 44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reliability Pricing Model Auction:

“Reliability Pricing Model Auction” or “RPM Auction” shall mean the Base Residual Auction or any Incremental Auction, or, for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years, any Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction.

Required Transmission Enhancements:

“Regional Transmission Enhancements” shall mean enhancements and expansions of the Transmission System that (1) a Regional Transmission Expansion Plan developed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~ or (2) any joint planning or coordination agreement between PJM and another region or transmission planning authority set forth in Tariff, Schedule 12-Appendix B (“Appendix B Agreement”) designates one or more of the Transmission Owner(s) to construct and own or finance. Required Transmission Enhancements shall also include enhancements and expansions of facilities in another region or planning authority that meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities constructed pursuant to an Appendix B Agreement cost responsibility for which has been assigned at least in part to PJM pursuant to such Appendix B Agreement.

Reserved Capacity:

“Reserved Capacity” shall mean the maximum amount of capacity and energy that the Transmission Provider agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty (60) minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s), as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.5](#) in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 (h) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.4.2\(h\)](#), and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.4.2](#); provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Resource Substitution Charge:

“Resource Substitution Charge” shall mean a charge assessed on Capacity Market Buyers in an Incremental Auction to recover the cost of replacement Capacity Resources.

Revenue Data for Settlements:

“Revenue Data for Settlements” shall mean energy quantities used in accounting and billing as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the corresponding provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1.

RPM Seller Credit:

“RPM Seller Credit” shall mean an additional form of Unsecured Credit defined in Tariff, Attachment Q, section IV.

Scheduled Incremental Auctions:

“Scheduled Incremental Auctions” shall refer to the First, Second, or Third Incremental Auction *for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year; and the First or Final Incremental Auction for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.*

Schedule of Work:

“Schedule of Work” shall mean that schedule attached to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement setting forth the timing of work to be performed by the Constructing Entity pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, based upon the Facilities Study and subject to modification, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Scope of Work:

“Scope of Work” shall mean that scope of the work attached as a schedule to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement and to be performed by the Constructing Entity(ies) pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, provided that such Scope of Work may be modified, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource:

“Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Secondary Systems:

“Secondary Systems” shall mean control or power circuits that operate below 600 volts, AC or DC, including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers.

Second Incremental Auction:

“Second Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted ten months before the Delivery Year to which it relates. *A Second Incremental Auction is conducted for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year but is not conducted for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.*

Security:

“Security” shall mean the security provided by the New Service Customer pursuant to Tariff, sSection 212.4 or Tariff, Part VI, sSection 213.4 ~~of the Tariff~~ to secure the New Service Customer’s responsibility for Costs under the Interconnection Service Agreement or Upgrade Construction Service Agreement and Tariff, Part VI, sSection 217 ~~of the Tariff~~.

Segment:

“Segment” shall have the same meaning as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e) ~~of Schedule 1 of this Agreement~~.

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall mean Capacity Resources secured by a Load-Serving Entity, by ownership or contract, outside a Reliability Pricing Model Auction, and used to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement through submission in a Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction of a Sell Offer indicating such Market Seller’s intent that such Capacity Resource be Self-Supply. Self-Supply may be either committed regardless of clearing price or submitted as a Sell Offer with a price bid. A Load Serving Entity’s Sell Offer with a price bid for an owned or contracted Capacity Resource shall not be deemed “Self-Supply,” unless it is designated as Self-Supply and used by the LSE to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Sell Offer:

“Sell Offer” shall mean an offer to sell Capacity Resources in a Base Residual Auction, Incremental Auction, or Reliability Backstop Auction.

Service Agreement:

“Service Agreement” shall mean the initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the Transmission Provider for service under the Tariff.

Service Commencement Date:

“Service Commencement Date” shall mean the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service in accordance with [Tariff, Part II, sSection 15.3](#) or [Tariff, Part III, sSection 29.1](#) ~~under the Tariff~~.

Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of less than one year.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, as to the PJM Region, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, 2.5% of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement determined for such Base Residual Auction, for purposes of the First Incremental Auction, 2% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the time of the Base Residual Auction; and, for purposes of the Second Incremental Auction, 1.5% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the time of the Base Residual Auction; and, as to any Zone, an allocation of the PJM Region Short-Term Resource Procurement Target based on the Preliminary Zonal Forecast Peak Load, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative. For any LDA, the LDA Short-Term Resource Procurement Target shall be the sum of the Short-Term Resource Procurement Targets of all Zones in the LDA.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018: (i) for the PJM Region, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction and, as to the Third Incremental Auction for the PJM Region, 0.6 times such target; and (ii) for an LDA, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction for such LDA and, as to the Third Incremental Auction, 0.6 times such target.

Site:

“Site” shall mean all of the real property, including but not limited to any leased real property and easements, on which the Customer Facility is situated and/or on which the Customer Interconnection Facilities are to be located.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer,” as used in RAA, Schedule 6 and Tariff, Attachment DD-1, shall mean a commercial retail electric end-use customer of an electric distribution company that participates in a mass market demand response program under the jurisdiction of a RERRA and satisfies the definition of a “small commercial customer” under the terms of the applicable RERRA’s program, provided that the customer has an annual peak demand no greater than 100kW.

Small Generation Resource:

“Small Generation Resource” shall mean an Interconnection Customer’s device of 20 MW or less for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in an Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. This term shall include Energy Storage Resources and/or other devices for storage for later injection of energy.

Small Inverter Facility:

“Small Inverter Facility” shall mean an Energy Resource that is a certified small inverter-based facility no larger than 10 kW.

Small Inverter ISA:

“Small Inverter ISA” shall mean an agreement among Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, and Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection of a Small Inverter Facility under Tariff, Part IV, section 112B.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.5A.02](#), or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating

Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Start Additional Labor Costs:

“Start Additional Labor Costs” shall mean additional labor costs for startup required above normal station manning levels.

Start-Up Costs:

“Start-Up Costs” shall mean the unit costs to bring the boiler, turbine and generator from shutdown conditions to the point after breaker closure which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated state estimator megawatts greater than zero and is determined based on the cost of start fuel, total fuel-related cost, performance factor, electrical costs (station service), start maintenance adder, and additional labor cost if required above normal station manning. Start-Up Costs can vary with the unit offline time being categorized in three unit temperature conditions: hot, intermediate and cold.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Commission:

“State Commission” shall mean any state regulatory agency having jurisdiction over retail electricity sales in any State in the PJM Region.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2.3](#).

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-Annual Resource Constraint:

“Sub-Annual Resource Constraint” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year and for FRR Capacity Plans the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years, for the PJM Region or for each LDA for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 5.10(a) ~~of Tariff Attachment DD~~ to establish a separate VRR Curve for a Delivery Year, a limit on the total amount of Unforced Capacity that can be committed as Limited Demand Resources and Extended Summer Demand Resources for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year in the PJM Region or in such LDA, calculated as the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively, minus the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively.

Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement:

“Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, a difference between the clearing price for Extended Summer Demand Resources and the clearing price for Annual Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Annual Resources out of merit order when the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint is binding.

Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target:

“Sub-Annual Reliability Target” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean the maximum amount of the combination of Extended Summer Demand Resources and Limited Demand Resources in Unforced Capacity determined by PJM to be consistent with the maintenance of reliability, stated in Unforced Capacity, that shall be used to calculate the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017 and the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint for the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Demand Resources. The calculation for the unconstrained portion of the PJM Region uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the Delivery Year in question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of DR (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from May 1 through October 31 and unavailable from November 1 through April 30 and calculates the LOLE at each DR level. The Extended Summer DR Reliability Target is the DR amount, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target shall be

expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Summer-Period Capacity Performance Resource:

“Summer-Period Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Switching and Tagging Rules:

“Switching and Tagging Rules” shall mean the switching and tagging procedures of Interconnected Transmission Owners and Interconnection Customer as they may be amended from time to time.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System Condition:

“System Condition” shall mean a specified condition on the Transmission Provider’s system or on a neighboring system, such as a constrained transmission element or flowgate, that may trigger Curtailment of Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service using the curtailment priority pursuant to Tariff, Part II, section 13.6. Such conditions must be identified in the Transmission Customer’s Service Agreement.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

System Impact Study:

“System Impact Study” shall mean an assessment by the Transmission Provider of (i) the adequacy of the Transmission System to accommodate a Completed Application, an Interconnection Request or an Upgrade Request, (ii) whether any additional costs may be incurred in order to provide such transmission service or to accommodate an Interconnection Request, and (iii) with respect to an Interconnection Request, an estimated date that an Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility can be interconnected with the Transmission System and an estimate of the Interconnection Customer’s cost responsibility for the interconnection; and (iv) with respect to an Upgrade Request, the estimated cost of the requested system upgrades or expansion, or of the cost of the system upgrades or expansion, necessary to provide the requested incremental rights.

System Protection Facilities:

“System Protection Facilities” shall refer to the equipment required to protect (i) the Transmission System, other delivery systems and/or other generating systems connected to the Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbance occurring at or on the Customer Facility, and (ii) the Customer Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbance occurring on the Transmission System or on other delivery systems and/or other generating systems to which the Transmission System is directly or indirectly connected. System Protection Facilities shall include such protective and regulating devices as are identified in the Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards or that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or other Applicable Standards, or as are otherwise necessary to protect personnel and equipment and to minimize deleterious effects to the Transmission System arising from the Customer Facility.

Definitions – T – U - V

Tangible Net Worth:

“Tangible Net Worth” shall mean all assets (not including any intangible assets such as goodwill) less all liabilities. Any such calculation may be reduced by PJM Settlement upon review of the available financial information.

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.3, or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Third Incremental Auction:

“Third Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates *for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year*.

Third-Party Sale:

“Third-Party Sale” shall mean any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a Power Purchaser that is not designated as part of Network Load under the Network Integration Transmission Service but not including a sale of energy through the PJM Interchange Energy Market established under the PJM Operating Agreement.

Tie Line:

“Tie Line” shall mean a circuit connecting two balancing authority areas, Control Areas or fully metered electric system regions. Tie Lines may be classified as external or internal as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer:

“Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate lost opportunity cost credits. For pool-scheduled resources specified in PJM Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1), the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the greater of the Committed Offer or last Real-Time Offer submitted for the offer on which the resource was committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each hour in an Operating Day. For all other pool-scheduled resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the offer curve associated with the greater of the Committed Offer

or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day. For self-scheduled generation resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, where for self-scheduled generation resources (a) operating pursuant to a cost-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be the greater of the originally submitted cost-based offer or the cost-based offer that the resource was dispatched on in real-time; or (b) operating pursuant to a market-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be determined in accordance with the following process: (1) select the greater of the cost-based day-ahead offer and updated costbased Real-time Offer; (2) for resources with multiple cost-based offers, first, for each cost-based offer select the greater of the day-ahead offer and updated Real-time Offer, and then select the lesser of the resulting cost-based offers; and (3) compare the offer selected in (1), or for resources with multiple cost-based offers the offer selected in (2), with the market-based day-ahead offer and the market-based Real-time Offer and select the highest offer.

Total Net Obligation:

“Total Net Obligation” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Obligations plus any unbilled Net Obligation incurred to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis, plus any other Obligations owed to PJMSettlement at the time.

Total Net Sell Position:

“Total Net Sell Position” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Sell Positions plus any unbilled Net Sell Positions accrued to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis.

Total Operating Reserve Offer:

“Total Operating Reserve Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate Operating Reserve credits. The Total Operating Reserve Offer shall equal the sum of all individual Real-time Settlement Interval energy offers, inclusive of Start-Up Costs (shut-down costs for Demand Resources) and No-load Costs, for every Real-time Settlement Interval in a Segment, integrated under the applicable offer curve up to the applicable megawatt output as further described in the PJM Manuals. The applicable offer used to calculate day-ahead Operating Reserve credits shall be the Committed Offer, and the applicable offer used to calculate balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.1.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall mean any Eligible Customer (or its Designated Agent) that (i) executes a Service Agreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the Transmission Provider file with the Commission a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement, to receive transmission service under Tariff, Part II. This term is used in Tariff, Part I and Part VI to include customers receiving transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Where used in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the parallel provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Transmission Customer shall mean an entity using Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall have the meaning set forth in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Injection Rights:

“Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean Capacity Transmission Injection Rights and Energy Transmission Injection Rights.

Transmission Interconnection Customer:

“Transmission Interconnection Customer” shall mean an entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region or an entity that submits an Upgrade Request for Merchant Network Upgrades (including accelerating the construction of any transmission enhancement or expansion, other than Merchant Transmission Facilities, that is included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan prepared pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6).

Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study” shall mean a Facilities Study related to a Transmission Interconnection Request.

Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, Part IV, section 36.2.

Transmission Interconnection Request:

“Transmission Interconnection Request” shall mean a request by a Transmission Interconnection Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part IV to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of existing Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.6A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member each entity that owns, or leases or otherwise has a possessory interest in facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce under the Tariff. The Transmission Owners are listed in Tariff, Attachment L with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities” shall mean that portion of the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities comprised of all Attachment Facilities on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection.

Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities” shall mean all Interconnection Facilities that are not Customer Interconnection Facilities and that, after the transfer under Tariff, Attachment P, Appendix 2, section 5.5 to the Interconnected Transmission Owner of title to any Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities that the Interconnection Customer constructed, are owned, controlled, operated and maintained by the Interconnected Transmission Owner on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in appendices to the Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix or the PJM Manuals.

Transmission Provider:

The “Transmission Provider” shall be the Office of the Interconnection for all purposes, provided that the Transmission Owners will have the responsibility for the following specified activities:

- (a) The Office of the Interconnection shall direct the operation and coordinate the maintenance of the Transmission System, except that the Transmission Owners will continue to direct the operation and maintenance of those transmission facilities that are not listed in the PJM Designated Facilities List contained in the PJM Manual on Transmission Operations;
- (b) Each Transmission Owner shall physically operate and maintain all of the facilities that it owns; and

(c) When studies conducted by the Office of the Interconnection indicate that enhancements or modifications to the Transmission System are necessary, the Transmission Owners shall have the responsibility, in accordance with the applicable terms of the Tariff, Operating Agreement and/or the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement to construct, own, and finance the needed facilities or enhancements or modifications to facilities.

Transmission Provider’s Monthly Transmission System Peak:

“Transmission Provider’s Monthly Transmission System Peak” shall mean the maximum firm usage of the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System in a calendar month.

Transmission Service:

“Transmission Service” shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under Tariff, Part II on a firm and non-firm basis.

Transmission Service Request:

“Transmission Service Request” shall mean a request for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or a request for Network Integration Transmission Service.

Transmission System:

“Transmission System” shall mean the facilities controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider within the PJM Region that are used to provide transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights and Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights.

Turn Down Ratio:

“Turn Down Ratio” shall mean the ratio of a generating unit’s economic maximum megawatts to its economic minimum megawatts.

Unconstrained LDA Group:

“Unconstrained LDA Group” shall mean a combined group of LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area and for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10. Any LDA for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10 shall be combined with all other such LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area.

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Unsecured Credit:

“Unsecured Credit” shall mean any credit granted by PJMSettlement to a Participant that is not secured by Collateral.

Unsecured Credit Allowance:

“Unsecured Credit Allowance” shall mean Unsecured Credit extended by PJMSettlement in an amount determined by PJMSettlement’s evaluation of the creditworthiness of a Participant. This is also defined as the amount of credit that a Participant qualifies for based on the strength of its own financial condition without having to provide Collateral. See also: “Working Credit Limit.”

Updated VRR Curve:

“Updated VRR Curve” shall mean the Variable Resource Requirement Curve for use in the Base Residual Auction of the relevant Delivery Year, updated to reflect any change in the Reliability Requirement from the Base Residual Auction to such Incremental Auction, and for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, the Short-term Resource Procurement Target applicable to the relevant Incremental Auction.

Updated VRR Curve Decrement:

“Updated VRR Curve Decrement” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the left of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, sections 5.14C, [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D](#) (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14E](#), and [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A\(c\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), and RAA, Schedule 6, section L.9.

Updated VRR Curve Increment:

“Updated VRR Curve Increment” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the right of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, sections 5.14C, [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D](#) (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14E](#) and [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A\(c\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), and RAA, Schedule 6, section L.9.

Upgrade Construction Service Agreement:

“Upgrade Construction Service Agreement” shall mean that agreement entered into by an Eligible Customer, Upgrade Customer or Interconnection Customer proposing Merchant Network Upgrades, a Transmission Owner, and the Transmission Provider, pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, Subpart B, and in the form set forth in Tariff, Attachment GG.

Upgrade Customer:

“Upgrade Customer” shall mean a customer that submits an Upgrade Request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.8.

Upgrade Feasibility Study:

“Upgrade Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, section 36.3.

Upgrade-Related Rights:

“Upgrade-Related Rights” shall mean Incremental Auction Revenue Rights, Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights, Incremental Deliverability Rights, and Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights.

Upgrade Request:

“Upgrade Request” shall mean a request submitted in the form prescribed in Tariff, Attachment EE, for evaluation by the Transmission Provider of the feasibility and estimated costs of (a) a Merchant Network Upgrade or (b) the Customer-Funded Upgrades that would be needed to provide Incremental Auction Revenue Rights specified in a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.8.

Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction” shall mean an Up-to Congestion Transaction will be deemed an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction if the following value is negative: (a) when bidding, the lower of the bid price and the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month’s average real-time value for the transaction; or (b) for cleared Virtual Transactions, the cleared day-ahead price of the Virtual Transactions.

Up-to Congestion Historical Month:

“Up-to Congestion Historical Month” shall mean a consistently-defined historical period nominally one month long that is as close to a calendar month as PJM determines is practical.

Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction:

An Up-to Congestion Transaction shall mean an “Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction” if it is not an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction.

Up-to Congestion Reference Price:

“Up-to Congestion Reference Price” for an Up-to Congestion Transaction, shall be the specified percentile price differential between source and sink (defined as sink price minus source price) for real-time prices experienced over the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month, averaged with the same percentile value calculated for the second prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month. Up-to Congestion Reference Prices shall be calculated using the following historical percentiles:

- For Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transactions: 30th percentile
- For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when bid: 20th percentile
- For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when cleared: 5th percentile

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.6.

Variable Resource Requirement Curve:

“Variable Resource Requirement Curve” shall mean a series of maximum prices that can be cleared in a Base Residual Auction for Unforced Capacity, corresponding to a series of varying resource requirements based on varying installed reserve margins, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the PJM Region and for certain Locational Deliverability Areas in accordance with the methodology provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Virtual Credit Exposure:

“Virtual Credit Exposure” shall mean the amount of potential credit exposure created by a market participant’s bid submitted into the Day-ahead market, as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Virtual Transaction Screening:

“Virtual Transaction Screening” shall be the process of reviewing the Virtual Credit Exposure of submitted Virtual Transactions against the Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. If the credit required is greater than credit available, then the Virtual Transactions will not be accepted.

Virtual Transactions Net Activity:

“Virtual Transactions Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net total, resulting from Virtual Transactions, of (i) Spot Market Energy charges, (ii) Transmission Congestion Charges, and (iii) Transmission Loss Charges, calculated as set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix. Virtual Transactions Net Activity may be positive or negative.

Voltage Reduction Action:

“Voltage Reduction Action” shall mean a notification during capacity deficient conditions in which PJM notifies Members to reduce voltage on the distribution system in order to reduce demand and therefore provide a sufficient amount of reserves, maintain tie flow schedules and preserve limited energy sources.

Voltage Reduction Alert:

“Voltage Reduction Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members that a voltage reduction may be required during a future critical period.

Voltage Reduction Warning:

“Voltage Reduction Warning” shall mean a notification from PJM to warn Members that PJM’s available Synchronized Reserve is less than the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and that present operations have deteriorated such that a voltage reduction may be required.

Definitions – W – X – Y - Z

Wholesale Transaction:

As used in Tariff, Part IV, “Wholesale Transaction” shall mean any transaction involving the transmission or sale for resale of electricity in interstate commerce that utilizes any portion of the Transmission System.

Winter-Period Capacity Performance Resource:

“Winter-Period Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Working Credit Limit:

“Working Credit Limit” shall mean an amount is 75% of the Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Collateral provided by the Participant to PJMSettlement. The Working Credit Limit establishes the maximum amount of Total Net Obligation that a Participant may have outstanding at any time. The calculation of Working Credit Limit shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions:

The “Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions” shall be calculated as 75% of the Market Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Collateral provided by the Market Participant to PJMSettlement when the Market Participant is at or below its Peak Market Activity credit requirements as specified in Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.A. When the Market Participant provides additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Collateral in excess of its Peak Market Activity credit requirements, such additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Financial Security shall not be discounted by 25% when calculating the Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions. The Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions is a component in the calculation of Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. The calculation of Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by

extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the clearing price required in each Zone to meet the demand for Unforced Capacity and satisfy Locational Deliverability Requirements for the LDA or LDAs associated with such Zone. If the Zone contains multiple LDAs with different Capacity Resource Clearing Prices, the Zonal Capacity Price shall be a weighted average of the Capacity Resource Clearing Prices for such LDAs, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Capacity Resources cleared in each such LDA.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment H-A.

Zone Network Load:

“Zone Network Load” shall mean Network Load that is located inside of the area comprised of the PJM Region.

1.5A Economic Load Response Participant.

As used in this section 1.5A, the term “end-use customer” refers to an individual location or aggregation of locations that consume electricity as identified by a unique electric distribution company account number.

1.5A.1 Qualification.

A Member or Special Member that is an end-use customer, Load Serving Entity or Curtailment Service Provider that has the ability to cause a reduction in demand as metered on an electric distribution company account basis (or for non-interval metered residential Direct Load Control customers, as metered on a statistical sample of electric distribution company accounts utilizing current data, as described in the PJM Manuals) or has an On-Site Generator that enables demand reduction may become an Economic Load Response Participant by complying with the requirements of the applicable Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority and all other applicable federal, state and local regulatory entities together with this section 1.5A including, but not limited to, section 1.5A.3 below. A Member or Special Member may aggregate multiple individual end-use customer sites to qualify as an Economic Load Response Participant, subject to the requirements of Section 1.5A.10 below.

1.5A.2 Special Member.

Entities that are not Members and desire to participate solely in the Real-time Energy Market by reducing demand may become a Special Member by paying an annual membership fee of \$500 plus 10% of each payment owed by PJM Settlement for a Load Reduction Event not to exceed \$5,000 in a calendar year. For entities that become Special Members pursuant to this section, the following obligations are waived: ~~(i)~~ the \$1,500 membership application fee set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.4.3 -of this Agreement and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.4.3; (ii) liability under Operating Agreement, section 15.2 -of this Agreement for Member defaults; (iii) thirty days notice for waiting period; and (iv) the requirement for 24/7 control center coverage. In addition, such Members shall not have voting privileges in committees or sector designations, and shall not be permitted to form user groups. On January 1 of a calendar year, a Special Member under this section, at its sole election, may become a Member rather than a Special Member subject to all rules governing being a Member, including regular application and membership fee requirements.

1.5A.3 Registration.

1. Prior to participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Ancillary Services Market, Economic Load Response Participants must complete either the Economic Load Response or Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registration Form posted on the Office of the Interconnection’s website and submit such form to the Office of the Interconnection for each end-use customer, or aggregation of end-use customers, pursuant to the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals. Notwithstanding the below sub-provisions, Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market will not require the identification of the

relevant Load Serving Entity, nor will such relevant Load Serving Entity be notified of such registration or requested to verify such registration. All other below sub-provisions apply equally to Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations, and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as well as Economic Load Response registrations.

a. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is subject to another contractual obligation or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. A relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity which seeks to assert that the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibit or condition (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response program shall provide to PJM, within the referenced ten Business Day review period, either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation.
- ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall assume that the load to be reduced is not subject to other contractual obligations or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program, and the Office of the Interconnection shall accept the registration, provided it meets the requirements of this section 1.5A.

- b. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:
- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is permitted to participate in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. If the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the load that may be reduced is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then the electric distribution company or the Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection within the referenced ten Business Day review period evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.
 - ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall reject the registration. If it is able to do so in compliance with [this](#) section 1.5A-~~hereof~~, including [this subsection](#) 1.5A.3, the Economic Load Response Participant may submit a new registration for consideration if a prior registration has been rejected pursuant to this subsection.
2. In the event that the end-use customer is subject to another contractual obligation, special settlement terms may be employed to accommodate such contractual obligation. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify the end-use customer or appropriate Curtailment Service Provider, or relevant electric distribution company and/or Load Serving Entity that the Economic Load Response Participant has or has not met the requirements of this section 1.5A. An end-use

customer that desires not to be simultaneously registered to reduce demand under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs and under this section, upon one-day advance notice to the Office of the Interconnection, may switch its registration for reducing demand, if it has been registered to reduce load for 15 consecutive days under its current registration.

1.5A.3.01 Economic Load Response Registrations in Effect as of August 28, 2009

1. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of the later of either August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets, Order 719-A, 128 FERC ¶ 61,059 (2009) (“Order 719-A”)) or the effective date of a Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority law or regulation prohibiting or conditioning (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer’s participation in PJM’s Economic Load Response Program, the existing Economic Load Response Participant’s registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated upon an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity submitting to the Office of the Interconnection either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority’s legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation.

i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

2. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Order 719-A), an existing Economic Load Response Participant's registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated unless an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program and provides evidence to the Office of the Interconnection documenting that the permission or conditional permission is pursuant to the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority. If the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric

distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then, within ten Business Days of verifying such permission or conditional permission, the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.

- i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

3. All registrations submitted to the Office of the Interconnection on or after August 28, 2009, including requests to extend existing registrations, will be processed by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the provisions of [this](#) section 1.5A, including [this subsection](#) 1.5A.3.

1.5A.3. 02 Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations.

An Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration allows end-use customer participation in the Regulation market only, and may be submitted by a Curtailment Service Provider that is different than the Curtailment Service Provider that submits an Emergency Load Response Program registration, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program registration or Economic Load Response registration for the same end-use customer. An end-use customer that is registered as Economic Load Response Regulation Only shall not be permitted to register and/or participate in any other Ancillary Service markets at the same time, but may have a second, simultaneously existing Economic Load Response registration to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.4 Metering and Electronic Dispatch Signal.

a) The Curtailment Service Provider is responsible for ensuring that end-use customers have metering equipment that provides integrated hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis. For non-interval metered residential customers not participating in the pilot program under section 1.5A.7 [below](#), the Curtailment Service Provider must ensure that a representative sample of residential customers has metering equipment that provides integrated

hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis, as set forth in the PJM Manuals. The metering equipment shall either meet the electric distribution company requirements for accuracy, or have a maximum error of two percent over the full range of the metering equipment (including potential transformers and current transformers) and the metering equipment and associated data shall meet the requirements set forth herein and in the PJM Manuals. End-use customer reductions in demand must be metered by recording integrated hourly values for On-Site Generators running to serve local load (net of output used by the On-Site Generator), or by metering load on an electric distribution company account basis and comparing actual metered load to its Customer Baseline Load, calculated pursuant to [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A](#) ~~of this Schedule~~, or on an alternative metering basis approved by the Office of the Interconnection and agreed upon by all relevant parties, including any Curtailment Service Provider, electric distribution company and end-use customer. To qualify for compensation for such load reductions that are not metered directly by the Office of the Interconnection, hourly data reflecting meter readings for each day during which the load reduction occurred and all associated days to determine the reduction must be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals within 60 days of the load reduction.

Curtailment Service Providers that have end-use customers that will participate in the Regulation market may be permitted to use Sub-metered load data instead of load data at the electric distribution company account number level for Regulation measurement and verification as set forth in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following:

- a. Curtailment Service Providers, must clearly identify for the Office of the Interconnection all electrical devices that will provide Regulation and identify all other devices used for similar processes within the same Location that will not provide Regulation. The Location must contribute to management of frequency control on the PJM electric grid or PJM shall deny use of Sub-metered load data for the Location.
- b. If the registration to participate in the Regulation market contains an aggregation of Locations, the relevant Curtailment Service Provider will provide the Office of the Interconnection with load data for each Location's Sub-meter through an after-the-fact load data submission process.
- c. The Office of the Interconnection may conduct random, unannounced audits of all Locations that are registered to participate in the Regulation market to ensure that devices that are registered by the Curtailment Service Providers as providing Regulation service are not otherwise being offset by a change in usage of other devices within the same Location.
- d. The Office of the Interconnection may suspend the Regulation market activity of Economic Load Response Participants, including Curtailment Service Providers, that do not comply with the Economic Load Response and Regulation market requirements as set forth in Schedule 1 and the PJM Manuals, and may refer the

matter to the [Independent Market Monitoring Unit](#) and/or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Office of Enforcement.

- b) Curtailment Service Providers shall be responsible for maintaining, or ensuring that Economic Load Response Participants maintain, the capability to receive and act upon an electronic dispatch signal from the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with any standards and specifications contained in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.5 On-Site Generators.

An Economic Load Response Participant that intends to use an On-Site Generator for the purpose of reducing demand to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall represent to the Office of the Interconnection in writing that it holds all necessary environmental permits applicable to the operation of the On-Site Generator. Unless notified otherwise, the Office of the Interconnection shall deem such representation applies to each time the On-Site Generator is used to reduce demand to enable participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and that the On-Site Generator is being operated in compliance with all applicable permits, including any emissions, run-time limits or other operational constraints that may be imposed by such permits.

1.5A.6 Variable-Load Customers.

The loads of an Economic Load Response Participant shall be categorized as variable or non-variable at the time the load is registered, based on hourly load data for the most recent 60 days provided by the Market Participant in the registration process; provided, however, that any alternative means of making such determination when 60 days of data is not available shall be subject to review and approval by the Office of the Interconnection and provided further that 60 days of hourly load data shall not be required on an individual customer basis for non-interval metered residential or Small Commercial Customers that provide Economic Load Response through a direct load control program under which an electric distribution company, Load Serving Entity, or CSP has direct control over such customer's load, without reliance upon any action by such customer to reduce load. Non-Variable Loads shall be those for which the Customer Baseline Load calculation and adjustment methods prescribed by [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.3A.2 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.3](#) result in a relative root mean square hourly error of twenty percent or less compared to the actual hourly loads based on the hourly load data provided in the registration process and using statistical methods prescribed in the PJM Manuals. All other loads shall be Variable Loads.

1.5A.7 Non-Hourly Metered Customer Pilot.

Non-hourly metered customers may participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as Economic Load Response Participants on a pilot basis under the following circumstances. The Curtailment Service Provider or PJM must propose an alternate method for measuring hourly demand reductions. The Office of the Interconnection shall approve alternate measurement mechanisms on a case-by-case basis for a time specified by the Office of the Interconnection

("Pilot Period"). Demand reductions by non-hourly metered customers using alternate measurement mechanisms on a pilot basis shall be limited to a combined total of 500 MW of reductions in the Emergency Load Response Program, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program and the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Synchronized Reserve market. With the sole exception of the requirement for hourly metering as set forth in ~~s~~Section 1.5A.4 ~~above of this Schedule~~, non-hourly metered customers that qualify as Economic Load Response Participants pursuant to this section 1.5A.7 shall be subject to the rules and procedures for participation by Economic Load Response Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including, without limitation, the Net Benefits Test and the requirement for dispatch by the Office of the Interconnection. Following completion of a Pilot Period, the alternate method shall be evaluated by the Office of the Interconnection to determine whether such alternate method should be included in the PJM Manuals as an accepted measurement mechanism for demand reductions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.5A.8 Batch Load Demand Resource Provision of Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) A Batch Load Demand Resource may provide Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the PJM Interchange Energy Market provided it has pre-qualified by providing the Office of the Interconnection with documentation acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection that shows six months of one minute incremental load history of the Batch Load Demand Resource, or in the event such history is unavailable, other such information or data acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection to demonstrate that the resource meets the definition of "Batch Load Demand Resource" pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.3.1A.001 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.3.1A.001 ~~of this Schedule~~. This requirement is a one-time pre-qualification requirement for a Batch Load Demand Resource.

(b) Batch Load Demand Resources may provide up to 20 percent of the total system-wide PJM Synchronized Reserve requirement in any hour, or up to 20 percent of the total system-wide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves requirement in any hour; provided, however, that in the event the Office of the Interconnection determines in its sole discretion that satisfying 20 percent of either such requirement from Batch Load Demand Resources is causing or may cause a reliability degradation, the Office of the Interconnection may reduce the percentage of either such requirement that may be satisfied by Batch Load Demand Resources in any hour to as low as 10 percent. This reduction will be effective seven days after the posting of the reduction on the PJM website. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, as soon as practicable, the Office of the Interconnection unilaterally shall make a filing under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to revise the rules for Batch Load Demand Resources so as to continue such reduction. The reduction shall remain in effect until the Commission acts upon the Office of the Interconnection's filing and thereafter if approved or accepted by the Commission.

(c) A Batch Load Demand Resource that is consuming energy at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or, if committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, at the time of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection to reduce load, shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or to such

instruction to reduce load, by reducing load as quickly as it is capable and by keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following the reduction, or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required. A Batch Load Demand Resource that has reduced its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts before the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, before a dispatch instruction to reduce load) shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or such instruction to reduce load) by reducing any load that is present at the time the Synchronized Reserve Event is called (or at the time of such instruction to reduce load) as quickly as it is capable, delaying the restart of its production processes, and keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following any such reduction (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required). Failure to respond as described in this section shall be considered non-compliance with the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instruction associated with a Synchronized Reserve Event, or as applicable, associated with an instruction to a resource committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to reduce load.

1.5A.9 Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Market Participation.

Economic Load Response Participants shall be compensated under [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5](#) and [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6](#) only if they participate in the Day-ahead or Real-time Energy Markets as a dispatchable resource.

1.5A.10 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Registrations.

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Energy Market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis or can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response in the Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve, Synchronized Reserve or Regulation markets when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to [Section 1.5A.1 above](#) shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be served by the same electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity where the electric distribution company is the Load Serving Entity for all End-Use Customers in the aggregation. Residential customers that are part of an aggregate that does not participate in the Day-Ahead Energy Market do not need to share the same Load Serving Entity. If the aggregation will provide Synchronized Reserves, all customers in the aggregation must also be part of the same Synchronized Reserve sub-zone;

iii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation that settle at Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate, or node prices shall be located in the same Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate or at the same node, respectively;

iv. A single CBL for the aggregation shall be used to determine settlements pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sSections 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6;

v. If the aggregation will only provide energy to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve. If the aggregation will provide an Ancillary Service to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve;

vi. Each End-Use Customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for energy or the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Ancillary Services; and

vii. An End-Use Customer's participation in the Energy and Ancillary Services markets shall be administered under one economic registration.

1.5A.10.01 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of end-use customers in the Regulation market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to sSection 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All end-use customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All end-use customers in the aggregation must be served by the same electric distribution company and must also be part of the same Transmission Zone; and
- iii. Each end-use customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Regulation service.

1.5A.11 Reporting

(a) PJM will post on its website a report of demand response activity, and will provide a summary thereof to the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee on an annual basis.

(b) As PJM receives evidence from the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities pursuant to section 1.5A.3 above, PJM will post on its website a list of those

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authorities that the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities assert prohibit or condition retail participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program together with a corresponding reference to the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority evidence that is provided to PJM by the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities.

2.6A Interface Prices.

PJM shall from time to time, as appropriate, define and revise Interface Pricing Points for purposes of calculating LMPs for energy exports to or energy imports from external balancing authority areas. Such Interface Pricing Points may represent external balancing authority areas, aggregates of external balancing authority areas, or portions of any external balancing authority area. Subject to the terms of this ~~s~~Section 2.6A, PJM may define Interface Pricing Points and interface pricing methods for a sub-area of a balancing authority area different from the pricing points and interface pricing methods applicable to the adjacent balancing authority area where the sub-area is located, and no action of the balancing authority area or any entity whose transactions do not source and/or sink within the sub-area shall affect the pricing points or interface pricing methods established for such sub-area. Definitions of Interface Pricing Points and price calculation methodologies may vary, depending on such factors as whether an external balancing authority area operates an organized electric market with locational pricing, whether the external balancing authority has entered an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and the availability of data from the external balancing authority area on such relevant items as unit costs, run status, and output. PJM shall negotiate in good faith with any external balancing authority that seeks to enter into an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and will file such agreement, upon execution, with the Commission. In the event PJM and an external balancing authority do not reach a mutually acceptable agreement, the external balancing authority may request, and PJM shall file with the Commission within 90 days after such request, an unexecuted congestion management agreement for such balancing authority. Nothing herein precludes PJM from entering into agreements with External Resource owners for the Dynamic Transfer of such resources, as contemplated by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12 ~~of this Schedule~~, at prices determined in accordance with such agreements. Acceptable pricing point definitions and pricing methodologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) External Balancing Authority Areas that are Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM shall determine a set of nodes external to the PJM system representing an external balancing authority area or set of balancing authority areas via flow analysis, utilizing standard power flow analysis tools, of the impact of transactions from the balancing authority area or areas on the transmission facilities connecting PJM with such external area(s). PJM shall then weight the contribution of each identified node to the calculation of the interface price. For each Interface Pricing Point, a set of Tie Lines will be defined and each node in the interface definition will be assigned to a Tie Line. PJM shall utilize the sensitivity of the Tie Lines to an injection at each external pricing point to weight the node associated with that Tie Line in the Interface Pricing Point calculation, as more fully described in the PJM Manuals.

(b) External Areas that are Not Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM may define pricing points aggregating multiple directly or non-directly connected external balancing authority areas that are not part of larger centrally dispatched organizations. Prices at such points representing aggregated balancing authority areas shall be determined as described in subsection (a) above; provided, however, that PJM shall define Interface Pricing Points corresponding to individual, directly connected balancing authority areas, and establish

alternative pricing methodologies for use as to such areas, to the extent that necessary supporting data is provided from the external area, as follows:

(1) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to a directly connected individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with High-Low Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within the balancing authority area provides the data described in section (B) below.

(A) Under High-Low Pricing, the price for imports of energy to PJM from the external balancing authority area shall equal the LMP calculated by PJM at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the lowest price in such area; and the price for exports of energy from PJM to the external balancing authority area shall equal the price at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the highest price in such area, updated every 5 minutes in the real time market and calculated for each hour in the Day-Ahead market, to the extent and for the periods that the information described below is provided.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM real-time telemetered load, generation and similar data for such area or sub-area demonstrating that the transaction receiving such pricing sources, or sinks as appropriate, in such area or sub-area. Such data shall be of the type and in the form specified in the PJM Manuals. If such data is provided, any transaction, regardless of participant, sourcing or sinking in such area will be priced in accordance with section (A) above. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(2) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to an individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area provides, in addition to the data specified in section (1)(B) above, the data described in section (B) below provided, however, that such pricing methodology shall terminate, and pricing shall be governed by the methodology described in subsection (a) or (b)(1) above, as applicable, on January 31, 2010 for any

external balancing authority area that has not executed an interregional congestion management agreement with the Office of the Interconnection prior to January 31, 2010.

(A) Under Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, PJM shall compare the individual bus LMP for each generator in the PJM model in the directly connected balancing authority area or sub-area having a telemetered output greater than zero MW to the marginal cost for that generator.

In real time, during each 5-minute calculation of LMPs for the PJM Region, PJM shall calculate the energy price for imports to PJM from such area or sub-area as the lowest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP less than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP less than its marginal cost, then the import price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in that area for that 5-minute interval. PJM shall determine the set of marginal units in the external area by summing the output of the units serving load in that area in ascending order of the units' marginal costs until such sum equals the real time load in such external area. Units in the external area with marginal costs at or above that of the last unit included in the sum shall be the marginal units for that area for that interval.

PJM similarly shall calculate the energy price for exports from PJM to such area or sub-area as the highest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP greater than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP greater than its marginal cost, then the export price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in such area for that 5-minute interval, as described above.

Locational interface prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be calculated in the same manner as set forth above for the Real-time Energy Market, except that such prices will be determined on an hourly basis, utilizing information regarding whether each unit in such area is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day, provided as specified in subsection (B) below.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM (i) unit-specific, real time telemetered output data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area; (ii) unit-specific marginal cost data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area, prepared in accordance with the PJM Manuals and subject to the same review of the ~~PJM Independent~~ Market Monitoring Unit as any such cost data for internal PJM units; and (iii) a day-ahead indication for each unit in such area or sub-area as to whether that unit is scheduled to run for each hour of the following

day. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(C) PJM shall post the individual generator bus LMPs in the directly connected external control areas for informational purposes; provided, however, that no settlement shall take place at such external bus LMPs, and such nodes shall not be available for the submission of Virtual Transactions in the PJM Day-ahead Energy Market.

(3) All data provided to PJM by balancing and/or reliability authorities hereunder will be used only for the purpose of implementing the interface pricing set forth herein, will be treated confidentially by PJM, and will be afforded the same treatment provided to Member confidential data under the PJM Operating Agreement.

(4) PJM reserves the right to audit the data supplied to PJM hereunder by giving written notice to the relevant balancing/reliability authority/market operator no more than three months following provision of such data, and at least ten (10) business days in advance of the date that PJM wishes to initiate such audit, with completion of the audit occurring within sixty (60) days of such notice. Each party shall be responsible for its own expenses related to any such audit.

ATTACHMENT M
PJM MARKET MONITORING PLAN

References to section numbers in this Attachment M refer to sections of this Attachment M, unless otherwise specified.

I. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this PJM Market Monitoring Plan are to maintain an independent Market Monitoring Unit that will objectively monitor, investigate, evaluate and report on the PJM Markets, including, but not limited to, structural, design or operational flaws in the PJM Markets or the exercise of market power or manipulation in the PJM Markets. The Market Monitoring Unit shall have responsibility for implementing the Plan. In the event of any conflict between a provision in the Plan and a provision of the PJM Market Rules, the provision of the Plan shall control.

II. [Reserved for Future Use]

III. MARKET MONITORING UNIT

A. Establishment: PJM shall establish or retain a Market Monitoring Unit to perform the functions set forth in this Plan.

B. Composition: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be comprised of personnel having the experience and qualifications necessary to implement this Plan. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Market Monitoring Unit may retain such consultants, attorneys and experts as it deems necessary.

C. Independence: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be independent from, and not subject to, the direction or supervision of any person or entity, with the exception of the PJM Board as specified in [sSection III.D above](#), and the Commission. No person or entity shall have the right to preview, screen, alter, delete, or otherwise exercise editorial control over or delay Market Monitoring Unit actions or investigations or the findings, conclusions, and recommendations developed by the Market Monitoring Unit that fall within the scope of market monitoring responsibilities contained in this Plan. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt the Market Monitoring Unit from any applicable provision of state or federal law.

D. Role of PJM Board:

1. The PJM Board shall have the authority and responsibility:

a. To review the budget of the Market Monitoring Unit, consistent with the budget processes and requirements set forth in [sSection III.E below](#).

b. To propose to terminate, retain by contract renewal or replace the Market Monitoring Unit, consistent with the requirements of sSection III.F below.

2. The PJM Board and the Market Monitor shall meet and confer from time to time on matters relevant to the discharge of the PJM Board's and the Market Monitoring Unit's duties under this Plan.

3. Other than the matters set forth in sSections III.D.1 and D.2 above, the PJM Board shall have no responsibility for, or authority over, the Market Monitoring Unit.

E. Budget:

1. **Preparation:** The Market Monitor shall prepare a budget each year of its expenses on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that is sufficient to cover the anticipated actual costs to perform the services under this Plan, including, but not limited to, salary and benefits, rent and utilities, interest, depreciation and other operating expenses.

2. **Review:** The Market Monitor shall, not later than September 15, submit a draft budget to the Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee, and PJM Board for review and comment. The draft budget shall include total labor compensation, non-employee labor expense, current full-time employee and contractor head count, depreciation expense, interest expense, technology expense, other expense and capital spending, including a level of supporting detail consistent with that provided by PJM in its annual budget review to the Finance Committee. The draft budget shall also be made available for inspection by the PJM members. The Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee, and PJM Board shall have until October 15 to request changes in the budget. The Market Monitor shall consider those requests and, if they are not accepted by the Market Monitor, it shall provide, in writing, to the foregoing and to PJM members, an explanation of the reasons they are not acceptable. If, after discussing requested changes with such entities, there is no remaining dispute over such requested changes, the mutually agreeable budget shall go into effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

3. **Commission Action:** If despite the foregoing process, there remains a dispute regarding the budget, PJM shall, not later than November 1, file the Market Monitor's proposed budget with the Commission for resolution of the dispute. PJM shall accompany such filing with an explanation of the nature of the dispute and any position of the PJM Board on such dispute. Any interested person may also file comments on such dispute. The fact that PJM is submitting the dispute for Commission review shall not be deemed to provide the views of the PJM Board any special weight, nor subject them to any special burden of proof. If the Commission has not taken action by December 31, the Market Monitor's proposed budget, filed by PJM, shall take effect, subject to any subsequent Commission order.

4. **Intra-year Amendments to the Budget:** If the Market Monitor requires an intra-year amendment to the budget to perform its functions under the Plan, it shall provide the proposed amendment, the reasons for the proposed amendment and reasonable supporting detail to the Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee and the PJM Board for review and

comment, and if any dispute regarding such proposed amendment remains 30 days thereafter, PJM shall file the proposed budget amendment with the Commission for resolution of the dispute. The proposed budget amendment and supporting explanation shall also be made available for inspection by the PJM members.

5. **Rates:** The Market Monitor's approved budget shall be collected pursuant to Tariff, Schedule 9-MMU ~~of the PJM Tariff~~.

F. Term and Termination:

1. **Term:** Upon the effective date of this revised Attachment M, there shall be a contract between PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit that has an initial term of six (6) years. Upon the expiration of that initial six (6) year term, the contract may be renewed for subsequent term(s) of three (3) years if both parties agree. If the PJM Board does not agree to renew the contract at the end of its term, it may propose to terminate the contract pursuant to the standards and processes set forth below.

2. **Standards for Proposed Termination:**

a. **Termination During Contract Term.** During the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract as follows:

(1) During the first three (3) years following the effective date of this revised Attachment M, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit upon a determination of willful misconduct or gross negligence by the Market Monitoring Unit.

(2) Following the expiration of this initial three (3) year period, the PJM Board may, during the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit (or any successor Market Monitoring Unit), propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit upon a determination that the Market Monitoring Unit has not adequately performed its functions set forth in this Plan.

b. **Termination at End of Contract Term.** At the end of the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit (or any successor Market Monitoring Unit) (1) upon a determination that the Market Monitoring Unit has not adequately performed the functions set forth in this Plan, or (2) pursuant to an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent request for proposals.

3. **Process for Proposed Termination and Replacement:**

a. Notice. If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to the standards set forth in sSection III.F.2 above, it shall provide one hundred twenty (120) days prior notice to the Market Monitoring Unit, the OPSI Advisory Committee, MMU Advisory Committee and the PJM members.

b. Contents of Notice. The notice shall include the following information:

(1) If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit based on willful misconduct or gross negligence, it shall set forth in detail the conduct that supports such determination and shall propose an open and transparent process (such as a request for proposals) for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

(2) If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit because it has not adequately performed its functions under this Plan, it shall set forth in detail the performance deficiencies that support that determination and shall propose an open and transparent process (such as a request for proposals) for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

(3) If the PJM Board proposes to conduct a request for proposals to determine whether to replace the Market Monitoring Unit at the end of a contract term, it shall propose an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent request for proposals and shall allow the existing Market Monitoring Unit to submit a bid or proposal in that process. Any such notice shall set forth in detail the criteria applicable to such request for proposals. Such criteria shall be subject to comment as provided in sSection III.F.3.c below and subject to approval by the Commission.

c. Comments on the Notice. Within forty-five (45) days of any such notice, the Market Monitoring Unit, the OPSI Advisory Committee, MMU Advisory Committee, any PJM member or any stakeholder may provide advice or comment to the PJM Board regarding the proposed termination and/or the proposed process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit. The PJM Board shall take such advice or comment into account in reaching a final determination as to whether to propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit and, if so, the process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

d. FERC Filing. Upon the expiration of the one hundred twenty (120) day prior notice period, the PJM Board may, after considering the advice and comment provided pursuant to sSection III.F.3.c above, propose in a filing to FERC that the contract with the Market Monitoring

Unit be terminated. Any such proposal shall include a detailed explanation of the reasons therefor, including an explanation of why the standards set forth in [sSection III.F.2 above](#) have been satisfied, and an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit. The Market Monitoring Unit, OPSI Advisory Committee and any interested stakeholder may submit to FERC such comments, protests or other documents and advice as appropriate on such filing.

e. **Termination.** The contract with the Market Monitoring Unit shall not be terminated until (1) FERC has reviewed a termination proposal by the PJM Board and any comments or protests submitted by interested parties thereon (including the OPSI Advisory Committee), (2) FERC has made a finding that the PJM Board has demonstrated that termination is justified pursuant to the standards set forth in [sSection III.F.2 above](#), (3) FERC has approved a process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit, and (4) a new Market Monitoring Unit has been selected pursuant to such FERC-approved process.

G. OPSI Advisory Committee: There shall be an OPSI Advisory Committee comprised of five (5) representatives appointed by the Organization of PJM States, Inc. The OPSI Advisory Committee shall meet with the Market Monitoring Unit on a regular basis and as otherwise necessary to receive and discuss information relevant to this Plan. In addition to the specific responsibilities regarding budget and termination set forth in [sSections III.E and III.F above](#), the OPSI Advisory Committee may provide advice to the Commission, Market Monitor, the PJM Board, stakeholder committees, and stakeholder working groups regarding any matter concerning the Market Monitor, Market Monitoring Unit or Market Monitoring Plan. Any formal advice shall be in writing and, subject to confidentiality provisions, shall be made publicly available.

H. Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee: There shall be an MMU Advisory Committee, chaired by the Market Monitor, that is open to all stakeholders and representatives of Authorized Government Agencies. The MMU Advisory Committee shall act as a liaison between stakeholders and the MMU and shall provide advice from time to time on matters relevant to the MMU's responsibilities under this Plan. The MMU Advisory Committee shall have no authority to direct, supervise, review, or otherwise interfere with the functions of the MMU under this Plan, nor any authority to terminate or propose to terminate the Market Monitor.

I. PJM Liaison: PJM may appoint an employee to act as liaison with the Market Monitoring Unit. The function of the liaison will be to facilitate communications between PJM employees and the Market Monitoring Unit, as defined in [sSection V.E below](#).

IV. MARKET MONITORING UNIT FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General: The Market Monitoring Unit shall objectively monitor the competitiveness of PJM Markets, investigate violations of FERC or PJM Market Rules,

recommend changes to PJM Market Rules, prepare reports for the Authorized Government Agencies and take such other actions as are specified in this Plan.

B. Monitored Activities: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be responsible for monitoring the following:

1. Compliance with the PJM Market Rules.
2. Actual or potential design flaws in the PJM Market Rules.
3. Structural problems in the PJM Markets that may inhibit a robust and competitive market.
4. The potential for a Market Participant to exercise market power or violate any of the PJM or FERC Market Rules or the actual exercise of market power or violation of the PJM or FERC Market Rules.
5. PJM's implementation of the PJM Market Rules or operation of the PJM Markets, as further set forth in [sSection IV.C below](#).
6. Such matters as are necessary to prepare the reports set forth in Section VI.

C. Monitoring of PJM: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor PJM's implementation of the PJM Market Rules and operation of the PJM Markets. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the implementation of the PJM Market Rules or the operation of the PJM Markets, the Market Monitoring Unit may so advise PJM. Excepting matters governed by [sSection IV.I below](#), if the disagreement cannot be resolved informally, the Market Monitoring Unit may inform the Commission, Authorized Government Agencies, or the PJM members. The Market Monitoring Unit shall have no authority to direct PJM to modify its operation of the PJM Markets or implementation of the PJM Market Rules.

C-1. Monitoring of ITCs: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor the services provided by the independent transmission companies (ITCs), and the ITC-PJM relationship, to detect any problems that may inhibit a robust and competitive market. Transactions utilizing the ITC Transmission Facilities shall be subject to the authority of the Market Monitoring Unit on the same basis as transactions involving any other Market Participant using other portions of the Transmission System. This provision is also found in [Tariff, Attachment U, sSection 12.1-of Attachment U of the PJM Tariff](#).

D. Monitoring of PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff and Market Design: PJM is responsible for proposing for approval by the Commission, consistent with tariff procedures and applicable law, changes to the PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff and design of the PJM Markets. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate and monitor existing and proposed PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff provisions, and the design of the PJM Markets. However, if the Market Monitoring Unit detects a design flaw or other problem with the PJM Markets, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not effectuate its proposed market design since that is the responsibility of

the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit may initiate and propose, through the appropriate stakeholder processes, changes to the design of such markets, as well as changes to the PJM Market Rules and PJM Tariff. In support of this function, the Market Monitoring Unit may engage in discussions with stakeholders, State Commissions, PJM Management, or the PJM Board; participate in PJM stakeholder meetings or working groups regarding market design matters; publish proposals, reports or studies on such market design issues; and make filings with the Commission on market design issues. The Market Monitoring Unit may also recommend changes to the PJM Market Rules and PJM Tariff provisions to the staff of the Commission's Office of Energy Market Regulation, State Commissions, and the PJM Board.

D-1. Market Monitoring Unit Compliance Review: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor compliance with PJM Market Rules and shall take action on compliance issues. The Market Monitoring Unit has the exclusive authority to perform the functions set forth in ~~Attachment M and the Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix~~ and in this Attachment M. If the Market Monitoring Unit detects a Market Violation involving potential misconduct, it shall, if the applicable criteria are met, refer the matter in accordance with ~~Section IV.I below of Attachment M~~. If the Market Monitoring Unit detects a compliance issue and determines that there is an issue about the proper and lawful application of a rule, and the Market Monitoring Unit makes a preliminary determination that no misconduct is evident and the issue involves a difference about the appropriate calculation of the level of an input, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a petition or initiate other regulatory proceedings addressing the issue. The Market Monitoring Unit may, where it deems appropriate, submit a confidential Referral and initiate a public regulatory proceeding concerning the same underlying matter.

E. Mitigation: The Market Monitoring Unit may, consistent with the PJM Market Rules, recommend to PJM that it take specific mitigation action that PJM is authorized to take under the PJM Market Rules to address market behavior or conditions. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not, however, have authority to require modification of PJM operational decisions, including dispatch instructions. If PJM does not accept the Market Monitoring Unit's recommendations regarding mitigation actions, the Market Monitoring Unit may report its mitigation recommendation to the Authorized Government Agencies, Commission staff, State Commissions or the PJM members, as the Market Monitoring Unit deems appropriate. Nothing in this Plan shall be deemed to supersede any authority the Market Monitoring Unit may have under the PJM Market Rules, nor shall anything in this Plan preclude any person or entity from seeking to modify such authority in a filing with the Commission.

E-1. Market Monitoring Unit Market Power Review: Determinations about market power are the responsibility of the Market Monitoring Unit under Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix and under this Attachment M—Appendix. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review all proposed sell offers for a determination of whether they raise market power concerns. The Market Monitoring Unit shall determine whether the level of offer or cost inputs raises market power concerns. ~~The Tariff, Attachment M—Appendix~~ sets forth the Market Monitoring Unit's role in evaluating these offer or cost inputs. The Market Monitoring Unit and market participants shall, in accordance with the applicable procedures and as set forth elsewhere in the Tariff, attempt to come to agreement about the level or value of offers or cost inputs. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make a determination about whether offer or cost inputs or a

decision not to offer a committed resource is physical or economic withholding or otherwise involves a potential exercise of market power. In the event that a market participant determines to use an offer or cost input at a level or value that the Market Monitoring Unit has found to involve a potential exercise of market power, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a petition or initiate other regulatory proceedings addressing the issue. If the potential exercise of market power is related to a Sell Offer submitted in an RPM Auction, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a complaint with the Commission addressing the issue. If, at the time of filing, market prices that have been settled and posted could be impacted by the subject of the complaint, the Market Monitoring Unit shall refrain from requesting relief from the Commission that would upset such market prices and shall limit the requested relief to appropriate restitution and/or penalties from the implicated market participant or participants.

F. Studies or Reports for State Commissions: Upon request in writing by the OPSI Advisory Committee, the Market Monitoring Unit may, in its discretion, provide such studies or reports on wholesale market issues, including wholesale market transactions occurring under a state-administered auction process, as may affect one or more states within the PJM area. Any such request for such a study or report, as well as any resulting study or report, shall be made simultaneously available to the public, with simultaneous notice to PJM members, subject to the protection of confidential information.

G. Participation in Stakeholder Processes: The Market Monitoring Unit may, as it deems appropriate or necessary to perform its functions under this Plan, participate (consistent with the rules applicable to all PJM stakeholders) in stakeholder working groups, committees or other PJM stakeholder processes.

H. Reports of Wrongdoing to State Commissions: If during the ordinary course of its activities the Market Monitoring Unit discovers evidence of wrongdoing (other than minor misconduct) that the Market Monitor reasonably believes to be within a State Commission's jurisdiction, the Market Monitoring Unit shall report such information to the State Commission(s).

I. Referrals to the Commission

1. **Required Notice and Referral to Commission of Suspected Market Violations:** Immediately upon determining that it has identified a significant market problem or a potential Market Violation by a Market Participant or PJM that may require (a) further inquiry by the Market Monitoring Unit, (b) Referral for investigation by the Commission and/or (c) action by the Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Commission's Office of Enforcement (or any successor), either orally or in writing. Nothing in this [sSection IV.I.1](#) shall limit the ability of the Market Monitoring Unit to engage in discussions with any such Market Participant as provided in [sSection IV.J.1](#) [below](#).

In addition to the notification requirement above, where the Market Monitoring Unit has reason to believe, based on sufficient credible information, that the behavior of a Market Participant or PJM may require investigation, including but not limited to suspected Market Violations, the Market Monitoring Unit will refer the matter to the Commission's Office of Enforcement (or any successor) in the manner described below.

Such a Referral shall be in writing, non-public, addressed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Enforcement, with a copy directed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Energy Market Regulation and the General Counsel, and should include, but need not be limited to, the following sufficient credible information to warrant further investigation by the Commission:

- a. The name(s) of and, if possible, the contact information for, the Market Participants that allegedly took the action(s) that constitute that alleged Market Violation(s);
- b. The date(s) or time period during which the alleged Market Violation(s) occurred and whether the alleged wrongful conduct is ongoing;
- c. The specific rule, regulation, and/or tariff provision(s) that were allegedly violated or the nature of any inappropriate dispatch that may have occurred;
- d. The specific act(s) or conduct that allegedly constituted the Market Violation;
- e. The consequences to the market resulting from the act(s) or conduct, including, if known, an estimate of economic impact on the market;
- f. If the Market Monitoring Unit believes that the act(s) or conduct constituted a violation of the anti-manipulation rule of 18 C.F.R. § 1c.2, a description of the alleged manipulative effect on market prices, market conditions, or market rules; and
- g. Any other information that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is relevant and may be helpful to the Commission.

The Referral may be transmitted to the Commission electronically, by fax, by mail or by courier. The Market Monitoring Unit may also provide the Commission with oral notice of the alleged Market Violation in advance of the submission of a written, non-public Referral. Following the submission of such a Referral, the Market Monitoring Unit will continue to inform the Commission staff of any information relating to the Referral that it discovers within the scope of its regular monitoring function, but it shall desist from, and not independently undertake any investigative steps regarding, the alleged Market Violation or Referral except at the express direction of the Commission or Commission staff. The Market Monitoring Unit must also respond to requests of the Commission for additional information in connection with the alleged Market Violation that it has referred. The Market Monitoring Unit is not precluded from continuing to monitor for any repeated instances of the activity in question by the same or other Market Participants, which activity would constitute new Market Violations.

The foregoing notwithstanding, a clear, objectively identifiable violation of the following PJM Market Rules, which provide for an explicit remedy that has been accepted by the Commission and can be administered by PJM, shall not be subject to the provisions of this [Section IV.I.1](#):

a. Default in obligations to the Office of the Interconnection by a Market Participant in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10(a)(v) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sSection 1.7.10(a)(v)-of Attachment K—Appendix of the PJM Tariff.

b. Default in obligations to the Office of the Interconnection by a Market Participant in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.19B(e) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sSection 1.7.19B(e)-of Attachment K—Appendix of the PJM Tariff.

c. Failure of a Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller to obtain replacement Unforced Capacity to the extent a Generation Capacity Resource that it committed for a Delivery Year is unavailable due to a planned or maintenance outage that occurs during the Peak Season without approval of the Office of the Interconnection, in violation of Tariff, Attachment DD, Section 9(b)-of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff.

d. Failure of an Electric Distributor to maintain the required underfrequency relays in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 7, sSection 2-of the PJM Operating Agreement.

e. Failure to submit data to the Office of the Interconnection in conformance with RAA, Schedule 11-(Data Submittals)-of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

f. Failure of Black Start Units to fulfill their commitment to provide Black Start Service under Tariff, Schedule 6A-the PJM Tariff.

2. Required Referral to Commission of Perceived Market Design Flaws and Recommended Tariff Changes:

The Market Monitoring Unit is to make a Referral to the Commission in all instances where the Market Monitoring Unit has reason to believe market design flaws exist that it believes could effectively be remedied by rule or PJM Tariff changes. The Market Monitoring Unit must limit distribution of its identifications and recommendations to PJM and to the Commission in the event it believes broader dissemination could lead to exploitation, with an explanation of why further dissemination should be avoided at that time.

All Referrals to the Commission relating to perceived market design flaws and recommended PJM Tariff changes related thereto are to be in writing, whether transmitted electronically, by fax, mail, or courier. The Market Monitoring Unit may alert the Commission orally in advance of the written Referral.

The Referral should be addressed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Energy Market Regulation, with copies directed to both the Director of the Office of Enforcement and the General Counsel.

The Referral must include, but need not be limited to, the following information:

- a. A detailed narrative describing the perceived market design flaw[s];

b. The consequences of the perceived market design flaws, including, if known, an estimate of economic impact on the market;

c. The rule or PJM Tariff revisions that the Market Monitoring Unit believes could remedy the perceived market design flaw; and

d. Any other information the Market Monitoring Unit believes is relevant and may be helpful to the Commission.

Following a Referral to the Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit must continue to notify and inform the Commission of any additional information regarding the perceived market design flaw, its effects on the market, any additional or modified observations concerning the rule or PJM Tariff changes that could remedy the perceived design flaw. The Market Monitoring Unit must also notify and inform the Commission of any recommendations made by the Market Monitoring Unit to PJM, stakeholders, Market Participants or State Commissions regarding the perceived design flaw, and any actions taken by PJM regarding the perceived design flaw.

J. Additional Market Monitoring Unit Authority: In addition to notifications and Referrals under [sSections IV.I.1 and IV.I.2 above](#), respectively, the Market Monitoring Unit shall have the additional authority described in this section, as follows:

1. Engage in discussions regarding issues relating to the PJM Market Rules or FERC Market Rules, in order to understand such issues and to attempt to resolve informally such issues or other issues.

2. Excepting matters governed by [sSection IV.I above](#), file reports and make appropriate regulatory filings with Authorized Government Agencies to address design flaws, structural problems, compliance, market power, or other issues, and seek such appropriate action or make such recommendations as the Market Monitoring Unit shall deem appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make such filings or reports publicly available and provide simultaneous notice of the existence of reports to the PJM members and PJM, subject to protection of confidential information.

3. Consult with Authorized Government Agencies concerning the need for specific investigations or monitoring activities.

4. Consider and evaluate a broad range of additional enforcement mechanisms that may be necessary to assure compliance with the PJM Market Rules. As part of this evaluation process, the Market Monitoring Unit shall consult with Authorized Government Agencies and other interested parties.

5. Report directly to the Commission staff on any matter.

K. Confidentiality:

1. All discussions between the Market Monitoring Unit and Market Participants concerning the informal resolution of compliance issues initially shall remain confidential, subject to the provisions in subsection IV.K.3 [below](#).

2. Except as provided in subsection IV.K.3 [below](#), in exercising its authority to make Referrals, the Market Monitoring Unit shall observe the confidentiality provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement and [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan or the PJM Operating Agreement and [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit: (a) may disclose any information to the Commission in connection with the reporting required under [Sections IV.I.1 and IV.I.2, above](#), of this Plan, provided that any written submission to the Commission that includes information that is confidential under the PJM Operating Agreement or [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix shall be accompanied by a request that the information be maintained as confidential, and (b) may make reports or other regulatory filings pursuant to [this Section IV.J or section V, below](#), of this Plan if accompanied by a request that information that is confidential under the PJM Operating Agreement or [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix be maintained as confidential.

V. INFORMATION AND DATA

A. **Primary Information Sources:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall rely primarily upon data and information that are customarily gathered in the normal course of business of PJM and such publicly available data and information that may be helpful to accomplish the objectives of the Plan, including, but not limited to, (1) information gathered or generated by PJM in connection with its scheduling and dispatch functions, its operation of the transmission grid in the PJM Region or its determination of Locational Marginal Prices, (2) information required to be provided to PJM in accordance with the PJM Market Rules and (3) any other information that is generated by, provided to, or in the possession of PJM. The foregoing information shall be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit as soon as practicable, including, but not limited to, real-time access to scheduling, dispatch and other operational data.

B. **Other Information Requests:** If other information is required from a Market Participant, the Market Monitoring Unit shall comply with the following procedures:

1. **Request for Additional Data:** If the Market Monitoring Unit determines that additional information is required to accomplish the objectives of the Plan, the Market Monitoring Unit may make reasonable requests of the entities possessing such information to provide the information. Any such request for additional information will be accompanied by an explanation of the need for the information and the Market Monitoring Unit's inability to acquire the information from alternate sources.

2. **Failure to Comply with Request:** The information request recipient shall provide the Market Monitoring Unit with all information that is reasonably requested. If an information request recipient does not provide requested information within a reasonable time, the Market Monitoring Unit may initiate such regulatory or judicial proceedings to compel the production of such information as may be available and deemed appropriate by the Market

Monitoring Unit, including petitioning the Commission for an order that the information is necessary and directing its production. An information request recipient shall have the right to respond to any such petitions and participate in the proceedings thereon.

3. **Information Concerning Possible Undue Preference:** Notwithstanding subsection V.B.1 [above](#), if the Market Monitoring Unit requests information relating to possible undue preference between Transmission Owners and their affiliates, Transmission Owners and their affiliates must provide requested information to the Market Monitoring Unit within a reasonable time, as specified by the Market Monitoring Unit; provided, however, that an information request recipient may petition the Commission for an order limiting all or part of the information request, in which event the Commission's order on the petition shall determine the extent of the information request recipient's obligation to comply with the disputed portion of the information request.

4. **Confidentiality:** Except as provided in [Section IV.K.3, above](#), of this Plan, the Market Monitoring Unit shall observe the confidentiality provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement and [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix with respect to information provided under this section if an entity providing the information designates it as confidential.

C. **Complaints:** Any Market Participant or other interested entity may at any time submit information to the Market Monitoring Unit concerning any matter relevant to the Market Monitoring Unit's responsibilities under the Plan, or may request the Market Monitoring Unit to make inquiry or take any action contemplated by the Plan. Such submissions or requests may be made on a confidential basis. The Market Monitoring Unit may request further information from such Market Participant or other entity and make such inquiry as the Market Monitoring Unit considers appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not be required to act with respect to any specific complaint unless the Market Monitoring Unit determines action to be warranted.

D. **Collection and Availability of Information:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall regularly collect and maintain under its sole control the information that it deems necessary for implementing the Plan. A Market Participant shall have sole responsibility to make available to the Market Monitoring Unit any information that the Market Monitoring Unit deems reasonably necessary to document, verify or investigate a claim or request by such Market Participant. All load reduction data are subject to audit by the Market Monitoring Unit. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make publicly available a detailed description of the categories of data collected by the Market Monitoring Unit. To the extent it deems appropriate and upon specific request, the Market Monitoring Unit may release other data to the public, consistent with the obligations of the Market Monitoring Unit and PJM to protect confidential, proprietary, or commercially sensitive information as provided in [Tariff](#), Attachment M - Appendix and the PJM Operating Agreement.

E. **Access to Personnel and Facilities:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall have access to PJM personnel and facilities as necessary to perform the functions set forth in this Plan. If the Market Monitoring Unit seeks data or other information from PJM personnel, it may contact the appropriate personnel that may be in possession of such data or information. If the Market Monitoring Unit seeks a formal opinion or position on a matter from PJM, it shall contact the PJM Liaison or appropriate senior management official to provide such opinion or position.

F. **Market Monitoring Indices:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall develop, and shall refine on the basis of experience, indices or other standards to evaluate the information that it collects and maintains. Prior to using any such index or standard, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide PJM members, Authorized Government Agencies, and other interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of such index or standard. Following such opportunity for comments, the decision to use any index or standard shall be solely that of the Market Monitoring Unit.

G. **Evaluation of Information:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate, and shall refine on the basis of experience, the information it collects and maintains, or that it receives from other sources, regarding the operation of the PJM Markets or other matters relevant to the Plan. As so evaluated, such information shall provide the basis for reports or other actions of the Market Monitoring Unit under this Plan.

VI. **REPORTS**

A. **Reports:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall prepare and submit contemporaneously to the Commission, the State Commissions, the PJM Board, PJM Management and to the PJM Members Committee, annual state-of-the-market reports on the state of competition within, and the efficiency of, the PJM Markets, and quarterly reports that update selected portions of the annual report and which may focus on certain topics of particular interest to the Market Monitoring Unit. The quarterly reports shall not be as extensive as the annual reports. In its annual, quarterly and other reports, the Market Monitoring Unit may make recommendations regarding any matter within its purview. The annual reports shall, and the quarterly reports may, address, among other things, the extent to which prices in the PJM Markets reflect competitive outcomes, the structural competitiveness of the PJM Markets, the effectiveness of bid mitigation rules, and the effectiveness of the PJM Markets in signaling infrastructure investment. These annual reports shall, and the quarterly reports may include recommendations as to whether changes to the Market Monitoring Unit or the Plan are required. In addition, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to the PJM Board, in a timely manner, copies of any reports submitted to Authorized Government Agencies pursuant to Section VI.B. The Market Monitoring Unit may from time-to-time prepare and submit additional reports to the Commission, the PJM Board and PJM Members Committee as the Market Monitoring Unit may deem appropriate in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Plan.

B. **Reports to Authorized Government Agencies:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall contemporaneously submit to the Authorized Government Agencies the reports provided to the PJM Board pursuant to ~~s~~Section VI.A above. Subject to applicable law and regulation and any other applicable provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement or PJM Tariff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall, to the extent practicable, respond to reasonable requests by Authorized Government Agencies other than the Commission for reports, subject to protection of confidential, proprietary and commercially sensitive information, the protection of the confidentiality of ongoing inquiries and monitoring activities, and the availability of resources.

C. **Public Reports:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall prepare a detailed public annual report about the Market Monitoring Unit's activities, subject to protection of confidential,

proprietary, and commercially sensitive information and the protection of the confidentiality of ongoing investigations and monitoring activities. The Market Monitoring Unit may, instead of filing a separate report, include the referenced material in a report filed pursuant to sSection VI.A abovehereof.

D. **State Commission Tailored Requests for Information:** Subject to the confidentiality restrictions of Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, sSection I.D. of the PJM Tariff and Operating Agreement, sSection 18.17.4 of the PJM Operating Agreement, the Market Monitoring Unit may provide, at its discretion, information regarding general market trends and the performance of the PJM Markets in response to a State Commission’s tailored request for information unless the requested information is designed to aid state enforcement actions or impinges upon the confidentiality rules of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with regard to Referrals.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to any Market Participant whose information has been requested, or who may be affected by the release of the requested information, written notice, which shall include electronic communication, of a State Commission’s tailored request for information as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the request. If the request for tailored information seeks to obtain Confidential Information, the requirements and limitations of Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, sSection I.D. of Attachment M – Appendix shall apply. If the request for tailored information seeks to obtain information that is not Confidential Information, if the Market Participant whose information has been requested or who may be affected by the release of the requested information objects to the request or any portion thereof, it shall be given the opportunity to contest the request and to provide a contextual explanation to supplement the information produced by the Market Monitoring Unit so long as the providing of the contextual explanation does not unduly delay the release of the information to the State Commission. To register its objection, the Market Participant must request, in writing, within four (4) Business Days following the Market Monitoring Unit’s receipt of the request, a conference with the State Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the tailored request for information; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the State Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference not resolve the dispute, then the Market Participant whose information has been requested or who may be affected by the release of the requested information, may file a complaint with the FERC pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the request for tailored information within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at the FERC objecting to a particular request for tailored information shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding.

If no complaint challenging the request for tailored information is filed within the ten (10) Business Day period defined above, the Market Monitoring Unit shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the request for tailored information promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Market Monitoring Unit shall use its best efforts to respond to the request for tailored information promptly. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Market Monitoring Unit

determines, in its discretion, that responding to the State Commission's request for tailored information is unreasonably burdensome and/or will interfere with the Market Monitoring Unit's ability to carry out its core functions based on time and resource availability of its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may decline such a request.

E. **IMMU Staff Availability**: The Market Monitoring Unit shall make one or more staff members available for regular conference calls, which may be attended telephonically or in person, by FERC Commission staff, State Commission staff, representatives of PJM, and Market Participants.

VII. AUDIT

The Market Monitoring Unit shall annually (a) document, and advise PJM of, Market Monitoring Unit's actual expenses for the prior year by no later than March 15, and provide a copy of such documentation to the Finance Committee, and (b) provide audited financial statements of the Market Monitoring Unit of revenues and expenses related solely to the services provided to PJM, audited by a nationally recognized independent third party auditor selected by the Market Monitor, by no later than May 15. The audit report shall include, but not be limited to, a review of whether MMU expenditures were for purposes consistent with the functions set forth in this Plan and shall include documentation at a level of supporting detail consistent with that required in sSection III.E above. The audit report shall be provided to the PJM Board, Finance Committee, Market Monitoring Unit, OPSI, OPSI Advisory Committee, PJM and PJM members subject to the protection of confidential information. The requirement that the Market Monitoring Unit annually document and advise PJM of its expenses for the prior year is also found in Tariff, Schedule 9-MMU, subsection (e) ~~of Schedule 9-MMU~~.

VIII. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Any liability of PJM arising under or in relation to this Plan shall be subject to this sSection VIII. The PJM Entities shall not be liable to any Market Participant, any party to the PJM Operating Agreement, any customer under the PJM Tariff, or any other person subject to this Plan in respect of any matter described in or contemplated by this Plan, as the same may be amended or supplemented from time to time, including but not limited to liability for any financial loss, loss of economic advantage, opportunity cost, or actual or consequential damages of any kind resulting from or attributable to any act or omission of any of the PJM Entities under this Plan. Neither the OPSI Advisory Committee nor any State Commission (including commissioners and staff persons) shall be liable to any person under this Plan for any financial loss, loss of economic advantage, opportunity cost, or actual or consequential damages associated with performing any of its functions or duties under this Plan.

IX. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Notwithstanding any provision of the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement, PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit shall not be required to use the dispute resolution procedures in the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement in carrying out its duties and responsibilities under this Plan. However, nothing herein shall prevent PJM or any other person from requesting the use of

the dispute resolution procedure set forth in the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement, as applicable.

X. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Plan shall be effective as of August 1, 2008.

XI. CODE OF ETHICS

The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees, as applicable, shall adhere to the following Code of Ethics, which is reproduced from Section 17 of PJM Rate Schedule No. 46, Market Monitoring Services Agreement By And Between PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. And Monitoring Analytics, LLC entered into on December 18, 2007, and filed with the Commission to comply with order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket Nos. EL07-56 and EL07-58 et al., issued March 21, 2008, 122 FERC ¶ 61,257.

A. Conflicts of Interest:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit will use its best efforts to assure that all of its employees comply with this Code of Ethics and shall take appropriate disciplinary actions against employees who violate the policy.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees assisting on market monitoring matters for PJM, and their spouses and dependent children, may not have a direct equity or other financial interest in a Market Participant or in a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of a Market Participant. (The term “direct” is meant to exclude investments such as mutual funds in which a person has no direct control, with the exception of sector-specific mutual funds.)

3. The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees assisting on market monitoring matters for PJM, may not undertake a matter for a third party where such representation would require disclosure of market-sensitive or proprietary information of PJM.

B. Prohibited Engagements and Conduct by the Market Monitoring Unit:

1. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to provide advice to, or undertake a matter for or on behalf of, any entity on any entity’s participation in the PJM Markets, except as otherwise authorized under sub~~sections~~~~paragraphs~~ 3 and 5 below.

2. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged by any entity in any litigation, open regulatory docket, alternative dispute resolution procedure, or arbitration with PJM, except as otherwise authorized under sub~~sections~~~~paragraphs~~ 3 and 5 below.

3. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to appear on behalf of or against any entity before a state regulatory commission within the PJM Region in any new engagement in the electricity business except as authorized under the PJM Tariff, as requested by a state regulatory commission, or as otherwise required by law.

4. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall accept any engagement by any market participant outside of the PJM Region that would require the Market Monitoring Unit to take a position adverse to any PJM member or inconsistent with any position taken by the Market Monitoring Unit in the PJM Region.

5. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to appear on behalf of or against any entity before the Commission on any matter within the PJM Region in any new engagement in the electricity business except as authorized under the PJM Tariff, as requested by the Commission, or as otherwise required by law.

6. Before the Market Monitoring Unit accepts any engagement on behalf of or against an Interested Party, it must inform the PJM General Counsel and the PJM Board of such potential engagement and provide the PJM Board with an opportunity to state its objection to such representation on the ground the engagement would present a conflict of interest or result in the material appearance of conflict. At the discretion of the Market Monitoring Unit, the Market Monitoring Unit may notify the PJM General Counsel that the proposed engagement is confidential and request that the General Counsel disclose the proposed engagement only to a PJM Board subcommittee in a manner which limits the disclosure of nonpublic information. Within seven (7) Business Days of being informed of the potential engagement by the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board shall state any objection to such potential engagement. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the PJM Board's determination regarding the potential engagement by the Market Monitoring Unit, the Parties shall jointly engage the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service to determine whether the engagement would present a conflict of interest or result in the material appearance of a conflict. Unless the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service finds no conflict of interest the Market Monitoring Unit shall be precluded from accepting the challenged engagement. For these purposes, the term "Interested Party" means (x) a Market Participant; (v) a state regulatory commission within the PJM Region; or (z) a person or entity with a significant direct financial interest in the organization, governance or operation of PJM but shall not include PJM itself.

7. Employees of the Market Monitoring Unit shall not accept gifts, payments, favors, meals, transportation, entertainment, or services (individually, "Gift," and collectively, "Gifts"), of other than nominal value within a calendar year from PJM, Authorized Government Agencies, any market participant, contractor, supplier or vendor to the Market Monitoring Unit. Except that "Gifts" shall not include any of the foregoing that is generally provided to the attendees of business meetings (e.g. PJM stakeholder meetings). Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150) shall be deemed to be of "nominal value." Similarly, neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor any employee of the Market Monitoring Unit shall offer any Gift to any public official or Market Participant unless such Gifts: are legal; not offered for specific gain or reciprocal action; follow generally accepted ethical standards; and are of nominal value.

8. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall serve as an officer, employee or partner of a Market Participant.

9. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall engage in any transactions in the PJM markets other than the performance of their duties under the PJM Tariff.

10. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall be compensated, other than by PJM, for any expert witness testimony or commercial services, either to PJM or to any other party, in connection with legal or regulatory proceeding or commercial transaction relating to PJM or to PJM's markets.

11. Employees of the Market Monitoring Unit must advise their supervisor(s) in the event they seek employment with a Market Participant, and must disqualify themselves from participating in any matter that would have an effect on the financial interest of the Market Participant while still in the employ of the Market Monitoring Unit.

C. **Compliance with All Applicable Laws:** The Market Monitoring Unit will use its best efforts to assure the compliance of the Market Monitoring Unit and its employees with all applicable laws, including but not limited to those referenced in the PJM Code of Conduct.

XII. NOTICE TO MARKET PARTICIPANTS

When the Tariff requires the MMU to provide written notice to or communication with a Market Participant, such notice or communication shall include, but not be limited to, a letter, email or posting to a Market Participant's account in the internet-based application designated by the Market Monitoring Unit.

ATTACHMENT M – APPENDIX

I. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA AND INFORMATION

A. Party Access:

1. No Member shall have a right hereunder to receive or review any documents, data or other information of another Member, including documents, data or other information provided to the Market Monitoring Unit, to the extent such documents, data or information have been designated as confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Market Monitoring Unit or to the extent that they have been designated as confidential by such other Member; provided, however, a Member may receive and review any composite documents, data and other information that may be developed based on such confidential documents, data or information if the composite does not disclose any individual Member's confidential data or information.

2. Except as may be provided in this Appendix, the Plan, the PJM Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not disclose to PJM Members or to third parties, any documents, data, or other information of a Member or entity applying for Membership, to the extent such documents, data, or other information has been designated confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Market Monitoring Unit or by such Member or entity applying for membership; provided that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Market Monitoring Unit from providing any such confidential information to its agents, representatives, or contractors to the extent that such person or entity is bound by an obligation to maintain such confidentiality.

The Market Monitoring Unit, its designated agents, representatives, and contractors shall maintain as confidential the electronic tag (“e-Tag”) data of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority (defined as those terms are used in FERC Order No. 771) to the same extent as Member data under this ~~s~~Section I. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Market Monitoring Unit from sharing with the market monitor of another Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”), Independent System Operator (“ISO”), upon their request, the e-Tags of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority for intra-PJM Region transactions and interchange transactions scheduled to flow into, out of or through the PJM Region, to the extent such market monitor has requested such information as part of its investigation of possible market violations or market design flaws, and to the extent that such market monitor is bound by a tariff provision requiring that the e-Tag data be maintained as confidential, or in the absence of a tariff requirement governing confidentiality, a written agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit consistent with FERC Order No. 771, and any clarifying orders and implementing regulations.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall collect and use confidential information only in connection with its authority under this Appendix, the Plan, the PJM Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff and the retention of such information shall be in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's data retention policies.

3. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Market Monitoring Unit from releasing a Member's confidential data or information to a third party provided that the Member has

delivered to the Market Monitoring Unit specific, written authorization for such release setting forth the data or information to be released, to whom such release is authorized, and the period of time for which such release shall be authorized. The Market Monitoring Unit shall limit the release of a Member's confidential data or information to that specific authorization received from the Member. Nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from withdrawing such authorization upon written notice to the Market Monitoring Unit, who shall cease such release as soon as practicable after receipt of such withdrawal notice.

4. Reciprocal provisions to this sSection I hereof, delineating the confidentiality requirements of the Office of the Interconnection and PJM members, are set forth in Operating Agreement, sSection 18.17 ~~of the PJM Operating Agreement~~.

B. Required Disclosure:

1. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing section to the contrary, and subject to the provisions of sSection I.C below, if the Market Monitoring Unit is required by applicable law, order, or in the course of administrative or judicial proceedings, to disclose to third parties, information that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement, Tariff, Attachment M or this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit may make disclosure of such information; provided, however, that as soon as the Market Monitoring Unit learns of the disclosure requirement and prior to making disclosure, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the affected Member or Members of the requirement and the terms thereof and the affected Member or Members may direct, at their sole discretion and cost, any challenge to or defense against the disclosure requirement. The Market Monitoring Unit shall cooperate with such affected Members to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the disclosure of the information consistent with applicable law. The Market Monitoring Unit shall cooperate with the affected Members to obtain proprietary or confidential treatment of such information by the person to whom such information is disclosed prior to any such disclosure.

2. Nothing in this sSection I shall prohibit or otherwise limit the Market Monitoring Unit's use of information covered herein if such information was: (i) previously known to the Market Monitoring Unit without an obligation of confidentiality; (ii) independently developed by or for the Office of the Interconnection and/or the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit using non-confidential information; (iii) acquired by the Office of the Interconnection and/or the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit from a third party which is not, to the Office of the Interconnection's or Market Monitoring Unit's knowledge, under an obligation of confidence with respect to such information; (iv) which is or becomes publicly available other than through a manner inconsistent with this sSection I.

3. The Market Monitoring Unit shall impose on any contractors retained to provide technical support or otherwise to assist with the implementation of the Plan or this Appendix a contractual duty of confidentiality consistent with the Plan or this Appendix. A Member shall not be obligated to provide confidential or proprietary information to any contractor that does not assume such a duty of confidentiality, and the Market Monitoring Unit shall not provide any such information to any such contractor without the express written permission of the Member providing the information.

C. Disclosure to FERC and CFTC:

1. Notwithstanding anything in this sSection I to the contrary, if the FERC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) or the staff of those commissions, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from the Market Monitoring Unit that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the Plan or this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide the requested information to the FERC, CFTC or their staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to the FERC or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may request, consistent with 18 C.F.R. §§ 1b.20 and 388.112, or to the CFTC or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may request, consistent with 17 C.F.R. §§ 11.3 and 145.9, that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the respective commission and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Market Monitoring Unit shall promptly notify any affected Member(s) if the Market Monitoring Unit receives from the FERC, CFTC or their staff, written notice that the commission has decided to release publicly or has asked for comment on whether such commission should release publicly, confidential information previously provided to a commission Market Monitoring Unit.

2. The foregoing sSection I.C.1 shall not apply to requests for production of information under Subpart D of the FERC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR Part 385) in proceedings before FERC and its administrative law judges. In all such proceedings, the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit shall follow the procedures in sSection I.B.

D. Disclosure to Authorized Commissions:

1. Notwithstanding anything in this sSection I to the contrary, the Market Monitoring Unit shall disclose confidential information, otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the Plan or this Appendix, to an Authorized Commission under the following conditions:

(i) The Authorized Commission has provided the FERC with a properly executed Certification in the form attached to the PJM Operating Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10A. Upon receipt of the Authorized Commission’s Certification, the FERC shall provide public notice of the Authorized Commission’s filing pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.2009. If any interested party disputes the accuracy and adequacy of the representations contained in the Authorized Commission’s Certification, that party may file a protest with the FERC within 14 days of the date of such notice, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.211. The Authorized Commission may file a response to any such protest within seven days. Each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such a protest proceeding. If there are material changes in law that affect the accuracy and adequacy of the representations in the Certification filed with the FERC, the Authorized Commission shall, within thirty (30) days, submit an amended Certification identifying such changes. Any such amended Certification shall be subject to the same procedures for comment and review by the FERC as set forth above in this paragraph.

(ii) Neither the Office of the Interconnection nor the Market Monitoring Unit may disclose data to an Authorized Commission during the FERC's consideration of the Certification and any filed protests. If the FERC does not act upon an Authorized Commission's Certification within 90 days of the date of filing, the Certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this Section I. In the event that an interested party protests the Authorized Commission's Certification and the FERC approves the Certification, that party may not challenge any Information Request made by the Authorized Commission on the grounds that the Authorized Commission is unable to protect the confidentiality of the information requested, in the absence of a showing of changed circumstances.

(iii) Any confidential information provided to an Authorized Commission pursuant to this sSection I shall not be further disclosed by the recipient Authorized Commission except by order of the FERC.

(iv) The Market Monitoring Unit shall be expressly entitled to rely upon such Authorized Commission Certifications in providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature hereunder, due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracy of such Authorized Commission Certifications.

(v) The Authorized Commission may provide confidential information obtained from the Market Monitoring Unit to such of its employees, attorneys and contractors as needed to examine or handle that information in the course and scope of their work on behalf of the Authorized Commission, provided that (a) the Authorized Commission has internal procedures in place, pursuant to the Certification, to ensure that each person receiving such information agrees to protect the confidentiality of such information (such employees, attorneys or contractors to be defined hereinafter as "Authorized Persons"); (b) the Authorized Commission provides, pursuant to the Certification, a list of such Authorized Persons to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit and updates such list, as necessary, every ninety (90) days; and (c) any third-party contractors provided access to confidential information sign a nondisclosure agreement in the form attached to the PJM Operating Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10 before being provided access to any such confidential information.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit may, in the course of discussions with an Authorized Person, orally disclose information otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, without the need for a prior Information Request. Such oral disclosures shall provide enough information to enable the Authorized Person or the Authorized Commission with which that Authorized Person is associated to determine whether additional Information Requests are appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit will not make any written or electronic disclosures of confidential information to the Authorized Person pursuant to this sSection I.D.2. In any such discussions, the Market Monitoring Unit shall ensure that the individual or individuals receiving such confidential information are Authorized Persons as defined herein, orally designate confidential information that is disclosed, and refrain from identifying any specific Affected Member whose information is disclosed. The Market Monitoring Unit shall also be authorized to assist Authorized Persons in interpreting confidential information that is disclosed. The Market

Monitoring Unit shall provide any Affected Member with oral notice of any oral disclosure immediately, but not later than one (1) Business Day after the oral disclosure. Such oral notice to the Affected Member shall include the substance of the oral disclosure, but shall not reveal any confidential information of any other Member and must be received by the Affected Member before the name of the Affected Member is released to the Authorized Person; provided however, disclosure of the identity of the Affected Party must be made to the Authorized Commission with which the Authorized Person is associated within two (2) Business Days of the initial oral disclosure.

3. As regards Information Requests:

(i) Information Requests to the Office of the Interconnection and/or Market Monitoring Unit by an Authorized Commission shall be in writing, which shall include electronic communications, addressed to the Market Monitoring Unit, and shall: (a) describe the information sought in sufficient detail to allow a response to the Information Request; (b) provide a general description of the purpose of the Information Request; (c) state the time period for which confidential information is requested; and (d) re-affirm that only Authorized Persons shall have access to the confidential information requested. The Market Monitoring Unit shall provide an Affected Member with written notice, which shall include electronic communication, of an Information Request by an Authorized Commission as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the Information Request.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of ~~s~~Section I.D.3(iii) below, the Market Monitoring Unit shall supply confidential information to the Authorized Commission in response to any Information Request within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the Information Request, to the extent that the requested confidential information can be made available within such period; provided however, that in no event shall confidential information be released prior to the end of the fourth (4th) Business Day without the express consent of the Affected Member. To the extent that the Market Monitoring Unit cannot reasonably prepare and deliver the requested confidential information within such five (5) day period, it shall, within such period, provide the Authorized Commission with a written schedule for the provision of such remaining confidential information. Upon providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit shall either provide a copy of the confidential information to the Affected Member(s), or provide a listing of the confidential information disclosed; provided, however, that the Market Monitoring Unit shall not reveal any Member's confidential information to any other Member.

(iii) Notwithstanding ~~s~~Section I.D.3(ii), above, should the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit or an Affected Member object to an Information Request or any portion thereof, any of them may, within four (4) Business Days following the Market Monitoring Unit's receipt of the Information Request, request, in writing, a conference with the Authorized Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the Information Request; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the Authorized Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference

not resolve the dispute, then the Office of the Interconnection, Market Monitoring Unit, or the Affected Member may file a complaint with the FERC pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the Information Request within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at the FERC objecting to a particular Information Request shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The grounds for such a complaint shall be limited to the following: (a) the Authorized Commission is no longer able to preserve the confidentiality of the requested information due to changed circumstances relating to the Authorized Commission’s ability to protect confidential information arising since the filing of or rejection of a protest directed to the Authorized Commission’s Certification; (b) complying with the Information Request would be unduly burdensome to the complainant, and the complainant has made a good faith effort to negotiate limitations in the scope of the requested information; or (c) other exceptional circumstances exist such that complying with the Information Request would result in harm to the complainant. There shall be a presumption that “exceptional circumstances,” as used in the prior sentence, does not include circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested wholesale market data (or Market Monitoring Unit workpapers that support or explain conclusions or analyses) generated in the ordinary course and scope of the operations of the Market Monitoring Unit. There shall be a presumption that circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested personnel files, internal emails and internal company memos, analyses and related work product constitute “exceptional circumstances” as used in the prior sentence. If no complaint challenging the Information Request is filed within the ten (10) day period defined above, the Office of the Interconnection and/or Market Monitoring Unit shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Market Monitoring Unit shall use its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly.

(iv) Any Authorized Commission may initiate appropriate legal action at the FERC within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of information designated as “Confidential,” challenging such designation. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to the designation of information as “Confidential” shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The party filing such a complaint shall be required to prove that the material disclosed does not merit “Confidential” status because it is publicly available from other sources or contains no trade secret or other sensitive commercial information (with “publicly available” not being deemed to include unauthorized disclosures of otherwise confidential data).

4. In the event of any breach of confidentiality of information disclosed pursuant to an Information Request by an Authorized Commission or Authorized Person:

(i) The Authorized Commission or Authorized Person shall promptly notify the Market Monitoring Unit, who shall, in turn, promptly notify any Affected Member of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential information provided pursuant to this [sSection I](#).

(ii) The Office Market Monitoring Unit shall terminate the right of such Authorized Commission to receive confidential information under this sSection I upon written notice to such Authorized Commission unless: (i) there was no harm or damage suffered by the Affected Member; or (ii) similar good cause is shown. Any appeal of the Market Monitoring Unit's actions under this sSection I shall be to Commission. An Authorized Commission shall be entitled to reestablish its certification as set forth in sSection I.D.1 by submitting a filing with the Commission showing that it has taken appropriate corrective action. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's recertification filing with sixty (60) days of the date of the filing, the recertification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section.

(iii) The Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit, and/or the Affected Member shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from the FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential information to the Market Monitoring Unit.

(iv) No Authorized Person or Authorized Commission shall have responsibility or liability whatsoever under this section for any and all liabilities, losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with the release of confidential information to persons not authorized to receive it, provided that such Authorized Person is an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release. Nothing in this sSection I.D.4(iv) is intended to limit the liability of any person who is not an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release for any and all economic losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with such unauthorized release.

(v) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in sSection I.D.4(ii) or I.D.4(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to the FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in sSection I.D.4(iii)(c) above may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

E. Market Monitoring:

1. Subject to the requirements of sSection E.2, the Market Monitoring Unit may release confidential information of Public Service Electric & Gas Company ("PSE&G"), Consolidated Edison Company of New York ("ConEd"), and their affiliates, and the confidential information of any Member regarding generation and/or transmission facilities located within the PSE&G Zone to the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. ("New York ISO"), the market monitoring unit of New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor to the limited extent that the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of PJM, New York ISO or the market monitoring units of the Office of the Interconnection and the New York ISO under FERC Opinion No. 476 (see Consolidated Edison Company v. Public Service Electric and Gas Company, et al., 108 FERC ¶ 61,120, at P 215 (2004)) to conduct joint investigations to ensure that gaming, abuse of market power, or

similar activities do not take place with regard to power transfers under the contracts that are the subject of FERC Opinion No. 476.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit may release a Member's confidential information pursuant to ~~s~~Section I.E.1 to the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor only if the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor are subject to obligations limiting the disclosure of such information that are equivalent to or greater than the limitations on disclosure specified in this Section I.E. Information received from the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO, or the New York ISO Market Advisor under ~~s~~Section I.E.1 that is designated as confidential shall be protected from disclosure in accordance with this ~~s~~Section I.E.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF INPUTS FOR PROSPECTIVE MITIGATION

A. Offer Price Caps:

1. The Market Monitor or his designee shall advise the Office of the Interconnection whether it believes that the cost references, methods and rules included in the Cost Development Guidelines are accurate and appropriate, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review the incremental costs (defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.4.2 ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.2~~) included in the Offer Price Cap of a generating unit in order to ensure that the Market Seller has correctly applied the Cost Development Guidelines, including its PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, and that the level of the Offer Price Cap is otherwise acceptable. The Market Monitoring Unit shall inform PJM if it believes a Market Seller has submitted a cost-based offer that is not compliant with these criteria and whether it recommends that PJM assess the applicable penalty therefor, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

3. On or before the 21st day of each month, the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate in accordance with the applicable criteria whether each generating unit with an offer cap calculated under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.2 ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement~~ is eligible to include an adder based on Frequently Mitigated Unit or Associated Unit status, and shall issue a written notice of the applicable adder, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, to the Market Seller for each unit that meets the criteria for Frequently Mitigated Unit or Associated Unit status.

4. Notwithstanding the number of jointly pivotal suppliers in any hour, if the Market Monitoring Unit determines that a reasonable level of competition will not exist based on an evaluation of all facts and circumstances, it may propose to the Commission the removal of offer-capping suspensions otherwise authorized by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4 ~~of Schedule 1 of~~

~~the Operating Agreement~~. Such proposals shall take effect upon Commission acceptance of the Market Monitoring Unit's filing.

5. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review all Fuel Cost Policies submitted by Market Sellers for market power concerns. The Market Monitoring Unit shall communicate its determination regarding these criteria to PJM and the Market Seller pursuant to the process further described in PJM Manual 15.

B. Minimum Generator Operating Parameters:

1. For the 2014/2015 through 2017/2018 Delivery Years, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection a table of default unit class specific parameter limits to be known as the "Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix" to be included in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.6(c) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6(c) of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement. The Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix shall include default values on a unit-type basis as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.6(c) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6(c). The Market Monitoring Unit shall review the Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix annually, and, in the event it determines that revision is appropriate, shall provide a revised matrix to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than December 31 prior to the annual enrollment period.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify Market Sellers of generating units and the Office of the Interconnection no later than April 1 of its determination of market power concerns raised regarding each request for a period exception or persistent exception to a value specified in the Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix or the parameters defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 6.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the PJM Manuals, provided that the Market Monitoring Unit receives such request by no later than February 28.

If, prior to the scheduled termination date, a Market Seller submits a request to modify a temporary exception, the Market Monitoring Unit shall review such request using the same standard utilized to evaluate period exception and persistent exception requests, and shall provide its determination of whether the request raises market power concerns, and, if so, any modifications that would alleviate those concerns, to the Market Seller, with a copy to Office of the Interconnection, by no later than 15 Business Days from the date of the modification request.

3. When a Market Seller notifies the Market Monitoring Unit of a material change to the facts relied upon by the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Office of the Interconnection to support a parameter limited schedule period or persistent exception, the Market Monitoring Unit shall make a determination, and provide written notification to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Seller, of any change to its determination regarding the exemption request, based on the material change in facts, by no later than 15 Business Days after receipt of such notice.

4. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any risk premium to which it and a Market Seller owning or operating nuclear generation resource agree

or its determination if agreement is not obtained. If a Market Seller submits a risk premium for its nuclear generation resource that is inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding such risk premium, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment M](#).

C. RPM Must-Offer Requirement:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall maintain, post on its website and provide to the Office of the Interconnection prior to each RPM Auction (updated, as necessary, on at least a quarterly basis), a list of Existing Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region that are subject to the RPM must-offer requirement set forth in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6 of Attachment DD](#).

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate requests submitted by Capacity Market Sellers for a determination that a Generation Capacity Resource, or any portion thereof, be removed from Capacity Resource status or exempted from status as a Generation Capacity Resource subject to [sSection II.C.1](#) above and inform both the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of such determination in writing by no later ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. A Generation Capacity Resource located in the PJM Region shall not be removed from Capacity Resource status to the extent the resource is committed to service of PJM loads as a result of an RPM Auction, FRR Capacity Plan, Locational UCAP transaction and/or by designation as a replacement resource under [this Tariff, Attachment DD](#).

3. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate the data and documentation provided to it by a potential Capacity Market Seller to establish the EFORD to be included in a Sell Offer applicable to each resource pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6\(b\) of Attachment DD](#). If a Capacity Market Seller timely submits a request for an alternative maximum level of EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, the Market Monitoring Unit shall attempt to reach agreement with the Capacity Market Seller on the alternate maximum level of the EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. By no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection in writing, notifying the Capacity Market Seller by copy of the same, of any alternative maximum EFORD to which it and the Capacity Market Seller agree or its determination of the alternative maximum EFORD if agreement is not obtained.

4. The Market Monitoring Unit shall consider the documentation provided to it by a potential Capacity Market Seller pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6](#) of Attachment DD, and determine whether a resource owned or controlled by such Capacity Market Seller meets the criteria to qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement because the resource (i) is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction; (ii) has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity; or (iii)

was interconnected to the Transmission System as an Energy Resource and not subsequently converted to a Capacity Resource. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

In order to establish that a resource is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction as set forth in (i) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that:

A. It has a documented plan in place to retire the resource prior to or during the Delivery Year, and has submitted a notice of Deactivation to the Office of the Interconnection consistent with Tariff, Part V, sSection 113.1 ~~of the PJM Tariff~~, without regard to whether the Office of the Interconnection has requested the Capacity Market Seller to continue to operate the resource beyond its desired deactivation date in accordance with Tariff, Part V, sSection 113.2 ~~of the PJM Tariff~~ for the purpose of maintaining the reliability of the PJM Transmission System and the Capacity Market Seller has agreed to do so;

B. Significant physical operational restrictions cause long term or permanent changes to the installed capacity value of the resource, or the resource is under major repair that will extend into the applicable Delivery Year, that will result in the imposition of RPM performance penalties pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD ~~of the PJM Tariff~~;

C. The Capacity Market Seller is involved in an ongoing regulatory proceeding (e.g. – regarding potential environmental restrictions) specific to the resource and has received an order, decision, final rule, opinion or other final directive from the regulatory authority that will result in the retirement of the resource; or,

D. A resource considered an Existing Generating Capacity Resource because it cleared an RPM Auction for a Delivery Year prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction, but which is not yet in service, is unable to achieve full commercial operation prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction. The Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer certifying that the resource will not be in full commercial operation prior to the referenced Delivery Year.

5. If a Capacity Market Seller submits for the portion of a Generation Capacity Resource that it owns or controls, and the Office of Interconnection accepts, a Sell Offer (i) at a level of installed capacity that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is inconsistent with the level established under Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 5.6.6 ~~of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff~~, (ii) at a level of installed capacity inconsistent with its determination of eligibility for an exception listed in sSection II.C.4 above, or (iii) a maximum EFORd that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is inconsistent with the maximum level determined under sSection II.C.3 of this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and/or request a determination from the Commission that would require the Generation Capacity Resource to submit a new or revised Sell Offer, notwithstanding any

determination to the contrary made under [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6-of-Attachment DD](#).

The Market Monitoring Unit shall also consider the documentation provided by the Capacity Market Seller pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6-of-Attachment DD](#), for generation resources for which the Office of the Interconnection has not approved an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement as set forth in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6\(g\)-of Attachment DD](#), to determine whether the Capacity Market Seller's failure to offer part or all of one or more generation resources into an RPM Auction would result in an increase of greater than five percent in any Zonal Capacity Price determined through such auction as required by [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.6\(i\)-of Attachment DD](#), and shall inform both the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination by no later than two (2) Business Days after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

D. Unit Specific Minimum Sell Offers:

1. If a Capacity Market Seller timely submits an exception request, with all of the required documentation as specified in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 5.14\(h\)-of Attachment DD](#), the Market Monitoring Unit shall review the request and documentation and shall provide in writing to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by no later than ninety (90) days prior the commencement of the offer period for the RPM Auction in which it seeks to submit its Sell Offer (a) its determination whether the level of the proposed Sell Offer raises market power concerns, and (b) if so it shall calculate and provide to such Capacity Market Seller a minimum Sell offer Based on the data and documentation received.

2. All data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit by a Market Participant is subject to verification by the Market Monitoring Unit.

E. Market Seller Offer Caps:

1. Based on the data and calculations submitted by the Capacity Market Sellers for each Existing Generation Capacity Resource and the formulas specified in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.7\(d\)-of Attachment DD](#), the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Market Seller Offer Cap for each such resource and provide it to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by no later than ninety (90) days before the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit must attempt to reach agreement with the Capacity Market Seller on the appropriate level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If such agreement cannot be reached, then the Market Monitoring Unit shall inform the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination of the appropriate level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, and the Market Monitoring Unit may pursue any action available to it under Attachment M.

3. Nothing herein shall preclude any Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit from agreeing to, nor require either such entity to agree to, an alternative market seller offer cap determined on a mutually agreeable basis. Any such alternative offer cap shall be filed with the Commission for its approval. This provision is duplicated in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.4\(a\)-of Attachment DD](#).

F. Mitigation of Offers from Planned Generation Capacity Resources:

Pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.5-of Attachment DD](#), the Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources to determine whether market power mitigation should be applied and notify in writing each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer has been determined to be non-competitive and subject to mitigation, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

G. Data Submission:

Pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.7-of Attachment DD](#), the Market Monitoring Unit may request additional information from any potential auction participant as deemed necessary by the Market Monitoring Unit, including, without limitation, additional cost data on resources in a class that is not otherwise expected to include the marginal price setting resource. All data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit by a Market Participant is subject to verification by the Market Monitoring Unit.

H. Determination of Default Avoidable Cost Rates:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall conduct an annual review of the table of default Avoidable Cost Rates included in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.7\(c\)-of Attachment DD](#) and calculated on the bases set forth therein, and determine whether the values included therein need to be updated. If the Market Monitoring Unit determines that the Avoidable Cost Rates need to be updated, it shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection updated values or notice of its determination that updated values are not needed by no later than September 30th of each year.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall indicate in its posted reports on RPM performance the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement default Avoidable Cost Rates.

3. If a Capacity Market Seller does not elect to use a default Avoidable Cost Rate and has timely provided to the Market Monitoring Unit its request to apply a unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate, along with the data described in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 6.7-of Attachment DD](#), the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Avoidable Cost Rate and provide a unit-specific value to the Capacity Market Seller for each such resource, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction whether it agrees that the unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate is acceptable. The Capacity Market Seller and Office of the Interconnection's deadlines relating to the submittal and acceptance of a request for a unit-

specific Avoidable Cost Rate are delineated in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(d) ~~of Attachment DD~~.

I. Determination of PJM Market Revenues:

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Projected PJM Market Revenues for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, ~~sSection 6.8(d) of Attachment DD~~, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination in writing by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

J. Determination of Opportunity Costs:

The Market Monitoring Unit shall review and verify the documentation of prices available to Existing Generation Capacity Resources in markets external to PJM and proposed for inclusion in Opportunity Costs pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, ~~sSection 6.7(d)(ii) of Attachment DD~~. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify, in writing, such Generation Capacity Resource and the Office of the Interconnection if it is dissatisfied with the documentation provided and whether it objects to the inclusion of such Opportunity Costs in a Market Seller Offer by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If such Generation Capacity Resource submits a Market Seller Offer that includes Opportunity Costs that have not been documented and verified to the Market Monitoring Unit's satisfaction, then the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination that would require the Generation Capacity Resource to remove them.

III. BLACKSTART SERVICE

A. Upon the submission by a Black Start Unit owner of a request for Black Start Service revenue requirements and changes to the Black Start Service revenue requirements for the Black Start Unit, the Black Start Unit owner and the Market Monitoring Unit shall attempt to agree to values on the level of each component included in the Black Start Service revenue requirements by no later than May 14 of each year. The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the revenue requirement for each Black Start Unit and provide its calculation to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than May 14 of each year.

B. Pursuant to the terms of Tariff, Schedule 6A ~~of the PJM Tariff~~ and the PJM Manuals, the Market Monitoring Unit will analyze any requested generator black start cost changes on an annual basis and shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any costs to which it and the Black Start Unit owner have agreed or the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding any cost components to which agreement has not been obtained. If a Black Start Unit owner includes a cost component inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding such cost component, and the Office of the Interconnection accepts the Black Start Service revenue requirements submitted by the Black Start Unit owner, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination that would require the Black Start Service

generator to utilize the values determined by the Market Monitoring Unit or the Office of the Interconnection or such other values as determined by the Commission.

IV. DEACTIVATION RATES

1. Upon receipt of a notice to deactivate a generating unit under Tariff, Part V ~~of the PJM Tariff~~ from the Office of the Interconnection forwarded pursuant to Tariff, Part V, sSection 113.1 ~~of the PJM Tariff~~, the Market Monitoring Unit shall analyze the effects of the proposed deactivation with regard to potential market power issues and shall notify the Office of the Interconnection and the generator owner (of, if applicable, its designated agent) within 30 days of the deactivation request if a market power issue has been identified. Such notice shall include the specific market power impact resulting from the proposed deactivation of the generating unit, as well as an initial assessment of any steps that could be taken to mitigate the market power impact.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit and the generating unit owner shall attempt to come to agreement on the level of each component included in the Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit. In the case of cost of service filing submitted to the Commission in alternative to the Deactivation Cost Credit, the Market Monitoring Unit shall indicate to the generating unit owner in advance of filing its views regarding the proposed method or cost components of recovery. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any costs to which it and the generating unit owner have agreed or the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding any cost components to which agreement has not been obtained. If a generating unit owner includes a cost component inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding such cost components, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and seek a determination that would require the Generating unit to include an appropriate cost component. This provision is duplicated in Tariff, Part V, sSections 114 and Tariff, Part V, section 119 ~~of Part V of the PJM Tariff~~.

V. OPPORTUNITY COST CALCULATION

The Market Monitoring Unit shall review requests for opportunity cost compensation under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSections 3.2.3(f-3) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B(h) ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B(h)~~, discuss with the Office of the Interconnection and individual Market Sellers the amount of compensation, and file exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination of compensation as provided by such sections. These requirements are duplicated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSections 3.2.3(f-3) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B(h) ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the parallele provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B9H)~~.

VI. FTR FORFEITURE RULE

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits as required under ~~Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, s~~Section 5.2.1(b) ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.1(b)~~, including the determination of the identity of the Effective FTR Holder and an evaluation of the overall benefits accrued by an entity or affiliated entities trading in FTRs and Virtual Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market, and provide such calculations to the Office of the Interconnection. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the Effective FTR Holder. If the Office of the Interconnection imposes a forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit in an amount that the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with, then it may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request an adjustment.

VII. FORCED OUTAGE RULE

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall observe offers submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market to determine whether all or part of a generating unit's capacity (MW) is designated as Maximum Emergency and (i) such offer in the Real-time Energy Market designates a smaller amount of capacity from that unit as Maximum Emergency for the same time period, and (ii) there is no physical reason to designate a larger amount of capacity as Maximum Emergency in the offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market than in the Real-time Energy Market, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of Interconnection.

2. If the Market Monitoring Unit observes that (i) an offer submitted in the Day-ahead Energy market designates all or part of capacity (MW) of a Generating unit as economic maximum that is less than the economic maximum designated in the offer in the Real-time Energy Market, and (ii) there is no physical reason to designate a lower economic maximum in the offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market than in the offer in the Real-time Energy Market, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of Interconnection.

VIII. DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

The Market Monitoring Unit shall gather and keep confidential detailed data on the procurement and usage of fuel to produce electric power transmitted in the PJM Region in order to assist the performance of its duties under Tariff, Attachment M. To achieve this objective, the Market Monitoring Unit shall maintain on its website a mechanism that allows Members to conveniently and confidentially submit such data and develop a manual in consultation with stakeholders that describes the nature of and procedure for collecting data. Members of PJM owning a Generating unit that is located in the PJM Region (including Dynamic Transfer units), or is included in a PJM Black Start Service plan, committed as a Generation Capacity Resource for the current or future Delivery Year, or otherwise subject to a commitment to provide service to PJM, shall provide data to the Market Monitoring Unit.

6. MARKET POWER MITIGATION

6.1 Applicability

The provisions of the Market Monitoring Plan (in [Tariff, Attachment M](#) and Attachment - M Appendix ~~to this Tariff~~ and this section 6) shall apply to the Reliability Pricing Model Auctions.

6.2 Process

(a) [Reserved for Future Use]

(b) In accordance with the schedule specified in the PJM Manuals, following PJM's conduct of a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.12](#), but prior to the Office of the Interconnection's final determination of clearing prices and charges pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14](#), the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) apply the Market Structure Test to any LDA having a Locational Price Adder greater than zero and to the entire PJM region; (ii) apply Market Seller Offer Caps, if required under this section 6; and (iii) recompute the optimization algorithm to clear the auction with the Market Seller Offer Caps in place.

(c) Within seven days after the deadline for submission of Sell Offers in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, the Office of the Interconnection shall file with FERC a report of any determination made pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD, sections 5.14\(h\)](#), [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.5\(a\)\(ii\)](#), or [Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7\(c\)](#) identified in such sections as subject to the procedures of this section. Such report shall list each such determination, the information considered in making each such determination, and an explanation of each such determination. Any entity that objects to any such determination may file a written objection with FERC no later than seven days after the filing of the report. Any such objection must not merely allege that the determination was in error, and must provide support for the objection, demonstrating that the determination overlooked or failed to consider relevant evidence. In the event that no objection is filed, the determination shall be final. In the event that an objection is filed, FERC shall issue any decision modifying the determination no later than 60 days after the filing of such report; otherwise, the determination shall be final. Final auction results shall reflect any decision made by FERC regarding the report.

6.3 Market Structure Test

(a) [Reserved for Future Use]

(b) Market Structure Test.

A constrained LDA or the PJM Region shall fail the Market Structure Test, and mitigation shall be applied to all jointly pivotal suppliers (including all Affiliates of such suppliers, and all third-party supply in the relevant LDA controlled by such suppliers by contract), if, as to the Sell Offers that comprise the incremental supply determined pursuant to section 6.3(c) [below](#) that are based on Generation Capacity Resources, there are not more than three jointly pivotal suppliers. The Office of the Interconnection shall apply the Market Structure Test. The Office of the

Interconnection shall confirm the results of the Market Structure Test with the Market Monitoring Unit.

(c) Determination of Incremental Supply

In applying the Market Structure Test, the Office of the Interconnection shall consider all (i) incremental supply (provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection shall consider only such supply available from Generation Capacity Resources) available to solve the constraint applicable to a constrained LDA offered at less than or equal to 150% of the cost-based clearing price; or (ii) supply for the PJM Region, offered at less than or equal to 150% of the cost-based clearing price, provided that supply in this section includes only the lower of cost-based or market-based offers from Generation Capacity Resources. Cost-based clearing prices are the prices resulting from the RPM auction algorithm using the lower of cost-based or price-based offers for all Capacity Resources.

6.4 Market Seller Offer Caps

(a) The Market Seller Offer Cap, stated in dollars per MW/day of unforced capacity, applicable to price-quantity offers within the Base Offer Segment for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be the Avoidable Cost Rate for such resource, less the Projected PJM Market Revenues for such resource, stated in dollars per MW/day of unforced capacity, provided, however, that the default Market Seller Offer Cap for any Capacity Performance Resource shall be the product of (the Net Cost of New Entry applicable for the Delivery Year and Locational Deliverability Area for which such Capacity Performance Resource is offered times the average of the Balancing Ratios in the three consecutive calendar years (during the Performance Assessment Intervals in such calendar years) that precede the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year), however, for the Base Residual Auction for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year, the Balancing Ratio used in the determination of the default Market Seller Offer Cap shall be 78.5 percent, and provided further that the submission of a Sell Offer with an Offer Price at or below the revised Market Seller Offer Cap permitted under this proviso shall not, in and of itself, be deemed an exercise of market power in the RPM market. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a Capacity Market Seller may seek and obtain a Market Seller Offer Cap for a Capacity Performance Resource that exceeds the revised Market Seller Offer Cap permitted under the prior sentence, if it supports and obtains approval of such alternative offer cap pursuant to the procedures and standards of subsection (b) of this section 6.4. A Capacity Market Seller may not use the Capacity Performance default Market Seller Offer Cap, and also seek to include any one or more categories of the Avoidable Cost Rate defined in [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 6.8 below. The Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be the Opportunity Cost for such resource, if applicable, as determined in accordance with [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 6.7. Nothing herein shall preclude any Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit from agreeing to, nor require either such entity to agree to, an alternative market seller offer cap determined on a mutually agreeable basis. Any such alternative offer cap shall be filed with the Commission for its approval. This provision is duplicated in [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix](#), section II.E.3 ~~of [Attachment M-Appendix](#)~~.

(b) For each Existing Generation Capacity Resource, a potential Capacity Market Seller must provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection data and

documentation required under section 6.7 below to establish the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to each resource by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Capacity Market Seller must promptly address any concerns identified by the Market Monitoring Unit regarding the data and documentation provided, review the Market Seller Offer Cap proposed by the Market Monitoring Unit, and attempt to reach agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit on the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Capacity Market Seller shall notify the Market Monitoring Unit in writing, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, whether an agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit has been reached or, if no agreement has been reached, specifying the level of Market Seller Offer Cap to which it commits by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Office of the Interconnection shall review the data submitted by the Capacity Market Seller, make a determination whether to accept or reject the requested unit-specific Market Seller Offer Cap, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit of its determination in writing, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If the Market Monitoring Unit does not provide its determination to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by the specified deadline, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction the Office of the Interconnection will make the determination of the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap, which shall be deemed to be final. If the Capacity Market Seller does not notify the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection of the Market Seller Offer Cap it desires to utilize by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, it shall be required to utilize a Market Seller Offer Cap determined using the applicable default Avoidable Cost Rate specified in section 6.7(c) below.

(c) Nothing in this section precludes the Capacity Market Seller from filing a petition with FERC seeking a determination of whether the Sell Offer complies with the requirements of the Tariff.

(d) For any Third Incremental Auction for Delivery Years through the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year. For any Third Incremental Auction for the 2018/2019 or 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource offering as a Base Capacity resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year. For any Third Incremental Auction *or Final Incremental Auction, as applicable*, for the 2018/2019 Delivery Year or any subsequent Delivery Year, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource offering as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to the greater of the Net Cost of New Entry times the Balancing Ratio for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year or 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year.

6.5 Mitigation

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply market power mitigation measures in any Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for any LDA, Unconstrained LDA Group, or the PJM Region that fails the Market Structure Test.

- (a) Mitigation for Generation Capacity Resources.
 - i) Existing Generation Capacity Resource

Mitigation will be applied on a unit-specific basis and only if the Sell Offer of Unforced Capacity from an Existing Generation Capacity Resource: (1) is greater than the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to such resource; and (2) would, absent mitigation, increase the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the relevant auction. If such conditions are met, such Sell Offer shall be set equal to the Market Seller Offer Cap.

- ii) Planned Generation Capacity Resources

(A) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including External Planned Generation Capacity Resources) shall be presumed to be competitive and shall not be subject to market power mitigation in any Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for which such resource qualifies as a Planned Generation Capacity Resource, but any such Sell Offer shall be rejected if it meets the criteria set forth in subsection (C) below, unless the Capacity Market Seller obtains approval from FERC for use of such offer prior to the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

(B) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including Planned External Generation Capacity Resources) shall be deemed competitive and not be subject to mitigation if: (1) collectively all such Sell Offers provide Unforced Capacity in an amount equal to or greater than two times the incremental quantity of new entry required to meet the LDA Reliability Requirement; and (2) at least two unaffiliated suppliers have submitted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources in such LDA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Capacity Market Seller, together with Affiliates, whose Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources in that modeled LDA are pivotal, shall be subject to mitigation.

(C) Where the two conditions stated in subsection (B) above are not met, or the Sell Offer is pivotal, the Sell Offer shall be rejected if it exceeds 140 percent of: 1) the average of location-adjusted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources from the same asset class as such Sell Offer, submitted (and not rejected) (Asset-Class New Plant Offers) for such Delivery Year; or 2) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers

for such Delivery Year, the average of Asset-Class New Plant Offers for all prior Delivery Years; or 3) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for any prior Delivery Year, the Net CONE applicable for such Delivery Year in the LDA for which such Sell Offer was submitted. For purposes of this section, asset classes shall be as stated in section 6.7(c) below as effective for such Delivery Year, and Asset-Class New Plant Offers shall be location-adjusted by the ratio between the Net CONE effective for such Delivery Year for the LDA in which the Sell Offer subject to this section was submitted and the average, weighted by installed capacity, of the Net CONEs for all LDAs in which the units underlying such Asset Class New Plant Offers are located. Following the conduct of the applicable auction and before the final determination of clearing prices, in accordance with Section 6.2(b) above, each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer is so rejected shall be notified in writing by the Office of the Interconnection by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction and allowed an opportunity to submit a revised Sell Offer that does not exceed such threshold within one (1) Business Day of the Office of the Interconnection's rejection of such Sell Offer. If such revised Sell Offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, the Office of the Interconnection then shall clear the auction with such revised Sell Offer in place. Pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, Section II.F ~~of Attachment M-Appendix~~, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify in writing each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer has been determined to be non-competitive and subject to mitigation, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

(b) Mitigation for Demand Resources

The Market Seller Offer Cap shall not be applied to Sell Offers of Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources.

6.6 Offer Requirement for Capacity Resources

(a) To avoid application of subsection (h) below, all of the installed capacity of all Existing Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region shall be offered by the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource (which may include submission as Self-Supply) in all RPM Auctions for each Delivery Year, less any amount determined by the Office of the Interconnection to be eligible for an exception to this RPM must-offer requirement, where installed capacity is determined as of the date on which bidding commences for each RPM Auction pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, s~~Section 5.6.6~~ ~~of Attachment DD of the Tariff~~. The Unforced Capacity of such resources is determined using the EFORD value that is submitted by the Capacity Market Seller in its Sell Offer, which shall not exceed the maximum EFORD for that resource as defined in S~~section 6.6(b)~~. If a resource should be included on the list of Existing Generation Capacity Resources subject to the RPM must-offer

requirement that is maintained by the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to ~~Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, sSection II.C.1-of Attachment M—Appendix of the Tariff~~, but is omitted therefrom whether by mistake of the Market Monitoring Unit or failure of the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource to provide information about the resource to the Market Monitoring Unit, this shall not excuse such resource from the RPM must-offer requirement.

(b) For each Existing Generation Capacity Resource, a potential Capacity Market Seller must timely provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection all data and documentation required under ~~this~~ section 6.6 to establish the maximum EFORD applicable to each resource in accordance with standards and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. The maximum EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, is the greater of (i) the average EFORD for the five consecutive years ending on the September 30 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction, or (ii) the EFORD for the 12 months ending on the September 30 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Market Seller may request an alternate maximum EFORD for Sell Offers submitted in such auctions if it has a documented, known reason that would result in an increase in its EFORD, by submitting a written request to the Market Monitoring Unit and Office of the Interconnection, along with data and documentation required to support the request for an alternate maximum EFORD, by no later one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. The Capacity Market Seller must address any concerns identified by the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Office of the Interconnection regarding the data and documentation provided and attempt to reach agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit on the level of the alternate maximum EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. As further described in ~~Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, sSection II.C-of Attachment M-Appendix~~, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing of its determination of the requested alternate maximum EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. By no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller shall notify the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing whether it agrees with the Market Monitoring Unit on the alternate maximum EFORD or, if no agreement has been reached, specifying the level of alternate maximum EFORD to which it commits. If a Capacity Market Seller fails to request an alternate maximum EFORD prior to the specified deadlines, the maximum EFORD for the applicable RPM Auction shall be deemed to be the default EFORD calculated pursuant to this section.

The maximum EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for *a Third or Final* Incremental Auction, and for Conditional Incremental Auctions held after the date on which the final EFORD used for a Delivery Year is posted, is the EFORD for the 12 months ending on the September 30 that last precedes the submission of such offers.

(c) [Reserved for Future Use]

(d) In the event that a Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit cannot agree on the maximum level of the alternate EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, the Office of the Interconnection shall make its own determination of the maximum level of the alternate EFORD based on the requirements of the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, per [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 5.8-of-Attachment DD](#), by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual for the applicable Delivery Year, and shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing of such determination.

(e) Nothing in this section precludes the Capacity Market Seller from filing a petition with FERC seeking a determination of whether the EFORD complies with the requirements of the Tariff.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Market Seller may submit an EFORD that it chooses for an RPM Auction held prior to the date on which the final EFORD used for a Delivery Year is posted, provided that (i) it has participated in good faith with the process described in this section 6.6 and in [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.C-of-Attachment M-Appendix](#), (ii) the offer is no higher than the level defined in any agreement reached by the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit that resulted from the foregoing process, and (iii) the offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection subject to the criteria set forth in the Tariff and the PJM Manuals.

(g) A Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls an existing generation resource in the PJM Region that is capable of qualifying as an Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for an RPM Auction may not avoid the rule in subsection (a) or be removed from Capacity Resource status by failing to qualify as a Generation Capacity Resource, or by attempting to remove a unit previously qualified as a Generation Capacity Resource from classification as a Capacity Resource for that RPM Auction. However, generation resource may qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, as shown by appropriate documentation, if the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls such resource demonstrates that it: (i) is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant Delivery Year; (ii) has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity, or (iii) was interconnected to the Transmission System as an Energy Resource and not subsequently converted to a Capacity Resource.

In order to establish that a resource is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction as set forth in (i) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that:

- A. It has a documented plan in place to retire the resource prior to or during the Delivery Year, and has submitted a notice of Deactivation to the Office of the Interconnection consistent with [Tariff, Part V, sSection 113.1-of-the-PJM-Tariff](#), without regard to whether the Office of the Interconnection has requested the Capacity Market Seller to continue to operate the resource beyond its desired deactivation date in accordance with [Tariff, Part V, sSection 113.2-of-the-PJM-Tariff](#) for the purpose of maintaining the

reliability of the PJM Transmission System and the Capacity Market Seller has agreed to do so;

- B. Significant physical operational restrictions cause long term or permanent changes to the installed capacity value of the resource, or the resource is under major repair that will extend into the applicable Delivery Year, that will result in the imposition of RPM performance penalties pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD ~~of the PJM Tariff~~;
- C. The Capacity Market Seller is involved in an ongoing regulatory proceeding (e.g. – regarding potential environmental restrictions) specific to the resource and has received an order, decision, final rule, opinion or other final directive from the regulatory authority that will result in the retirement of the resource; or
- D. A resource considered an Existing Generating Capacity Resource because it cleared an RPM Auction for a Delivery Year prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction, but which is not yet in service, is unable to achieve full commercial operation prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction. The Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer certifying that the resource will not be in full commercial operation prior to the referenced Delivery Year.

In order to establish that a resource has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity as set forth in (ii) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has entered into a unit-specific bilateral transaction for service to load located outside the PJM Region, by a demonstration that such resource is identified on a unit-specific basis as a network resource under the transmission tariff for the control area applicable to such external load, or by an equivalent demonstration of a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale. The Capacity Market Seller additionally shall identify the megawatt amount, export zone, and time period (in days) of the export.

A Capacity Market Seller that seeks to remove a Generation Capacity Resource from PJM Capacity Resource status and/or seeks approval for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, for any reason other than the reason specified in Paragraph A above, shall first submit such request in writing, along with all supporting data and documentation, to the Market Monitoring Unit for evaluation, notifying the Office of the Interconnection by copy of the same, by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

In order to obtain an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement for the reason specified in Paragraph A above, a Capacity Market Seller shall first submit a preliminary exception request in writing, along with supporting data and documentation indicating the reasons and conditions upon which the Capacity Market Seller is relying in its analysis of whether to retire such resource, to the Market Monitoring Unit for evaluation, notifying the Office of the Interconnection by copy of the same, by no later than (a) November 1, 2013 for the Base Residual Auction for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, (b) the September 1 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction for the 2018/2019 and subsequent Delivery Years, and (c) two hundred forty (240) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable

Incremental Auction. By no later than five (5) Business Days after receipt of any such preliminary exception requests, the Office of the Interconnection will post on its website a summary of the number of megawatts of Generation Capacity Resources for which it has received notification of preliminary exception requests, on an aggregate basis by Zone and Locational Deliverability Area that comprises a subset of a Zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Thereafter, as applicable, such Capacity Market Seller shall by no later than (a) the December 1 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, or (b) one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable Incremental Auction, either (a) notify the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing that it is withdrawing its preliminary exception request and explaining the changes to its analysis of whether to retire such resource that support its decision to withdraw, or (b) demonstrate that it has met the requirements specified under Paragraph A above. By no later than five (5) Business Days after receipt of such notification, the Office of the Interconnection will post on its website a revised summary of the number of megawatts of Generation Capacity Resources for which it has received requests for exceptions to the RPM must-offer requirement for the reason specified in Paragraph A above, on an aggregate basis by Zone and Locational Deliverability Area that comprises a subset of a Zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

A Capacity Market Seller may only remove the Generation Capacity Resource from PJM Capacity Resource status if (i) the Market Monitoring Unit has determined that the Generation Capacity Resource meets the applicable criteria set forth in [Tariff, Attachment DD, sSections 5.6.6 and ~~this section 6.6 of Attachment DD~~](#) and the Office of the Interconnection agrees with this determination, or (ii) the Commission has issued an order terminating the Capacity Resource status of the resource. Nothing herein shall require a Market Seller to offer its resource into an RPM Auction prior to seeking to remove a resource from Capacity Resource status, subject to satisfaction of [this sSection 6.6](#).

If the Capacity Market Seller disagrees with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination of its request to remove a resource from Capacity Resource status or its request for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, it must notify the Market Monitoring Unit in writing, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, of the same by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. After the Market Monitoring Unit has made its determination of whether a resource has satisfied the RPM must-offer requirement or meets one of the exceptions thereto and has notified the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of the same pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, sSection II.C.4 of Attachment M—Appendix](#), the Office of the Interconnection shall approve or deny the exception request. The exception request shall be deemed to be approved by the Office of the Interconnection, consistent with the determination of the Market Monitoring Unit, unless the Office of the Interconnection notifies the Capacity Market Seller and Market Monitoring Unit, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences, that the exception request is denied.

If the Market Monitoring Unit does not timely notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination of the request to remove a Generation Capacity

Resource from Capacity Resource status or for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Office of the Interconnection shall make the determination whether the request shall be approved or denied, and will notify the Capacity Market Seller of its determination in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences.

After the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection have made their determinations of whether a resource meets the criteria to qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Capacity Market Seller must notify the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection whether it intends to exclude from its Sell Offer some or all of the subject capacity on the basis of an identified exception by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences. PJM does not make determinations of whether withholding of capacity constitutes market power. A Generation Capacity Resource that does not qualify for submission into an RPM Auction because it is not owned or controlled by the Capacity Market Seller for a full Delivery Year is not subject to the offer requirement hereunder; provided, however, that a Capacity Market Seller planning to transfer ownership or control of a Generation Capacity Resource during a Delivery Year pursuant to a sale or transfer agreement entered into after March 26, 2009 shall be required to satisfy the offer requirement hereunder for the entirety of such Delivery Year and may satisfy such requirement by providing for the assumption of this requirement by the transferee of ownership or control under such agreement.

If a Capacity Market Seller doesn't timely seek to remove a Generation Capacity Resource from Capacity Resource status or timely submit a request for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Generation Capacity Resource shall only be removed from Capacity Resource status, and may only be approved for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, upon the Capacity Market Seller requesting and receiving an order from FERC, prior to the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, directing the Office of the Interconnection to remove the resource from Capacity Resource status and/or granting an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement or a waiver of the RPM must-offer requirement as to such resource.

(h) Any existing generation resource located in the PJM Region that satisfies the criteria in the definition of Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, that is not offered into such Base Residual Auction, and that does not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any subsequent Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year; (ii) shall not receive any payments under [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

All generation resources located in the PJM Region that satisfy the criteria in the definition of Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for an Incremental Auction for a particular Delivery Year, but that did not satisfy such criteria as of the date that on which bidding commenced in the Base Residual Auction for that Delivery Year, that is not offered into that Incremental Auction, and that does not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any subsequent

Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year; (ii) shall not receive any payments under [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

All Existing Generation Capacity Resources that are offered into a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for a particular Delivery Year but do not clear in such auction, that are not offered into each subsequent Incremental Auction, and that do not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year subsequent to such failure to offer; (ii) shall not receive any payments under [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

Any such Existing Generation Capacity Resources may also be subject to further action by the Market Monitoring Unit under the terms of [Tariff, Attachment M](#) and [Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix](#).

(i) In addition to the remedies set forth in subsections (g) and (h) above, if the Market Monitoring Unit determines that one or more Capacity Market Sellers' failure to offer part or all of one or more existing generation resources, for which the Office of the Interconnection has not approved an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, into an RPM Auction as required by this Section 6.6 would result in an increase of greater than five percent in any Zonal Capacity Price determined through such auction, and the Office of the Interconnection agrees with that determination, the Office of the Interconnection shall apply to FERC for an order, on an expedited basis, directing such Capacity Market Seller to participate in the relevant RPM Auction, or for other appropriate relief, and PJM will postpone clearing the auction pending FERC's decision on the matter. If the Office of the Interconnection disagrees with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination and does not apply to FERC for an order directing the Capacity Market Seller to participate in the auction or for other appropriate relief, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and to seek appropriate relief.

6.6A Offer Requirement for Capacity Performance Resources

(a) For the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, the installed capacity of every Generation Capacity Resource located in the PJM Region that is capable (or that reasonably can become capable) of qualifying as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be offered as a Capacity Performance Resource by the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource (which may include submission as Self-Supply) in all RPM Auctions for each such Delivery Year, less any amount determined by the Office of the Interconnection to be eligible for an exception to the Capacity Performance Resource must-offer requirement, where installed capacity is determined as of the date on which bidding commences for each RPM Auction pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), ~~Section 5.6.6 of Attachment DD of the Tariff~~.

(b) Determinations of EFORd and Unforced Capacity made under [this](#) section 6.6 [hereof](#) as to a Generation Capacity Resource shall govern the offers required under this section as to the same Generation Capacity Resource.

(c) Exceptions to the requirement in subsection (a) shall be permitted only for a resource which the Capacity Market Seller demonstrates is reasonably expected to be physically incapable of satisfying the requirements of a Capacity Performance Resource. Intermittent Resources, Capacity Storage Resources, Demand Resources, and Energy Efficiency Resources shall not be required to offer as a Capacity Performance Resource, but shall not be precluded from being offered as a Capacity Performance Resource at a level that demonstrably satisfies such requirements. Exceptions shall be determined using the same timeline and procedures as specified in section 6.6.

(d) A resource not exempted or excepted under subsection (c) hereof that is capable of qualifying as a Capacity Performance Resource and does not offer into an RPM Auction as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be subject to the same restrictions on subsequent offers, and other possible remedies, as specified in section 6.6.

6.7 Data Submission

(a) Potential participants in any PJM Reliability Pricing Model Auction shall submit, together with supporting documentation for each item, to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the posted date for the conduct of such auction, a list of owned or controlled generation resources by PJM transmission zone for the specified Delivery Year, including the amount of gross capacity, the EFORd and the net (unforced) capacity. A potential participant intending to offer any Capacity Performance Resource at or below the default Market Seller Offer Cap described in [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 6.4(a) must provide the associated offer cap and the MW to which the offer cap applies.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) below, potential participants in any PJM Reliability Pricing Model Auction in any LDA or Unconstrained LDA Group that request a unit specific Avoidable Cost Rate shall, in addition, submit the following data, together with supporting documentation for each item, to the Market Monitoring Unit no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for such auction:

i. If the Capacity Market Seller intends to submit a non-zero price in its Sell Offer in any such auction, the Capacity Market Seller shall submit a calculation of the Avoidable Cost Rate and Projected PJM Market Revenues, as defined in subsection (d) below, together with detailed supporting documentation.

ii. If the Capacity Market Seller intends to submit a Sell Offer based on opportunity cost, the Capacity Market Seller shall also submit a calculation of Opportunity Cost, as defined in subsection (d), with detailed supporting documentation.

(c) Potential auction participants identified in subsection (b) above need not submit the data specified in that subsection for any Generation Capacity Resource:

i. that is in an Unconstrained LDA Group or, if this is the relevant market, the entire PJM Region, and is in a resource class identified in the table below as not likely to include the marginal price-setting resources in such auction; or

ii. for which the potential participant commits that any Sell Offer it submits as to such resource shall not include any price above: (1) the applicable default level identified below for the relevant resource class, less (2) the Projected PJM Market Revenues for such resource, as determined in accordance with this Tariff.

Nothing herein precludes the Market Monitoring Unit from requesting additional information from any potential auction participant as deemed necessary by the Market Monitoring Unit, including, without limitation, additional cost data on resources in a class that is not otherwise expected to include the marginal price setting resource as outlined in [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix](#), section II.G-~~of Attachment M-Appendix~~. Any Sell Offer submitted in any auction that is inconsistent with any agreement or commitment made pursuant to this subsection shall be rejected, and the Capacity Market Seller shall be required to resubmit a Sell Offer that complies with such agreement or commitment within one (1) Business Day of the Office of the Interconnection's rejection of such Sell Offer. If the Capacity Market Seller does not timely resubmit its Sell Offer, fails to request a unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate by the specified deadline, or if the Office of the Interconnection determines that the information provided by the Capacity Market Seller in support of the requested unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate or Sell Offer is incomplete, the Capacity Market Seller shall be deemed to have submitted a Sell Offer that complies with the commitments made under this subsection, with a default offer for the applicable class of resource or nearest comparable class of resource determined under this subsection (c)(ii). The obligation imposed under section 6.6(a) [above](#) shall not be satisfied unless and until the Capacity Market Seller submits (or is deemed to have submitted) a Sell Offer that conforms to its commitments made pursuant to this subsection or subject to the procedures set forth in section 6.4 [above](#) and [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix](#), section II.H-~~of Attachment M-Appendix~~.

The default retirement and mothball Avoidable Cost Rates ("ACR") referenced in this subsection (c)(ii) are as set forth in the tables below for the 2013/2014 Delivery Year through the 2016/2017 Delivery Year. Capacity Market Sellers shall use the one-year mothball Avoidable Cost Rate shown below, unless such Capacity Market Seller satisfies the criteria set forth in section 6.7(e) [below](#), in which case the Capacity Market Seller may use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate. PJM shall also publish on its Web site the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rates. A Capacity Market Seller may not use the default Market Seller Offer Cap contained in the ACR tables in this subsection, and also seek to include any one or more categories of the Avoidable Cost Rate defined section 6.8 [below](#).

Maximum Avoidable Cost Rates by Technology Class

Technology	2013/14 Mothball ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2013/14 Retirement ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2014/15 Mothball ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2014/15 Retirement ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2015/16 Mothball ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2015/16 Retirement ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2016/2017 Mothball ACR (\$/MW- Day)	2016/2017 Retirement ACR (\$/MW- Day)
Nuclear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pumped Storage	\$23.64	\$33.19	\$24.56	\$34.48	\$25.56	\$35.89	\$24.05	\$33.78
Hydro	\$80.80	\$105.67	\$83.93	\$109.76	\$87.35	\$114.24	\$82.23	\$107.55
Sub-Critical Coal	\$193.98	\$215.02	\$201.49	\$223.35	\$209.71	\$232.46	\$197.43	\$218.84
Super Critical Coal	\$200.41	\$219.21	\$208.17	\$227.70	\$216.66	\$236.99	\$203.96	\$223.10
Waste Coal - Small	\$255.81	\$309.83	\$265.72	\$321.83	\$276.56	\$334.96	\$260.35	\$315.34
Waste Coal – Large	\$94.61	\$114.29	\$98.27	\$118.72	\$102.28	\$123.56	\$96.29	\$116.32
Wind	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CC-2 on 1 Frame F	\$35.18	\$49.90	\$36.54	\$51.83	\$38.03	\$53.94	\$35.81	\$50.79
CC-3 on 1 Frame E/Siemens	\$39.06	\$52.89	\$40.57	\$54.94	\$42.23	\$57.18	\$39.75	\$53.83
CC–3 or More on 1 or More Frame F	\$30.46	\$42.28	\$31.64	\$43.92	\$32.93	\$45.71	\$30.99	\$43.03
CC-NUG Cogen. Frame B or E Technology	\$130.76	\$175.71	\$135.82	\$182.52	\$141.36	\$189.97	\$133.09	\$178.83
CT - 1st & 2nd Gen. Aero (P&W FT 4)	\$27.96	\$37.19	\$29.04	\$38.63	\$30.22	\$40.21	\$28.45	\$37.85
CT - 1st & Gen. Frame B	\$27.63	\$36.87	\$28.70	\$38.30	\$29.87	\$39.86	\$28.11	\$37.52
CT - 2nd Gen. Frame E	\$26.26	\$35.14	\$27.28	\$36.50	\$28.39	\$37.99	\$26.73	\$35.77
CT - 3rd Gen. Aero (GE LM 6000)	\$63.57	\$93.70	\$66.03	\$97.33	\$68.72	\$101.30	\$64.70	\$95.37
CT - 3rd Gen. Aero (P&W FT - 8 TwinPak)	\$33.34	\$49.16	\$34.63	\$51.06	\$36.04	\$53.14	\$33.93	\$50.03
CT - 3rd Gen. Frame F	\$26.96	\$38.83	\$28.00	\$40.33	\$29.14	\$41.98	\$27.43	\$39.52
Diesel	\$29.92	\$37.98	\$31.08	\$39.45	\$32.35	\$41.06	\$30.44	\$38.66
Oil and Gas Steam	\$74.20	\$90.33	\$77.07	\$93.83	\$80.21	\$97.66	\$75.51	\$91.94

Commencing with the Base Residual Auction for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the default retirement and mothball Avoidable Cost Rates referenced in section (c)(ii) above, and post them on its website, by no later than one hundred fifty (150) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for each Base Residual Auction. To determine the applicable ACR rates, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the actual rate of change in the historical values from the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs or a comparable index approved by the Commission (“Handy-Whitman Index”) to the extent they are available to update the base values for the Delivery Year, and for future Delivery Years for which the updated Handy-Whitman Index values are not yet available the Office of the Interconnection shall update the base values for the Delivery Year using the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change. The ACR rates shall be expressed in dollar values for the applicable Delivery Year.

Maximum Avoidable Cost Rates by Technology Class (Expressed in 2011 Dollars for the 2011/2012 Delivery Year)		
Technology	Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)
Combustion Turbine - Industrial Frame	\$24.13	\$33.04
Coal Fired	\$136.91	\$157.83
Combined Cycle	\$29.58	\$40.69
Combustion Turbine - Aero Derivative	\$26.13	\$37.18
Diesel	\$25.46	\$32.33
Hydro	\$68.78	\$89.96
Oil and Gas Steam	\$63.16	\$76.90
Pumped Storage	\$20.12	\$28.26

To determine the default retirement and mothball ACR values for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Office of the Interconnection shall multiply the base default retirement and mothball ACR values in the table above by a factor equal to one plus the most recent annual average rate of change in the July Handy-Whitman Indices for the 2011 to 2013 calendar years to determine updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values. The updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values shall then be multiplied by a factor equal to one plus the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change in the applicable Handy-Whitman Index, taken to the fourth power, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website.

To determine the default retirement and mothball ACR values for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years for Base Capacity Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall multiply the updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values from the immediately preceding Delivery Year by a factor equal to one plus the most recent annual average rate of change in the July Handy-Whitman Index. These values become the new adjusted base default retirement and mothball ACR values, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website. These resulting adjusted base values for the Delivery Year shall be multiplied by a factor equal to one plus the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change in the

applicable Handy-Whitman Index, taken to the fourth power, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website.

PJM shall also publish on its website the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rates.

After the Market Monitoring Unit conducts its annual review of the table of default Avoidable Cost Rates included in section 6.7(c) above in accordance with the procedure specified in [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix](#), section II.H ~~of Attachment M—Appendix~~, it will provide updated values or notice of its determination that updated values are not needed to Office of the Interconnection. In the event that the Office of the Interconnection determines that the values should be updated, the Office of the Interconnection shall file its proposed values with the Commission by no later than October 30th prior to the commencement of the offer period for the first RPM Auction for which it proposes to apply the updated values.

(d) In order for costs to qualify for inclusion in the Market Seller Offer Cap, the Capacity Market Seller must provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection relevant unit-specific cost data concerning each data item specified as set forth in section 6 by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If cost data is not available at the time of submission for the time periods specified in section 6.8 [below](#), costs may be estimated for such period based on the most recent data available, with an explanation of and basis for the estimate used, as may be further specified in the PJM Manuals. Based on the data and calculations submitted by the Capacity Market Sellers for each existing generation resource and the formulas specified below, the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Market Seller Offer Cap for each such resource, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing of its determination pursuant to [Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix](#), section II.E ~~of Attachment M-Appendix~~.

i. Avoidable Cost Rate: The Avoidable Cost Rate for an existing generation resource shall be determined using the formula below and applied to the unit's Base Offer Segment.

ii. Opportunity Cost: Opportunity Cost shall be the documented price available to an existing generation resource in a market external to PJM. In the event that the total MW of existing generation resources submitting opportunity cost offers in any auction for a Delivery Year exceeds the firm export capability of the PJM system for such Delivery Year, or the capability of external markets to import capacity in such year, the Office of the Interconnection will accept such offers on a competitive basis. PJM will construct a supply curve of opportunity cost offers, ordered by opportunity cost, and accept such offers to export starting with the highest opportunity cost, until the maximum level of such exports is reached. The maximum level of such exports is the lesser of the Office of the Interconnection's ability to permit firm exports or the ability of the importing area(s) to accept firm imports or imports of capacity, taking account of relevant export limitations by location. If, as a result, an opportunity cost offer is not accepted from an existing generation resource, the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to Sell Offers relying on such generation resource shall be the Avoidable Cost Rate less the Projected Market Revenues for such resource (as defined in [sSection 6.4 above](#)). The default Avoidable Cost Rate shall be the one year mothball Avoidable Cost Rate set forth in the

tables in section 6.7(c) above unless Capacity Market Seller satisfies the criteria delineated in section 6.7(e) below.

iii. **Projected PJM Market Revenues:** Projected PJM Market Revenues are defined by section 6.8(d) below, for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied.

(e) In order for the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate set forth in the table in section 6.7(c) to apply, by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, a Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer representing that the Capacity Market Seller will retire the Generation Capacity Resource if it does not receive during the relevant Delivery Year at least the applicable retirement Avoidable Cost Rate because it would be uneconomic to continue to operate the Generation Capacity Resource in the Delivery Year without the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate, and specifying the date the Generation Capacity Resource would otherwise be retired.

6.8 Avoidable Cost Definition

(a) Avoidable Cost Rate:

The Avoidable Cost Rate for a Generation Capacity Resource that is the subject of a Sell Offer shall be determined using the following formula, expressed in dollars per MW-year:

$$\text{Avoidable Cost Rate} = [\text{Adjustment Factor} * (\text{AOML} + \text{AAE} + \text{AFAE} + \text{AME} + \text{AVE} + \text{ATFI} + \text{ACC} + \text{ACLE}) + \text{ARPIR} + \text{APIR} + \text{CPQR}]$$

Where:

- **Adjustment Factor** equals 1.10 (to provide a margin of error for understatement of costs) plus an additional adjustment referencing the 10-year average Handy-Whitman Index in order to account for expected inflation from the time interval between the submission of the Sell Offer and the commencement of the Delivery Year.
- **AOML (Avoidable Operations and Maintenance Labor)** consists of the avoidable labor expenses related directly to operations and maintenance of the generating unit for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AOML are those incurred for: (a) on-site based labor engaged in operations and maintenance activities; (b) off-site based labor engaged in on-site operations and maintenance activities directly related to the generating unit; and (c) off-site based labor engaged in off-site operations and maintenance activities directly related to generating unit equipment removed from the generating unit site.
- **AAE (Avoidable Administrative Expenses)** consists of the avoidable administrative expenses related directly to employees at the generating unit for twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be

provided. The categories of expenses included in AAE are those incurred for: (a) employee expenses (except employee expenses included in AOML); (b) environmental fees; (c) safety and operator training; (d) office supplies; (e) communications; and (f) annual plant test, inspection and analysis.

- **AFAE (Avoidable Fuel Availability Expenses)** consists of avoidable operating expenses related directly to fuel availability and delivery for the generating unit that can be demonstrated by the Capacity Market Seller based on data for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided, or on reasonable projections for the Delivery Year supported by executed contracts, published tariffs, or other data sufficient to demonstrate with reasonable certainty the level of costs that have been or shall be incurred for such purpose. The categories of expenses included in AFAE are those incurred for: (a) firm gas pipeline transportation; (b) natural gas storage costs; (c) costs of gas balancing agreements; and (d) costs of gas park and loan services. AFAE expenses are for firm fuel supply and apply solely for offers for a Capacity Performance Resource
- **AME (Avoidable Maintenance Expenses)** consists of avoidable maintenance expenses (other than expenses included in AOML) related directly to the generating unit for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AME are those incurred for: (a) chemical and materials consumed during maintenance of the generating unit; and (b) rented maintenance equipment used to maintain the generating unit.
- **AVE (Avoidable Variable Expenses)** consists of avoidable variable expenses related directly to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AVE are those incurred for: (a) water treatment chemicals and lubricants; (b) water, gas, and electric service (not for power generation); and (c) waste water treatment.
- **ATFI (Avoidable Taxes, Fees and Insurance)** consists of avoidable expenses related directly to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AFTI are those incurred for: (a) insurance, (b) permits and licensing fees, (c) site security and utilities for maintaining security at the site; and (d) property taxes.
- **ACC (Avoidable Carrying Charges)** consists of avoidable short-term carrying charges related directly to the generating unit in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. Avoidable short-term carrying charges shall include short term carrying charges for maintaining reasonable levels of inventories of fuel and spare parts that result from short-term operational unit decisions as measured by industry best practice standards. For the purpose of determining ACC,

short term is the time period in which a reasonable replacement of inventory for normal, expected operations can occur.

- **ACLE (Avoidable Corporate Level Expenses)** consists of avoidable corporate level expenses directly related to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. Avoidable corporate level expenses shall include only such expenses that are directly linked to providing tangible services required for the operation of the generating unit proposed for Deactivation. The categories of avoidable expenses included in ACLE are those incurred for: (a) legal services, (b) environmental reporting; and (c) procurement expenses.
- **CPQR (Capacity Performance Quantifiable Risk)** consists of the quantifiable and reasonably-supported costs of mitigating the risks of non-performance associated with submission of a Capacity Performance Resource offer (or of a Base Capacity Resource offer for the 2018/19 or 2019/20 Delivery Years), such as insurance expenses associated with resource non-performance risks. CPQR shall be considered reasonably supported if it is based on actuarial practices generally used by the industry to model or value risk and if it is based on actuarial practices used by the Capacity Market Seller to model or value risk in other aspects of the Capacity Market Seller's business. Such reasonable support shall also include an officer certification that the modeling and valuation of the CPQR was developed in accord with such practices. Provision of such reasonable support shall be sufficient to establish the CPQR. A Capacity Market Seller may use other methods or forms of support for its proposed CPQR that shows the CPQR is limited to risks the seller faces from committing a Capacity Resource hereunder, that quantifies the costs of mitigating such risks, and that includes supporting documentation (which may include an officer certification) for the identification of such risks and quantification of such costs. Such showing shall establish the proposed CPQR upon acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection.
- **APIR (Avoidable Project Investment Recovery Rate) = $PI * CRF$**

Where:

- **PI** is the amount of project investment completed prior to June 1 of the Delivery Year, except for Mandatory Capital Expenditures ("CapEx") for which the project investment must be completed during the Delivery Year, that is reasonably required to enable a Generation Capacity Resource that is the subject of a Sell Offer to continue operating or improve availability during Peak-Hour Periods during the Delivery Year.

- **CRF** is the annual capital recovery factor from the following table, applied in accordance with the terms specified below.

Age of Existing Units (Years)	Remaining Life of Plant (Years)	Levelized CRF
1 to 5	30	0.107
6 to 10	25	0.114
11 to 15	20	0.125
16 to 20	15	0.146
21 to 25	10	0.198
25 Plus	5	0.363
Mandatory CapEx	4	0.450
40 Plus Alternative	1	1.100

Unless otherwise stated, Age of Existing Unit shall be equal to the number of years since the Unit commenced commercial operation, up to and through the relevant Delivery Year.

Remaining Life of Plant defines the amortization schedule (i.e., the maximum number of years over which the Project Investment may be included in the Avoidable Cost Rate.)

Capital Expenditures and Project Investment

For any given Project Investment, a Capacity Market Seller may make a one-time election to recover such investment using: (i) the highest CRF and associated recovery schedule to which it is entitled; or (ii) the next highest CRF and associated recovery schedule. For these purposes, the CRF and recovery schedule for the 25 Plus category is the next highest CRF and recovery schedule for both the Mandatory CapEx and the 40 Plus Alternative categories. The Capacity Market Seller using the above table must provide the Market Monitoring Unit with information, identifying and supporting such election, including but not limited to the age of the unit, the amount of the Project Investment, the purpose of the investment, evidence of corporate commitment (e.g., an SEC filing, a press release, or a letter from a duly authorized corporate officer indicating intent to make such investment), and detailed information concerning the governmental requirement (if applicable). Absent other written notification, such election shall be deemed based on the CRF such Seller employs for the first Sell Offer reflecting recovery of any portion of such Project Investment.

For any resource using the CRF and associated recovery schedule from the CRF table that set the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in any Delivery Year, such Capacity Market Seller must also provide to the Market Monitoring Unit, for informational purposes only, evidence of the actual expenditure of the Project Investment, when such information becomes available.

If the project associated with a Project Investment that was included in a Sell Offer using a CRF and associated recovery schedule from the above table has not entered into commercial operation prior to the end of the relevant Delivery Year, and the resource’s Sell Offer sets the clearing price for the relevant LDA, the Capacity Market Seller shall be required to elect to either (i) pay a charge that is equal to the difference between the Capacity Resource Clearing Price for such LDA for the relevant Delivery Year and what the clearing price would have been absent the

APIR component of the Avoidable Cost Rate, this difference to be multiplied by the cleared MW volume from such Resource (“rebate payment”); (ii) hold such rebate payment in escrow, to be released to the Capacity Market Seller in the event that the project enters into commercial operation during the subsequent Delivery Year or rebated to LSEs in the relevant LDA if the project has not entered into commercial operation during the subsequent Delivery Year; or (iii) make a reasonable investment in the amount of the PI in other Existing Generation Capacity Resources owned or controlled by the Capacity Market Seller or its Affiliates in the relevant LDA. The revenue from such rebate payments shall be allocated pro rata to LSEs in the relevant LDA(s) that were charged a Locational Reliability Charge for such Delivery Year, based on their Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation in the relevant LDA(s). If the Sell Offer from the Generation Capacity Resource did not set the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the relevant LDA, no alternative investment or rebate payment is required. If the difference between the Capacity Resource Clearing Price for such LDA for the relevant Delivery Year and what the clearing price would have been absent the APIR amount does not exceed the greater of \$10 per MW-day or a 10% increase in the clearing price, no alternative investment or rebate payment is required.

Mandatory CapEx Option

The Mandatory CapEx CRF and recovery schedule is an option available, beginning in the third *Base Residual Auction* (Delivery Year 2009-10), to a resource that must make a Project Investment to comply with a governmental requirement that would otherwise materially impact operating levels during the Delivery Year, where: (i) such resource is a coal, oil or gas-fired resource that began commercial operation no fewer than fifteen years prior to the start of the first Delivery Year for which such recovery is sought, and such Project Investment is equal to or exceeds \$200/kW of capitalized project cost; or (ii) such resource is a coal-fired resource located in an LDA for which a separate VRR Curve has been established for the relevant Delivery Years, and began commercial operation at least 50 years prior to the conduct of the relevant *Base Residual Auction*.

A Capacity Market Seller that wishes to elect the Mandatory CapEx option for a Project Investment must do so beginning with the Base Residual Auction for the Delivery Year in which such project is expected to enter commercial operation. A Sell Offer submitted in any Base Residual Auction for which the Mandatory CapEx option is selected may not exceed an offer price equivalent to 0.90 times the then-current Net CONE (on an unforced-equivalent basis).

40 Plus Alternative Option

The 40 Plus Alternative CRF and recovery schedule is an option available, beginning in the third *Base Residual Auction* (Delivery Year 2009-10), for a resource that is a gas- or oil-fired resource that began commercial operation no less than 40 years prior to the conduct of the relevant *Base Residual Auction* (excluding, however, any resource in any Delivery Year for which the resource is receiving a payment under [Tariff, Part V](#) ~~of the PJM Tariff~~). Generation Capacity Resources electing this 40 Plus Alternative CRF shall be treated as At Risk Generation for purposes of the sensitivity runs in the RTEP process). Resources electing the 40 Plus Alternative option will be modeled in the RTEP process as “at-risk” at the end of the one-year amortization period.

A Capacity Market Seller that wishes to elect the 40 Plus Alternative option for a Project Investment must provide written notice of such election to the Office of the Interconnection no later than six months prior to the Base Residual Auction for which such election is sought; provided however that shorter notice may be provided if unforeseen circumstances give rise to the need to make such election and such seller gives notice as soon as practicable.

The Office of the Interconnection shall give market participants reasonable notice of such election, subject to satisfaction of requirements under the PJM Operating Agreement for protection of confidential and commercially sensitive information. A Sell Offer submitted in any Base Residual Auction for which the 40 Plus Alternative option is selected may not exceed an offer price equivalent to the then-current Net CONE (on an unforced-equivalent basis).

Multi-Year Pricing Option

A Seller submitting a Sell Offer with an APIR component that is based on a Project Investment of at least \$450/kW may elect this Multi-Year Pricing Option by providing written notice to such effect the first time it submits a Sell Offer that includes an APIR component for such Project Investment. Such option shall be available on the same terms, and under the same conditions, as are available to Planned Generation Capacity Resources under [Tariff, Attachment DD](#), section 5.14(c) ~~of this Attachment~~.

- **ARPIR (Avoidable Refunds of Project Investment Reimbursements)** consists of avoidable refund amounts of Project Investment Reimbursements payable by a Generation Owner to PJM under [Tariff, Part V, sSection 118](#) ~~of this Tariff~~ or avoidable refund amounts of project investment reimbursements payable by a Generation Owner to PJM under a Cost of Service Recovery Rate filed under [Tariff, Part V, sSection 119](#) ~~of the Tariff~~ and approved by the Commission.

(b) For the purpose of determining an Avoidable Cost Rate, avoidable expenses are incremental expenses directly required to operate a Generation Capacity Resource that a Generation Owner would not incur if such generating unit did not operate in the Delivery Year or meet Availability criteria during Peak-Hour Periods during the Delivery Year.

(c) For the purpose of determining an Avoidable Cost Rate, avoidable expenses shall exclude variable costs recoverable under cost-based offers to sell energy from operating capacity on the PJM Interchange Energy Market under the Operating Agreement.

(d) Projected PJM Market Revenues for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied shall include all actual unit-specific revenues from PJM energy markets, ancillary services, and unit-specific bilateral contracts from such Generation Capacity Resource, net of energy and ancillary services market offers for such resource. Net energy market revenues shall be based on the non-zero market-based offers of the Capacity Market Seller of such Generation Capacity Resource unless one of the following conditions is met, in which case the cost-based offer shall be used: (x) the market-based offer for the resource is zero, (y) the market-based offer for the resource is higher than its cost-based offer and such offer has been mitigated, or (z) the market-based offer for the resource is less than such Capacity Market Seller's fuel and environmental costs for the resource which shall be determined either

by directly summing the fuel and environmental costs if they are available, or by subtracting from the cost-based offer for the resource all costs developed pursuant to the Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals that are not fuel or environmental costs.

The calculation of Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be equal to the rolling simple average of such net revenues as described above from the three most recent whole calendar years prior to the year in which the *Base Residual Auction* is conducted.

If a Generation Capacity Resource did not receive PJM market revenues during the entire relevant time period because the Generation Capacity Resource was not integrated into PJM during the full period, then the Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be calculated using only those whole calendar years within the full period in which such Resource received PJM market revenues.

If a Generation Capacity Resource did not receive PJM market revenues during the entire relevant time period because it was not in commercial operation during the entire period, or if data is not available to the Capacity Market Seller for the entire period, despite the good faith efforts of such seller to obtain such data, then the Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be calculated based upon net revenues received over the entire period by comparable units, to be developed by the MMU and the Capacity Market Seller.

10A. CHARGES FOR NON-PERFORMANCE AND CREDITS FOR PERFORMANCE

(a) For the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and any subsequent Delivery Year (and for certain purposes for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years as provided in subsections (h) and (i) hereof), each Capacity Market Seller that commits a Capacity Resource for a Delivery Year (whether through an RPM Auction, a bilateral transaction, or as Locational UCAP), and each Locational UCAP Seller that sells Locational UCAP from a Capacity Resource for a Delivery Year, shall be charged to the extent the performance of each of its committed Capacity Resources during all or any part of a clock-hour when an Emergency Action is in effect falls short of the expected performance of such resources (as determined herein) and the revenue from such charges shall be provided to Market Participants with generation or demand response resources that perform during such hour in excess of the level expected based on commitments (if any) of such resources.

(b) Performance shall be measured for purposes of this assessment during each Performance Assessment Interval.

(c) For each Performance Assessment Interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether, and the extent to which, the actual performance of each Capacity Resource and Locational UCAP has fallen short of the performance expected of such committed Capacity Resource, and the magnitude of any such shortfall, based on the following formula:

Performance Shortfall = Expected Performance - Actual Performance

Where the result of such formula is a positive number and where:
Expected Performance =

for Generation Capacity Resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve a declared Emergency Action; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and Capacity Storage Resources: [(Resource Committed Capacity * the Balancing Ratio)];

where

Resource Committed Capacity = the total megawatts of Unforced Capacity of the Capacity Resource committed by such Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller; and

The Balancing Ratio = (All Actual Generation Performance, Storage Resource Performance, Net Energy Imports and Demand Response Bonus Performance) / (All Committed Generation and Storage Capacity); provided, however, that Net Energy Imports shall be included in the calculation of the Balancing Ratio only

for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by any external Generation Capacity Resource would have helped resolve the Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; and provided further that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, Net Energy Imports shall be included in the calculation of the Balancing Ratio only for any Performance Assessment Hour for which the Emergency Action was declared for the entire PJM Region; and provided further that the Balancing Ratio shall not exceed a value of 1.0.

for purposes of which

All Committed Generation and Storage Capacity = the total megawatts of Unforced Capacity of all Generation Capacity Resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and all Capacity Storage Resources committed by all Capacity Market Sellers, FRR Entities, Locational UCAP Sellers;

All Actual Generation Performance and Storage Resource Performance = the total amount of Actual Performance for all generation resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and storage resources during the interval;

Net Energy Imports = the sum of interchange transactions importing energy into PJM (not including those associated with external Generation Capacity Resources and therefore included in All Actual Generation Performance) minus the sum of interchange transactions exporting energy out of PJM, but not less than zero;

Demand Response Bonus Performance = the sum of Bonus performance provided by Demand Response resources as calculated in (g) below;

and for Demand Resources, Energy Efficiency Resources, and Qualifying Transmission Upgrades: Resource Committed Capacity;

where

Resource Committed Capacity = the total megawatts of capacity committed from such Capacity Resource committed capacity without making any adjustment for the Forecast Pool Requirement

and

Actual Performance =

for each generation resource, the metered output of energy delivered to PJM by such resource plus the resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval;

for each storage resource, the metered output of energy delivered to PJM by such resource plus the resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval;

for each Demand Resource, the demand response provided to PJM by such resource, plus such resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval, as established through the PJM demand response settlement procedure consistent with the standards specified in RAA, Schedule 6 ~~of the RAA~~;

for each Energy Efficiency Resource, the load reduction quantity approved by PJM subsequent to the pre-delivery year submittal of a post-installation measurement and verification report; and

for each Qualified Transmission Upgrade, the megawatt quantity cleared by such Qualified Transmission Upgrade if it is in service during the Performance Assessment Interval, and zero if it is not in service during such Performance Assessment Interval.

Such calculation shall encompass all resources located in the area defined by the Emergency Action; provided, however, that Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for external Generation Capacity Resources only during Performance Assessment Hours which the Emergency Action was declared for the entire PJM Region. At the start of the Delivery Year, PJM will inform the Capacity Market Seller of an external resource as to which Locational Deliverability Area it has been assigned. For purposes of this provision, Qualifying Transmission Upgrades shall be deemed to be located in the Locational Deliverability Area into which such upgrade increased the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit, and a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade shall be included in calculations of Expected Performance and Actual Performance only if, and to the extent that, the declared Emergency Action encompasses the Locational

Deliverability Area into which such upgrade increased the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit. The Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for each Performance Assessment Interval, and any committed Capacity Resource for which the above calculation produces a negative number for a Performance Assessment Interval shall not have a Performance Shortfall for such Performance Assessment Interval. For any resource that is partially committed as a Capacity Performance Resource and partially committed as a Base Capacity Resource, the performance of such resource during a Performance Assessment Interval shall first be attributed to the resource's Capacity Performance Resource obligation; any performance by such resource in excess of the Capacity Performance Resource's Expected Performance shall be attributed to the resource's Base Capacity Resource obligation.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) above, a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP of a Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller shall not be considered in the calculation of a Performance Shortfall for a Performance Assessment Interval to the extent such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP was unavailable during such Performance Assessment Interval solely because the resource on which such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP is based was on a Generator Planned Outage or Generator Maintenance Outage approved by the Office of the Interconnection, or was not scheduled to operate by the Office of the Interconnection, or was online but was scheduled down, by the Office of the Interconnection, based on a determination by the Office of the Interconnection that such scheduling action was appropriate to the security-constrained economic dispatch of the PJM Region. Such a resource shall be considered in the calculation of a Performance Shortfall if it otherwise was needed and would have been scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection to perform, but was not scheduled to operate, or was scheduled down, solely due to: (i) any operating parameter limitations submitted in the resource's offer, or (ii) the seller's submission of a market-based offer higher than its cost-based.

(e) Subject to the Non-Performance Charge Limit specified in subsection (f) hereof, each Capacity Market Seller and Locational UCAP Seller shall be assessed a Non-Performance Charge for each of its Capacity Resources or Locational UCAP that has a Performance Shortfall for a Performance Assessment Interval based on the following formula, applied to each such resource:

$$\text{Non-Performance Charge} = \text{Performance Shortfall} * \text{Non-Performance Charge Rate}$$

Where

For Capacity Performance Resources and Seasonal Capacity Performance Resources, the Non-Performance Charge Rate = (Net Cost of New Entry (stated in terms of installed capacity) for the LDA and Delivery Year for which such calculation is performed * ~~(365~~the number of days in the Delivery Year / 30) / (the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals in an hour).

and for Base Capacity Resources the Non-Performance Charge Rate = (Weighted Average Resource Clearing Price applicable to the resource * ~~(365~~the number of days in the Delivery Year / 30) (the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals in an hour)

(f) The Non-Performance Charges for each Capacity Performance Resource or (including Locational UCAP from such a resource) for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to 1.5 times the Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times ~~365~~the number of days in the Delivery Year. All references to Net Cost of New Entry in this section 10A shall be to the Net Cost of New Entry for the LDA and Delivery Year for which the calculation is performed. The total Non-Performance Charges for each Base Capacity Resource (including Locational UCAP from such a resource) for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to the total payments due such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP under Attachment DD, section 5.14 ~~of this Attachment DD~~ for such Delivery Year. The Non-Performance Charges for each Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to 1.5 times the Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times the number of days in the season applicable to such resource.

(g) Revenues collected from assessment of Non-Performance Charges for a Performance Assessment Interval shall be distributed to each Market Participant, whether or not such Market Participant committed a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP for a Performance Assessment Interval, that provided energy or load reductions above the levels expected for such resource during such hour. For purposes of this provision, the performance expected of a resource, and the revenue distribution payment, if any, for a resource, shall be determined in accordance with the following formulae:

Formula 1: Market Participant Bonus Performance = Actual Performance – Expected Performance

And

Formula 2: Performance Payment = (Market Participant Bonus Performance / All Market Participants Bonus Performance) * Non-Performance Charge Revenues.

Where the result of Formula 1 is a positive number and where:

Actual Performance is as defined in subsection (c), provided, however, that Actual Performance for purposes of this calculation shall not exceed the megawatt level at which such resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the Performance Assessment Intervals; and provided further that Actual Performance for a Market Participant that imports energy into the PJM Region during such Performance Assessment Interval shall be the net import, if any, from all interchange transactions scheduled by such Market Participant during such Performance Assessment Interval;

Expected Performance is as defined in subsection (c), provided, however, that for purposes of this calculation, Expected Performance shall be zero for any resource that is not a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP, or that is a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP, but for which the Performance Assessment Interval occurs outside the resource's capacity obligation period, including, without limitation, a Base Capacity

Demand Resource providing demand response during non-summer months; and

All Market Participants Bonus Performance is the sum of the results of calculating Formula 1 of this subsection (g) for all Market Participants that have Bonus Performance during such Performance Assessment Interval.

(h) The provisions of this section 10A shall apply during the 2016/2017 Delivery Year, provided that:

- (i) Non-Performance Charges shall be determined solely for and assessed solely on, Capacity Performance Resources committed for such Delivery Year;
- (ii) The Non-Performance Charge shall be 0.5 times the Non-Performance Charge calculated under subsection (e) hereof; and
- (iii) The Non-Performance Charge Limit for a Delivery Year shall be 0.75 times Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times 365.

(i) The provisions of this section 10A shall apply during the 2017-2018 Delivery Year, provided that:

- (i) Non-Performance Charges shall be determined solely for, and assessed solely on, Capacity Performance Resources committed for such Delivery Year;
- (ii) The Non-Performance Charge shall be 0.6 times the Non-Performance Charge calculated under subsection (e) hereof; and
- (iii) The Non-Performance Charge Limit for a Delivery Year shall be 0.9 times Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times 365.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall bill charges and credits for performance during Performance Assessment Intervals within three calendar months after the calendar month that included such Performance Assessment Intervals, provided, for any Non-Performance Charge, the amount shall be divided by the number of months remaining in the Delivery Year for which no invoice has been issued, and the resulting amount shall be invoiced each such remaining month in the Delivery Year or during the first month of the next Delivery Year if three months do not remain in the current Delivery Year.

APPENDIX III

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

~~6.0 — Schedule Of Work.~~

~~6.1 — Standard Option.~~

~~The Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to design, engineer, procure, construct and install the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades, identified in Appendix I to this Upgrade CSA, in accordance with the Schedule and Scope of Work.~~

~~6.1.1 — Negotiated Contract Option.~~

~~As an alternative to the Standard Option set forth in Section 6.1 of this Appendix III, the Transmission Owner and the New Service Customer may mutually agree to a Negotiated Contract Option for the Transmission Owner's design, procurement, construction and installation of the Customer Funded Upgrades. Under the Negotiated Contract Option, the Upgrade Customer and the Transmission Owner may agree to terms different from those included in the Standard Option of Section 6.1 above and the corresponding standard terms set forth in the applicable provisions of Part VI of the Tariff and this Appendix III. Under the Negotiated Contract Option, negotiated terms may include the work schedule applicable to the Transmission Owner's construction activities and changes to same; payment provisions, including the schedule of payments; incentives, penalties and/or liquidated damages related to timely completion of construction; use of third party contractors; and responsibility for Costs, but only as between the Upgrade Customer and the Transmission Owner that are parties to this Upgrade CSA; no other New Service Customer's responsibility for Costs may be affected (Section 217 of the Tariff). No other terms of the Tariff or this Appendix III shall be subject to modification under the Negotiated Contract Option. The terms and conditions of the Tariff that may be negotiated pursuant to the Negotiated Contract Option shall not be affected by use of the Negotiated Contract Option except as and to the extent that they are modified by the parties' agreement pursuant to such option. All terms agreed upon pursuant to the Negotiated Contract Option shall be stated in full in an appendix to this Upgrade CSA.~~

~~6.2 — Option to Build.~~

~~6.2.1 — Option.~~

~~In the event that the New Service Customer and the affected Transmission Owner are unable to agree on terms for the construction of facilities required to accommodate the customer's New Service Request by such date as is reasonable in the light of the schedule for construction of such facilities, as set forth in the Facilities Study, or if mutually agreed by the New Service Customer and the affected Transmission Owner, the New Service Customer shall have the right, but not the obligation ("Option to Build"), to design, procure, construct and install all or any portion of the Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer Funded Upgrades. In order to exercise this Option to Build, the New Service Customer must provide Transmission Provider and the~~

~~Transmission Owner with written notice of its election to exercise the option and indicate its election to exercise the option in this Upgrade CSA.~~

~~6.2.2—General Conditions Applicable to Option.~~

~~In addition to the other terms and conditions applicable to the construction of facilities under this Appendix III, the Option to Build is subject to the following conditions:~~

~~(a)——The New Service Customer must obtain or arrange to obtain all necessary permits and authorizations for the construction and installation of the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades that it is building, provided, however, that when the Transmission Owner’s assistance is required, the Transmission Owner shall assist the New Service Customer in obtaining such necessary permits or authorizations with efforts similar in nature and extent to those that the Transmission Owner typically undertakes in acquiring permits and authorizations for construction of facilities on its own behalf;~~

~~(b)——The New Service Customer must obtain all necessary land rights for the construction and installation of the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades that it is building, provided, however, that upon New Service Customer’s reasonable request, the Transmission Owner shall assist the New Service Customer in acquiring such land rights with efforts similar in nature and extent to those that the Transmission Owner typically undertakes in acquiring land rights for construction of facilities on its own behalf;~~

~~(c)——Notwithstanding anything stated herein, each Transmission Owner shall have the exclusive right and obligation to perform the line attachments (tie-in work), and to calibrate remote terminal units and relay settings, required for the interconnection to such Transmission Owner’s existing facilities of any Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades that the New Service Customer builds; and~~

~~(d)——The Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades built by the New Service Customer shall be successfully inspected, tested and energized pursuant to Sections 19 and 20 of this Appendix III.~~

~~6.2.3—Additional Conditions Regarding Network Facilities.~~

~~To the extent that the New Service Customer utilizes the Option to Build for design, procurement, construction and/or installation of (a) any Merchant Network Upgrades, (b) Local Upgrades or Network Upgrades to Transmission System facilities that are in existence or under construction by or on behalf of the Transmission Owner on the date that the New Service Customer solicits bids under Section 6.2.7 below, or (c) Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades that are to be located on land or in right of way owned or controlled by the Transmission Owner, and in addition to the other terms and conditions applicable to the design, procurement, construction and/or installation of facilities under this Appendix III, all work shall comply with the following further conditions:~~

~~(i)——All work performed by or on behalf of the New Service Customer shall be conducted by contractors, and using equipment manufacturers or vendors, that are listed on the Transmission Owner’s List of Approved Contractors;~~

~~(ii) — The Transmission Owner shall have full site control of, and reasonable access to, its property at all times for purposes of tagging or operation, maintenance, repair or construction of modifications to, its existing facilities and/or for performing all tie-ins of Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades built by or for the New Service Customer; and for acceptance testing of any equipment that will be owned and/or operated by the Transmission Owner;~~

~~(iii) — The Transmission Owner shall have the right to have a reasonable number of appropriate representatives present for all work done on its property/facilities or regarding the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer Funded Upgrades, and the right to stop, or to order corrective measures with respect to, any such work that reasonably could be expected to have an adverse effect on reliability, safety or security of persons or of property of the Transmission Owner or any portion of the Transmission System, provided that, unless circumstances do not reasonably permit such consultations, the Transmission Owner shall consult with the New Service Customer and with Transmission Provider before directing that work be stopped or ordering any corrective measures;~~

~~(iv) — The New Service Customer and its contractors, employees and agents shall comply with the Transmission Owner's safety, security and work rules, environmental guidelines and training requirements applicable to the area(s) where construction activity is occurring and shall provide all reasonably required documentation to the Transmission Owner, provided that the Transmission Owner previously has provided its safety, security and work rules and training requirements applicable to work on its facilities to Transmission Provider and the New Service Customer within 20 Business Days after a request therefore made by New Service Customer following its receipt of the Facilities Study;~~

~~(v) — The New Service Customer shall be responsible for controlling the performance of its contractors, employees and agents; and~~

~~(vi) — All activities performed by or on behalf of the New Service Customer pursuant to its exercise of the Option to Build shall be subject to compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations, including those governing union staffing and bargaining unit obligations, and Applicable Standards.~~

~~6.2.4 Administration of Conditions.~~

~~To the extent that a Transmission Owner exercises any discretion in the application of any of the conditions stated in Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 of this Appendix III, it shall apply each such condition in a manner that is reasonable and not unduly discriminatory and it shall not unreasonably withhold, condition, or delay any approval or authorization that the New Service Customer may require for the purpose of complying with any of those conditions.~~

~~6.2.5 Approved Contractors.~~

~~(a) — Each Transmission Owner shall develop and shall provide to Transmission Provider a List of Approved Contractors. Each Transmission Owner shall include on its List of~~

~~Approved Contractors no fewer than three contractors and no fewer than three manufacturers or vendors of major transmission-related equipment, unless a Transmission Owner demonstrates to Transmission Provider's reasonable satisfaction that it is feasible only to include a lesser number of construction contractors, or manufacturers or vendors, on its List of Approved Contractors. Transmission Provider shall publish each Transmission Owner's List of Approved Contractors in a PJM Manual and shall make such manual available on its internet website.~~

~~(b) — Upon request of a New Service Customer, a Transmission Owner shall add to its List of Approved Contractors (1) any design or construction contractor regarding which the New Service Customer provides such information as the Transmission Owner may reasonably require which demonstrates to the Transmission Owner's reasonable satisfaction that the candidate contractor is qualified to design, or to install and/or construct new facilities or upgrades or modifications to existing facilities on the Transmission Owner's system, or (2) any manufacturer or vendor of major transmission-related equipment (e.g., high-voltage transformers, transmission line, circuit breakers) regarding which the New Service Customer provides such information as the Transmission Owner may reasonably require which demonstrates to the Transmission Owner's reasonable satisfaction that the candidate entity's major transmission-related equipment is acceptable for installation and use on the Transmission Owner's system. No Transmission Owner shall unreasonably withhold, condition, or delay its acceptance of a contractor, manufacturer, or vendor proposed for addition to its List of Approved Contractors.~~

~~6.2.6 Construction by Multiple New Service Customers:~~

~~In the event that there are multiple New Service Customers that wish to exercise an Option to Build with respect to facilities of the types described in Section 6.2.3 to this Appendix III, the Transmission Provider shall determine how to allocate the construction responsibility among them unless they reach agreement among themselves on how to proceed.~~

~~6.2.7 Option Procedures~~

~~(a) — Within 10 days after notifying Transmission Provider and the Transmission Owner of its election to exercise the Option to Build, New Service Customer shall solicit bids from one or more Approved Contractors named on the Transmission Owner's List of Approved Contractors to procure equipment for, and/or to design, construct and/or install, the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades that the New Service Customer seeks to build under the Option to Build on terms (i) that will meet the New Service Customer's proposed schedule; (ii) that, if the New Service Customer seeks to have an Approved Contractor construct or install Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades, will satisfy all of the conditions on construction specified in Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 of this Appendix III; and (iii) that will satisfy the obligations of a Constructing Entity (other than those relating to responsibility for the costs of facilities) under this Upgrade CSA.~~

~~(b) — Any additional costs arising from the bidding process or from the final bid of the successful Approved Contractor shall be the sole responsibility of the New Service Customer.~~

~~(c) — Upon receipt of a qualifying bid acceptable to it, the New Service Customer shall contract with the Approved Contractor that submitted the qualifying bid. Such contract shall meet the standards stated in paragraph (a) of this section.~~

~~(d) — In the absence of a qualifying bid acceptable to the New Service Customer in response to its solicitation, the Transmission Owner(s) shall be responsible for the design, procurement, construction and installation of the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades in accordance with the Standard Option described in Section 6.2.1 of this Appendix III.~~

~~6.2.8 — New Service Customer Drawings.~~

~~New Service Customer shall submit to the Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider initial drawings, certified by a professional engineer, of the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades that New Service Customer arranges to build under the Option to Build. The Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider shall review the drawings to assess the consistency of New Service Customer's design of the pertinent Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades with Applicable Standards and the Facilities Study. After consulting with the Transmission Owner, Transmission Provider shall provide comments on such drawings to New Service Customer within sixty days after its receipt thereof, after which time any drawings not subject to comment shall be deemed to be approved. All drawings provided hereunder shall be deemed to be Confidential Information.~~

~~6.2.9 — Effect of Review.~~

~~Transmission Owner's and Transmission Provider's reviews of New Service Customer's initial drawings of the Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades that the New Service Customer is building shall not be construed as confirming, endorsing or providing a warranty as to the fitness, safety, durability or reliability of such facilities or the design thereof. At its sole cost and expense, New Service Customer shall make such changes to the design of the pertinent Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades as may reasonably be required by Transmission Provider, in consultation with the Transmission Owner, to ensure that the Direct Assignment Facilities or Customer-Funded Upgrades that New Service Customer is building meet Applicable Standards and conform with the Facilities Study.~~

~~6.3 — Revisions to Schedule and Scope of Work.~~

~~The Schedule and Scope of Work shall be revised as required in accordance with Transmission Provider's scope change process for projects set forth in the PJM Manuals, or otherwise by mutual agreement of the Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner, which agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.~~

~~6.4 — Suspension.~~

~~The following provision applies to New Service Requests which have entered the New Services Queue prior to February 1, 2011:~~

~~New Service Customer shall have the right, upon written notice to Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner, to suspend at any time all work by the Transmission Owner associated with the construction and installation of the Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, identified in Appendix I to this Upgrade CSA, required under this Upgrade CSA, with the condition that, notwithstanding such suspension, the Transmission System shall be left in a safe and reliable condition in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Transmission Provider's safety and reliability criteria. This suspension right permits the New Service Customer to request one or more suspensions of work for a cumulative period of up to three years for each request. New Service Customer's notice of suspension shall include an estimated duration of the suspension and other information related to the suspension.~~

~~The following provision applies to New Service Requests which have entered the New Services Queue on or after February 1, 2011:~~

~~New Service Customer shall have the right, upon written notice to Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner, to suspend at any time all work by the Transmission Owner associated with the construction and installation of the Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, identified in Appendix I to this Upgrade CSA, required under this Upgrade CSA, with the condition that, notwithstanding such suspension, the Transmission System shall be left in a safe and reliable condition in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Transmission Provider's safety and reliability criteria. This suspension right permits the New Service Customer to request one or more suspensions of work for a cumulative period of up to (i) three years for a request for which the Transmission Provider determines that such suspension would not be deemed a Material Modification, or (ii) one year for a request for which the Transmission Provider determines that such suspension would be deemed a Material Modification. New Service Customer's notice of suspension shall include an estimated duration of the suspension and other information related to the suspension.~~

~~6.4.1 Costs.~~

~~In the event of a suspension under this section, New Service Customer shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary Cancellation Costs which the Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider: (i) has incurred pursuant to this Upgrade CSA prior to the suspension; and (ii) incurs in suspending such work, including any costs incurred to perform such work as may be necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property and the integrity of the Transmission System during such suspension and, if applicable, any costs incurred in connection with the cancellation or suspension of material, equipment and/or labor contracts which Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider cannot reasonably avoid; provided, however, that prior to canceling or suspending any such material, equipment or labor contract, the Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider, as the case may be, shall obtain New Service Customer's authorization to do so. Upon the request of the New Service Customer, the Transmission Owner shall provide an estimate of the Cancellation Costs. Transmission Provider shall invoice New Service Customer for Cancellation Costs for which the customer is liable under this section. Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider shall use due diligence to minimize Cancellation Costs in the event of a suspension of work.~~

~~6.4.2 Duration of Suspension.~~

~~If the Transmission Owner suspends work on the Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades required under this Upgrade CSA pursuant to this Section 6.4.2, and the New Service Customer has not requested Transmission Provider and the Transmission Owner to recommence the work required under the applicable agreement(s) on or before the expiration of the time period allowed under this Section 6.4 following commencement of such suspension, then this Upgrade CSA shall terminate. The suspension time period shall begin on the date of the New Service Customer's written notice of suspension to Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner.~~

Section(s) of the
PJM Operating Agreement
(Marked / Redline Format)

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Acceleration Request:

“Acceleration Request” shall mean a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, to accelerate or reschedule a transmission outage scheduled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.9.2 or [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4](#) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.9.2 and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.4](#).

Act:

“Act” shall mean the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, Title 6, §§ 18-101 to 18-1109 of the Delaware Code.

Active and Significant Business Interest:

“Active and Significant Business Interest” is a term that shall be used to assess the scope of a Member’s PJM membership and shall be based on a Member’s activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets. A Member’s Active and Significant Business Interest shall: 1) be determined relative to the scope of the Member’s PJM membership and activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets considering, among other things, the Member’s public statements and/or regulatory filings regarding its PJM activities; and 2) reflect a substantial contributor to the Member’s recent market activity, revenues, costs, investment, and/or earnings when considering the Member and its corporate affiliates’ interests within the PJM footprint.

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the portion of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement that is required in addition to the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to ensure adequate resources are procured to meet real-time load and operational needs, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Affected Member:

“Affected Member” shall mean a Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM’s markets or its membership in PJM provided confidential information to PJM, which confidential information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating

Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreement, Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., ~~or~~ Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:

“Agreement,” “Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.,” ~~or~~ “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean this Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements thereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of PJM Interconnection L.L.C., on file with the Commission.

Annual Meeting of the Members:

“Annual Meeting of the Members” shall mean the meeting specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.3.1.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall mean the Regional Entity for the region in which a Network Customer, Transmission Customer, New Service Customer, or Transmission Owner operates.

Associate Member:

“Associate Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.7.

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

“Auction Revenue Rights Credits” shall mean the allocated share of total FTR auction revenues or costs credited to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Authorized Commission:

“Authorized Commission” shall mean (i) a State public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or (ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

Authorized Person:

“Authorized Person” shall have the meaning set forth in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.44.

Balancing Congestion Charges:

“Balancing Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of congestion charges collected from Market Participants that are purchasing energy in the Real-time Energy Market minus [the sum of congestion charges paid to Market Participants that are selling energy in the Real-time Energy Market plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the thirty-minute reserve requirement for the PJM Region established consistent with the Applicable Standards, plus any additional thirty-minute reserves scheduled in response to an RTO-wide Hot or Cold Weather Alert or other reasons for conservative operations.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

“Batch Load Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource that has a cyclical production process such that at most times during the process it is consuming energy, but at consistent regular intervals, ordinarily for periods of less than ten minutes, it reduces its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall refer to a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities has consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection); provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such

generating unit's capacity that is designated as a Generation Capacity Resource, or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit[s] that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Board Member:

“Board Member” shall mean a member of the PJM Board.

Definitions C - D

Capacity Resource:

“Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Catastrophic Force Majeure:

“Catastrophic Force Majeure” shall not include any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, or Curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, unless as a consequence of any such action, event, or combination of events, either (i) all, or substantially all, of the Transmission System is unavailable, or (ii) all, or substantially all, of the interstate natural gas pipeline network, interstate rail, interstate highway or federal waterway transportation network serving the PJM Region is unavailable. The Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure has occurred for purposes of this Agreement, the PJM Tariff, and the Reliability Assurance Agreement, based on an examination of available evidence. The Office of the Interconnection’s determination is subject to review by the Commission.

Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time:

“Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time” shall mean the time interval between PJM notification and the beginning of the start sequence for a generating unit that is currently in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. The start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc.

Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval, measured in hours, from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero for a generating unit in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. For combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure in its cold/warm/hot temperature state, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For all generating units, the start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc. Other more detailed actions that could signal the beginning of the start sequence could include, but are not limited to, the operation of pumps, condensers, fans, water chemistry evaluations, checklists, valves, fuel systems, combustion turbines, starting engines or systems, maintaining stable fuel/air ratios, and other auxiliary equipment necessary for startup.

Cold Weather Alert:

“Cold Weather Alert” shall mean the notice that PJM provides to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions.

Committed Offer:

The “Committed Offer shall mean 1) for pool-scheduled resources, an offer on which a resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day, and 2) for self-scheduled resources, either the offer on which the Market Seller has elected to schedule the resource or the applicable offer for the resource determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4, or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6 for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program:

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” shall mean the program to be used by the NERC and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess and enforce compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards. As part of a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and the Regional Entities may, among other things, conduct investigations, determine fault and assess monetary penalties.

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, [PJM Transmission Owners Agreement](#) or [Transmission Owners Agreement](#):

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” [“PJM Transmission Owners Agreement”](#) or [Transmission Owners Agreement”](#) shall mean ~~the agreement~~[that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement](#), dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. [on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.](#)

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall mean one Zone or multiple contiguous Zones, as designated in the PJM Manuals.

Coordinated External Transaction:

“Coordinated External Transaction” shall mean a transaction to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.13](#).

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

“Coordinated Transaction Scheduling” or “CTS” shall mean the scheduling of Coordinated External Transactions at a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.13](#).

Counterparty:

“Counterparty” shall mean PJMSettlement as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with [a](#) Market Participants or other entities, including the agreements and transactions with customers regarding transmission service and other transactions under the PJM Tariff and this Operating Agreement. PJMSettlement shall not be a counterparty to (i) any bilateral transactions between Members, or (ii) any Member’s self-supply of energy to serve its load, or (iii) any Member’s self-schedule of energy reported to the extent that energy serves that Member’s own load.

Credit Breach:

“Credit Breach” is the status of a Participant that does not currently meet the requirements of Tariff, Attachment Q or other provisions of the Agreements.

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. Control Area shall be designated in Schedule A to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. shall be designated consistent with Attachment 3, section 2 of the Joint Operating Agreement between Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

CTS Interface Bid:

“CTS Interface Bid” shall mean a unified real-time bid to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Curtailment Service Provider:

“Curtailment Service Provider” or “CSP” shall mean a Member or a Special Member, which action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-Members, participates in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Ancillary Services markets, and/or Reliability Pricing Model by causing a reduction in demand.

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

“Day-ahead Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits” shall mean those congestion credits paid to Market Participants for supply transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market including generation schedules, Increment Offers, Up-to Congestion Transactions and import transactions.

Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges minus [the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges” shall mean those congestion charges collected from Market Participants for withdrawal transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market from transactions including Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, Up-to Congestion Transactions and Export Transactions.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

“Day-ahead Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Prices:

“Day-ahead Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves” shall mean thirty-minute reserves as defined by the Reliability *First* Corporation and SERC.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment | K-Appendix, [section 1.10](#).

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the sum of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement and Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources” shall mean synchronized and non-synchronized generation resources and Demand Resources electrically located within the PJM Region that are capable of providing Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

Day-ahead Settlement Interval:

“Day-ahead Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every one clock hour.

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

“Day-ahead System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Decrement Bid:

“Decrement Bid” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is a bid to purchase energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Default Allocation Assessment:

“Default Allocation Assessment” shall mean the assessment determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 15.2.2.

Demand Bid:

“Demand Bid” shall mean a bid, submitted by a Load Serving Entity in the Day-ahead Energy Market, to purchase energy at its contracted load location, for a specified timeframe and megawatt quantity, that if cleared will result in energy being scheduled at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market and in the physical transfer of energy during the relevant Operating Day.

Demand Bid Limit:

“Demand Bid Limit” shall mean the largest MW volume of Demand Bids that may be submitted by a Load Serving Entity for any hour of an Operating Day, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.10.1B](#).

Demand Bid Screening:

“Demand Bid Screening” shall mean the process by which Demand Bids are reviewed against the applicable Demand Bid Limit, and rejected if they would exceed that limit, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.10.1B](#).

Demand Resource:

“Demand Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall mean an entity, including an existing Transmission Owner or Nonincumbent Developer, designated by the Office of the Interconnection with the responsibility to construct, own, operate, maintain, and finance Immediate-need Reliability Projects, Short-term Projects, Long-lead Projects, or Economic-based Enhancements or Expansions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8.

Direct Load Control:

“Direct Load Control” shall mean load reduction that is controlled directly by the Curtailment Service Provider’s market operations center or its agent, in response to PJM instructions.

Dispatch Rate:

“Dispatch Rate” shall mean the control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Offer Data.

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall mean a Pseudo-Tie or Dynamic Schedule.

Definitions E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall mean an enhancement or expansion described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, sSection 1.5.7(b) (i) – (iii) ~~of Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement~~ that is designed to relieve transmission constraints that have an economic impact.

Economic Load Response Participant:

“Economic Load Response Participant” shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and/or Ancillary Services markets through reductions in demand.

Economic Maximum:

“Economic Maximum” shall mean the highest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Economic Minimum:

“Economic Minimum” shall mean the lowest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Effective Date:

“Effective Date” shall mean August 1, 1997, or such later date that FERC permits the Operating Agreement to go into effect.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

- (i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common

ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that: 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean: (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Emergency Load Response Program:

“Emergency Load Response Program” shall mean the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 8](#).

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. [For purposes of Member Committee classification, a](#) Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

“Energy Market Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of available run hours due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations and (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 2 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

Energy Storage Resource:

“Energy Storage Resource” shall mean flywheel or battery storage facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Seller.

Equivalent Load:

“Equivalent Load” shall mean the sum of a Market Participant’s net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM Region, if any, plus its net bilateral transactions.

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Primary Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

External Market Buyer:

“External Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM Region, or for load in the PJM Region that is not served by Network Transmission Service.

External Resource:

“External Resource” shall mean a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Final Offer:

“Final Offer” shall mean the offer on which a resource was dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Finance Committee:

“Finance Committee” shall mean the body formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 7.5.1.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

“Financial Transmission Right Obligation” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(b), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(c).

Financial Transmission Right Option:

“Financial Transmission Right Option” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(c), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(c).

Flexible Resource:

“Flexible Resource” shall mean a generating resource that must have a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall mean individual Transmission Owner FERC-filed planning criteria as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.2(e) and filed with FERC Form No. 715 and posted on the PJM website.

FTR Holder:

“FTR Holder” shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR.

Fuel Cost Policy:

“Fuel Cost Policy” shall mean the document provided by a Market Seller to PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit in accordance with PJM Manual 15 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, which documents the Market Seller’s method used to price fuel for calculation of the Market Seller’s cost-based offer(s) for a generation resource.

Definitions G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

“Generating Market Buyer” shall mean an Internal Market Buyer that is a Load Serving Entity that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyer’s load in the PJM Region, or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases, with right equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources located in the PJM Region a Capacity Resource or an Energy Resource within the PJM footprint. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation resource shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner.

For purposes of Members Committee sector classification a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generation Resource Maximum Output:

“Generation Resource Maximum Output” shall mean, for Customer Facilities identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output for a generating unit shall equal the unit’s pro rata share of the Maximum Facility Output, determined by the Economic Maximum values for the available units at the Customer Facility. For generating units not identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output shall equal the generating unit’s Economic Maximum.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Hot Weather Alert:

“Hot Weather Alert” shall mean the notice provided by PJM to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for extreme hot and/or humid weather conditions which may cause capacity requirements and/or unit unavailability to be substantially higher than forecast are expected to persist for an extended period.

Definitions I - L

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall mean a reliability-based transmission enhancement or *expansion that the Office of the Interconnection has identified to resolve a need that must be addressed within three years or less from the year the Office of the Interconnection identified the existing or projected limitations on the Transmission System that gave rise to the need for such enhancement or expansion pursuant to the study process described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.3.*

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Incremental Energy Offer:

“Incremental Energy Offer” shall mean offer segments comprised of a pairing of price (in dollars per MWh) and megawatt quantities, which must be a non-decreasing function and taken together produce all of the energy segments above a resource’s Economic Minimum. No-load Costs are not included in the Incremental Energy Offer.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

“Incremental Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

~~Independent Market Monitor, IMM, Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:~~

~~“Independent Market Monitor,” “IMM,” “Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff.~~

Information Request:

“Information Request” shall mean a written request, in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement for disclosure of confidential information pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

Interface Pricing Point:

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2.6A](#).

Internal Market Buyer:

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

LLC:

“LLC” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

Load Management:

“Load Management” shall mean a Demand Resource (“DR”) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Management Event:

“Load Management Event” shall mean a) a single temporally contiguous dispatch of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day, or b) multiple dispatches of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day that are temporally contiguous.

Load Reduction Event:

“Load Reduction Event” shall mean a reduction in demand by a Member or Special Member for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Load Serving Entity:

“Load Serving Entity” [or “LSE”](#) shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, [\(4i\)](#) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and [\(2ii\)](#) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer, ~~or an affiliated entity,~~ that

qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Local Plan:

“Local Plan” shall include Supplemental Projects as identified by the Transmission Owners within their zone and Subregional RTEP projects developed to comply with all applicable reliability criteria, including Transmission Owners’ planning criteria or based on market efficiency analysis and in consideration of Public Policy Requirements.

Location:

“Location” as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

Locational Marginal Price:

“Locational Marginal Price” or “LMP” shall mean the market clearing marginal price for energy at the location the energy is delivered or received, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

LOC Deviation:

“LOC Deviation,” shall mean, for units other than wind units, the LOC Deviation shall equal the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource’s bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments and limited to the lesser of the unit’s Economic Maximum or the unit’s Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit. For wind units, the LOC Deviation shall mean the deviation of the generating unit’s output equal to the lesser of the PJM forecasted output for the unit or the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource’s bus, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit’s Economic Maximum or the unit’s Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit.

Long-lead Project:

“Long-lead Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Loss Price:

“Loss Price” shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Definitions M - N

Maintenance Adder:

“Maintenance Adder” shall mean an adder that may be included to account for variable operation and maintenance expenses in a Market Seller’s Fuel Cost Policy. The Maintenance Adder is calculated in accordance with the applicable provisions of PJM Manual 15, and may only include expenses incurred as a result of electric production.

Market Buyer:

“Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make purchases in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit defined in 18 CFR § 35.28(a)(7) and established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff that is responsible for implementing the Market Monitoring Plan, including the Market Monitor. The Market Monitoring Unit may also be referred to as the IMM or Independent Market Monitor for PJM.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is used in Tariff, Attachment M-~~of the Tariff~~, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other product or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Participant Energy Injection:

“Market Participant Energy Injection” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Day-ahead generation schedules, real-time generation output, Increment Offers, internal bilateral transactions and import transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Participant Energy Withdrawal:

“Market Participant Energy Withdrawal” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, real-time load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero), internal bilateral transactions and Export Transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Seller:

“Market Seller” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Daily Starts:

“Maximum Daily Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in an Operating Day under normal operating conditions.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Maximum Run Time:

“Maximum Run Time” shall mean the maximum number of hours a generating unit can run over the course of an Operating Day, as measured by PJM’s State Estimator.

Maximum Weekly Starts:

“Maximum Weekly Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in one week, defined as the 168 hour period starting Monday 0001 hour, under normal operating conditions.

Member:

“Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.6 and that (i) is a member of the LLC immediately prior to the Effective Date, or (ii) has executed an Additional Member Agreement in the form set forth in [Operating Agreement, Schedule 4](#) ~~hereof~~.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, section 8, composed of representatives of all the Members.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Minimum Down Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours under normal operating conditions between unit shutdown and unit startup, calculated as the shortest time difference between the unit’s generator breaker opening and after the unit’s generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours between the last generator breaker opening and after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero.

Minimum Run Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours a unit must run, in real-time operations, from the time after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator

megawatts greater than zero, to the time of generator breaker opening, as measured by PJM's State Estimator. For combined cycle units, "Minimum Run Time" shall mean the time period after the first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, and the last generator breaker opening as measured by PJM's State Estimator.

MISO:

"MISO" shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

"Multi-Driver Project" shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion that addresses more than one of the following: reliability violations, economic constraints or State Agreement Approach initiatives.

NERC:

"NERC" shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor thereto.

NERC Functional Model:

"NERC Functional Model" shall be the set of functions that must be performed to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system. The NERC Reliability Standards establish the requirements of the responsible entities that perform the functions defined in the Functional Model.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

"NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator" shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

NERC Reliability Standards:

"NERC Reliability Standards" shall mean those standards that have been developed by NERC and approved by FERC to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system.

NERC Rules of Procedure:"NERC Rules of Procedure" shall be the rules and procedures developed by NERC and approved by the FERC. These rules include the process by which a responsible entity, who is to perform a set of functions to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system, must register as the Registered Entity.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.4.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Tariff.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

No-load Cost:

“No-load Cost” shall mean the hourly cost required to create the starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental offer curve for a generating unit.

Non-Disclosure Agreement:

“Non-Disclosure Agreement” shall mean an agreement between an Authorized Person and the Office of the Interconnection, pursuant to Operating Agreement, sSection 18 of this Agreement, the form of which is appended to this Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10, wherein the Authorized Person is given access to otherwise restricted confidential information, for the benefit of their respective Authorized Commission.

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall mean: (1) a transmission developer that does not have an existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J-of the PJM Tariff; or (2) a Transmission Owner that proposes a transmission project outside of its existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J-of the PJM Tariff.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, ~~of this Schedule~~ and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, 1.5A.6.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions O - P

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) or PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

“Open Access Same-Time Information System,” “PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” **or “OASIS”** shall mean the electronic communication system **and information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission’s regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS** for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Original PJM Agreement:

“Original PJM Agreement” shall mean that certain agreement between certain of the Members, originally dated September 26, 1956, and as amended and supplemented up to and including December 31, 1996, relating to the coordinated operation of their electric supply systems and the interchange of electric capacity and energy among their systems.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is engaged in buying, selling or transmitting electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, financial transmission rights or other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith intent to do so, and; (ii) does not qualify for the Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer sectors.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement, except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures:

“PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures” shall mean the procedures for the resolution of disputes set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 5.

PJM Governing Agreements:

“PJM Governing Agreements” shall mean the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Operating Agreement, the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or any other applicable agreement approved by the FERC and intended to govern the relationship by and among PJM and any of its Members.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the~~ Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the Office of the Interconnection for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the~~ Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the ~~Schedules to the~~ Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the interval scheduled

deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

~~PJM Market Monitor:~~

~~“PJM Market Monitor” shall mean the Market Monitoring Unit established under Attachment M to the PJM Tariff.~~

PJM Mid-Atlantic Region:

“PJM Mid-Atlantic Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Transmission Facilities of Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC, PECO Energy Company, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, and Rockland Electric Company.

~~PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:~~

~~“PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” shall mean the electronic communication system for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.~~

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Zones within PJM as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

PJM Settlement:

“PJM Settlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Operating Agreement, s~~Section 3.3 of the Operating Agreement~~.

PJM South Region:

“PJM South Region” shall mean the Transmission Facilities of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

PJM Tariff, Tariff, O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff,” ~~or~~ “Tariff,” “O.A.T.T.,” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff”, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM West Region:

“PJM West Region” shall mean the Zones of Allegheny Power; Commonwealth Edison Company (including Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana); AEP East ~~Affiliate Operating~~ Companies; The Dayton Power and Light Company; the Duquesne Light Company; American Transmission Systems, Incorporated; Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., ~~and~~ Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. and East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall ~~initially~~ mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee established under the procedures of, as applicable, the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point-to-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-to-Point Transmission Service” shall mean the reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II~~transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II.~~

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 8 ~~of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement~~ and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-appendix, sSection 8 ~~of Attachment K-Appendix of the Tariff~~.

President:

“President” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, section 9.2.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Alert:

“Primary Reserve Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members of an anticipated shortage of Operating Reserve capacity for a future critical period.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Prohibited Securities:

“Prohibited Securities” shall mean the Securities of a Member, Eligible Customer, or Nonincumbent Developer, or their Affiliates, if:

(1) the primary business purpose of the Member or Eligible Customer, or their Affiliates, is to buy, sell or schedule energy, power, capacity, ancillary services or transmission services as indicated by an industry code within the “Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution” industry group under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) or otherwise determined by the Office of the Interconnection;

(2) the Nonincumbent Developer has been pre-qualified as eligible to be a Designated Entity pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6;

(3) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during its most recently completed fiscal year is equal to or greater than 0.5% of its gross revenues for the same time period; or

(4) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during the prior calendar year is equal to or greater than 3% of the total transactions for which PJMSettlement is a Counterparty pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 3.3 for the same time period.

The Office of the Interconnection shall compile and maintain a list of the Prohibited Securities publicly traded and post this list for all employees and distribute the list to the Board Members.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall refer to Public Policy Requirements, as well as public policy initiatives of state or federal entities that have not been codified into law or regulation but which nonetheless may have important impacts on long term planning considerations.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall refer to policies pursued by: (a) state or federal entities, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted statutes or regulations, including but not limited to, state renewable portfolio standards and requirements under Environmental Protection Agency regulations; and (b) local governmental entities such as a municipal or county government, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted laws or regulations passed by the local governmental entity.

Definitions Q - R

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Offer:

“Real-time Offer” shall mean a new offer or an update to a Market Seller’s existing cost-based or market-based offer for a clock hour, submitted after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Settlement Interval:

“Real-time Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every five minutes.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall mean an organization that NERC has delegated the authority to propose and enforce reliability standards pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

Regional RTEP Project:

“Regional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated at 230 kV or above which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Registered Entity:

“Registered Entity” shall mean the entity registered under the NERC Functional Model and NERC Rules of Procedures for the purpose of compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and responsible for carrying out the tasks within a NERC function without regard to whether a task or tasks are performed by another entity pursuant to the terms of the PJM Governing Agreements.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Related Parties:

“Related Parties” shall mean, solely for purposes of the governance provisions of the Operating Agreement: (i) any generation and transmission cooperative and one of its distribution cooperative members; and (ii) any joint municipal agency and one of its members. For purposes of the Operating Agreement, representatives of state or federal government agencies shall not be deemed Related Parties with respect to each other, and a public body's regulatory authority, if any, over a Member shall not be deemed to make it a Related Party with respect to that Member.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement or PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” or “PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load-Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC. No. 44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.5 in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2(h), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2(h), and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2, and the parallel provisions of Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2; provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Revenue Data for Settlements:

“Revenue Data for Settlements” shall mean energy quantities used in accounting and billing as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the corresponding provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1.

Definitions S – T

Sector Votes:

“Sector Votes” shall mean the affirmative and negative votes of each sector of a Senior Standing Committee, as specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.4.

Securities:

“Securities” shall mean negotiable or non-negotiable investment or financing instruments that can be sold and bought. Securities include bonds, stocks, debentures, notes and options.

Segment:

“Segment” shall have the same meaning as described in [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3\(e\)](#) ~~of Schedule 1 of this Agreement and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e)~~.

Senior Standing Committees:

“Senior Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, and the Markets, and Reliability Committee, as established in Operating Agreement, sections 8.1 and [Operating Agreement, section 8.6](#).

SERC:

“SERC” or “Southeastern Electric Reliability Council” shall mean the reliability council under section 202 of the Federal Power Act established pursuant to the SERC Agreement dated January 14, 1970, or any successor thereto.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date of more than three years but no more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.5A.02](#), or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Standing Committees:

“Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, the committees established and maintained under Operating Agreement, section 8.6, and such other committees as the Members Committee may establish and maintain from time to time.

Start-Up Costs:

“Start-Up Costs” shall mean the unit costs to bring the boiler, turbine and generator from shutdown conditions to the point after breaker closure which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated state estimator megawatts greater than zero and is determined based on the cost of start fuel, total fuel-related cost, performance factor, electrical costs (station service), start maintenance adder, and additional labor cost if required above normal station manning. Start-Up Costs can vary with the unit offline time being categorized in three unit temperature conditions: hot, intermediate and cold.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Certification:

“State Certification” shall mean the Certification of an Authorized Commission, pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18, the form of which is appended to the Operating Agreement as [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 10A, wherein the Authorized Commission identifies all Authorized Persons employed or retained by such Authorized Commission, a copy of which shall be filed with FERC.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established,

inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2.3](#).

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Subregional RTEP Project:

“Subregional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated below 230 kV which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Supplemental Project:

“Supplemental Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement that is not required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection and is not a state public policy project pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.9(a)(ii). Any system upgrades required to maintain the reliability of the system that are driven by a Supplemental Project are considered part of that Supplemental Project and are the responsibility of the entity sponsoring that Supplemental Project.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System:

“System” shall mean the interconnected electric supply system of a Member and its interconnected subsidiaries exclusive of facilities which it may own or control outside of the PJM Region. Each Member may include in its system the electric supply systems of any party or parties other than Members which are within the PJM Region, provided its interconnection agreements with such other party or parties do not conflict with such inclusion.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 2](#).

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.2.3](#) or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 7.4.3](#).

Third Party Request:

“Third Party Request” shall mean any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of confidential information provided to the Authorized Person or Authorized Commission by the Office of the Interconnection or ~~PJM~~the Market Monitoring Unit. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for confidential information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

Tie Line:

“Tie Line” shall have the same meaning provided in the Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer:

“Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate lost opportunity cost credits. For pool-scheduled resources specified in PJM Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1), the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the greater of the Committed Offer or last Real-Time Offer submitted for the offer on which the resource was committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each hour in an Operating Day. For all other pool-scheduled resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the offer curve associated with the greater of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day. For self-scheduled generation resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, where for self-scheduled generation resources (a) operating pursuant to a cost-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be the greater of the originally submitted cost-based offer or the cost-based offer that the resource was dispatched on in real-time; or (b) operating pursuant to a market-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be determined in accordance with the following process: (1) select the greater of the cost-based day-ahead offer and updated costbased Real-time Offer; (2) for resources with multiple cost-based offers, first, for each cost-based offer select the greater of the day-ahead offer and updated Real-time Offer, and then select the lesser of the resulting cost-based offers; and (3) compare the offer selected in (1), or for resources with multiple cost-based offers the offer selected in (2), with the market-based day-ahead offer and the market-based Real-time Offer and select the highest offer.

Total Operating Reserve Offer:

“Total Operating Reserve Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate Operating Reserve credits. The Total Operating Reserve Offer shall equal the sum of all individual Real-time Settlement Interval energy offers, inclusive of Start-Up Costs (shut-down costs for Demand Resources) and No-load Costs, for every Real-time Settlement Interval in a Segment, integrated under the applicable offer curve up to the applicable megawatt output as further described in the PJM Manuals. The applicable offer used to calculate day-ahead Operating Reserve credits shall

be the Committed Offer, and the applicable offer used to calculate balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses, which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5.1](#).

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Section 5.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2](#).

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.6A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, s](#)Section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 5](#).

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall mean an upgrade to a Transmission Owner’s own transmission facilities, which is an improvement to, addition to, or replacement of a part of, an existing facility and is not an entirely new transmission facility.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the PJM Manuals.

Turn Down Ratio:

“Turn Down Ratio” shall mean the ratio of a generating unit’s economic maximum megawatts to its economic minimum megawatts.

Definitions U - Z

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.10.1A](#).

User Group:

“User Group” shall mean a group formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 8.7.

VACAR:

“VACAR” shall mean the group of five companies, consisting of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Duke Energy Progress, Inc.; South Carolina Public Service Authority; South Carolina Electric and Gas Company; and Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, [section 1.5A.6](#).

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Voting Member:

“Voting Member” shall mean (i) a Member as to which no other Member is an Affiliate or Related Party, or (ii) a Member together with any other Members as to which it is an Affiliate or Related Party.

Weighted Interest:

“Weighted Interest” shall be equal to $(0.1(1/N) + 0.5(B/C) + 0.2(D/E) + 0.2(F/G))$, where:

N = the total number of Members excluding ex officio Members and State Consumer Advocates (which, for purposes of Operating Agreement, section 15.2 shall be calculated as of five o'clock p.m. Eastern Time on the date PJM declares a Member in default)

B = the Member's internal peak demand for the previous calendar year (which, for Load Serving Entities under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, shall be that used to calculate Accounted For Obligation as determined by the Office of the

Interconnection pursuant to RAA, Schedule 7 ~~of the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~ averaged over the previous calendar year)

C = the sum of factor B for all Members

D = the Member's generating capability from Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region as of January 1 of the current calendar year, determined by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to RAA, Schedule 9 ~~of the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~

E = the sum of factor D for all Members

F = the sum of the Member's circuit miles of transmission facilities multiplied by the respective operating voltage for facilities 100 kV and above as of January 1 of the current calendar year

G = the sum of factor F for all Members

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment H-A.

11.7 Associate Membership Requirements.

- (a) If any of the following conditions apply, an entity may qualify as an Associate Member:
 - (i) The entity is not a member of the End-Use Customer sector and has not been a Market Participant over the past six months, and has no verifiable plans to become a Market Participant over the next six months;
 - (ii) The entity does not meet the requirements of Operating Agreement, sSection 11.6 of this Agreement;
- (b) The following rights and obligations shall apply to Associate Members:
 - (i) Associate Members shall pay the one half of the annual membership fee, and the application fee is waived;
 - (ii) Associate Members may participate in all stakeholder process activities;
 - (iii) Associate Members shall not vote in any stakeholder activities, working groups or committees;
 - (iv) Associate Members shall not participate in any of PJM's markets;
 - (v) Associate Members may become Members if they meet the requirements of a MemberSection 1.24of as defined in this Agreement;
 - (vi) Associate Members may participate in training offered by PJM at no cost;
 - (vii) Associate Members shall not be subject to default assessments pursuant to this Agreement.

18.17 Confidentiality.

18.17.1 Party Access.

(a) No Member shall have a right hereunder to receive or review any documents, data or other information of another Member, including documents, data or other information provided to the Office of the Interconnection, to the extent such documents, data or information have been designated as confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Office of the Interconnection and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit or to the extent that they have been designated as confidential by such other Member; provided, however, a Member may receive and review any composite documents, data and other information that may be developed based on such confidential documents, data or information if the composite does not disclose any individual Member's confidential data or information.

(b) Except as may be provided in this Agreement or in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Office of the Interconnection shall not disclose to its Members or to third parties, any documents, data, or other information of a Member or entity applying for Membership, to the extent such documents, data, or other information has been designated confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Office of the Interconnection or by such Member or entity applying for membership; provided that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from providing any such confidential information to its agents, representatives, or contractors to the extent that such person or entity is bound by an obligation to maintain such confidentiality; provided further that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from providing Member confidential information to the NERC, any Applicable Regional Entity, or to any reliability coordinator, to the extent that (i) the Office of the Interconnection determines in its reasonable discretion that the exchange of such information is required to enhance and/or maintain reliability within the Members' Applicable Regional Entities and their neighboring Regional Entities, or within the region of any reliability coordinator, (ii) such entity is bound by a written agreement to maintain such confidentiality, and (iii) the Office of the Interconnection has notified the affected party of its intention to release such information no less than five Business Days prior to the release. The Office of the Interconnection, its designated agents, representatives, and contractors shall maintain as confidential the electronic tag ("e-Tag") data of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority (defined as those terms are used in FERC Order No. 771) to the same extent as Member data under this ~~s~~Section 18.17. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors from providing to another Regional Transmission Organization ("RTO") or Independent System Operator ("ISO"), upon their request, the e-Tags of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority for intra-PJM Region transactions and interchange transactions scheduled to flow into, out of or through the PJM Region, to the extent such RTO or ISO has requested such information as part of its investigation of possible market violations or market design flaws, and to the extent that such RTO or ISO is bound by a tariff provision requiring that the e-Tag data be maintained as confidential or, in the absence of a tariff requirement governing confidentiality, a written agreement with the Office of the Interconnection consistent with FERC Order No. 771 and any clarifying orders and implementing regulations. The Office of the Interconnection shall collect and use confidential information only in connection with its authority under this Agreement and the Open Access

Transmission Tariff and the retention of such information shall be in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's data retention policies.

(c) Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Office of the Interconnection from releasing a Member's confidential data or information to a third party provided that the Member has delivered to the Office of the Interconnection and/or the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit specific, written authorization for such release setting forth the data or information to be released, to whom such release is authorized, and the period of time for which such release shall be authorized. The Office of the Interconnection shall limit the release of a Member's confidential data or information to that specific authorization received from the Member. Nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from withdrawing such authorization upon written notice to the Office of the Interconnection, who shall cease such release as soon as practicable after receipt of such withdrawal notice.

(d) Reciprocal provisions to this sSections 18.17.1, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.2, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.3, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4 and Operating Agreement, section 18.17.5 hereof, delineating the confidentiality requirements of PJM's Market Monitoring Unit, are set forth in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section I.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No. 719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation on the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection. However, to protect the confidential, market sensitive and/or proprietary bidding strategies of Market Participants as well as the identity of Market Participants from being discernible from the published data, the posted information will not reveal the (a) name of the resource, (b) characteristics of a specific resource, (c) identity of the load, (d) name of the individual or entity submitting the data, (e) identity of the resource owner, or (f) location of the resource at a level lower than its Zone. The Office of the Interconnection also reserves the right to take any other precautionary measures that it deems appropriate to preserve the confidential, market sensitive and/or proprietary bidding strategies of Market Participants to the extent not specifically set forth herein.

(f) To the extent permitted pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 38.2 (or successor provisions), nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from sharing non-public, operational information with an interstate natural gas pipeline operator for the purpose of promoting reliable service or operational planning. Further, the Office of the Interconnection shall be permitted to share non-public, operational information with natural gas local distribution companies and/or intrastate natural gas pipeline operators, as appropriate, for the purpose of promoting reliable service or operational planning, provided that such party has acknowledged, in writing, that it shall not disclose, or use anyone as a conduit for disclosure of, non-public, operational information received from the Office of Interconnection to a third party or in an unduly discriminatory or preferential manner or to the detriment of any natural gas and/or electric market. Such non-public, operational information received from natural gas local distribution companies and/or intrastate natural gas pipeline operators pursuant to this section

will be subject to the confidentiality provisions set forth in this ~~s~~Section 18.17 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

18.17.2 Required Disclosure.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing ~~s~~Section to the contrary, and subject to the provisions of ~~s~~Section 18.17.3 ~~below~~, if the Office of the Interconnection is required by applicable law, order, or in the course of administrative or judicial proceedings, to disclose to third parties, information that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, the Office of the Interconnection or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors may make disclosure of such information; provided, however, that as soon as the Office of the Interconnection learns of the disclosure requirement and prior to it or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors making disclosure, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the affected Member or Members of the requirement and the terms thereof and the affected Member or Members may direct, at their sole discretion and cost, any challenge to or defense against the disclosure requirement. The Office of the Interconnection shall cooperate with such affected Members to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the disclosure of the information consistent with applicable law. The Office of the Interconnection shall cooperate with the affected Members to obtain proprietary or confidential treatment of such information by the person to whom such information is disclosed prior to any such disclosure.

(b) Nothing in this ~~s~~Section 18.17 shall prohibit or otherwise limit the Office of the Interconnection's use of information covered herein if such information was: (i) previously known to the Office of the Interconnection without an obligation of confidentiality; (ii) independently developed by or for the Office of the Interconnection using non-confidential information; (iii) acquired by the Office of the Interconnection from a third party which is not, to the Office of the Interconnection's knowledge, under an obligation of confidence with respect to such information; (iv) which is or becomes publicly available other than through a manner inconsistent with this ~~s~~Section 18.17.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall impose on any contractors retained to provide technical support or otherwise to assist with the implementation or administration of this Agreement or of the Open Access Transmission Tariff a contractual duty of confidentiality consistent with this Agreement. A Member shall not be obligated to provide confidential or proprietary information to any contractor that does not assume such a duty of confidentiality, and the Office of the Interconnection shall not provide any such information to any such contractor without the express written permission of the Member providing the information.

18.17.3 Disclosure to FERC and CFTC.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this ~~s~~Section to the contrary, if the FERC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), or the staff of those commissions, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from the Office of the Interconnection that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, the Office of the Interconnection shall provide the requested information to the FERC, CFTC or their respective staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to

the FERC or its staff, the Office of the Interconnection may request, consistent with 18 C.F.R. §§ 1b.20 and 388.112, or to the CFTC or its staff, the Office of the Interconnection may request, consistent with 17 C.F.R. §§ 11.3 and 145.9, that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the respective commission and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Office of the Interconnection shall promptly notify any affected Member(s) if the Office of the Interconnection receives from the FERC, CFTC or their staff written notice that the commission has decided to release publicly, or has asked for comment on whether such commission should release publicly, confidential information previously provided to a commission by the Office of the Interconnection.

(b) Section 18.17.3(a) [above](#) shall not apply to requests for production of information under Subpart D of the FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR Part 385) in proceedings before FERC and its administrative law judges. In all such proceedings, the Office of the Interconnection shall follow the procedures in [Section 18.17.2 above](#).

(c) Pursuant to the FERC Order No. 760, as codified under 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(g)(4), to the extent that the Office of the Interconnection already collects such data described in Order No. 760, the Office of the Interconnection shall electronically deliver to the FERC, on an ongoing basis and in a form and manner consistent with its own collection of data and in a form and manner acceptable to the FERC, data related to the markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers. Section 18.17.3(a) [above](#) shall not apply to data supplied to the FERC under this subsection (c) to satisfy the FERC Order No. 760 requirements.

(d) Pursuant to the FERC Order No. 771 and any clarifying orders, as codified under 18 C.F.R. § 366.2(d), the Office of the Interconnection shall ensure that FERC is included as an addressee on all e-Tags for transactions that sink within the PJM Region.

18.17.4 Disclosure to Authorized Commissions.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, the Office of the Interconnection shall disclose confidential information, otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, to an Authorized Commission under the following conditions:

- (i) The Authorized Commission has provided the FERC with a properly-executed Certification in the form attached hereto as [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 10A. Upon receipt of the Authorized Commission's Certification, the FERC shall provide public notice of the Authorized Commission's filing pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.2009. If any interested party disputes the accuracy and adequacy of the representations contained in the Authorized Commission's Certification, that party may file a protest with the Commission within 14 days of the date of such notice, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.211. The Authorized Commission may file a response to any such protest within seven days. Each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such a FERC protest proceeding. If there are material changes in law that affect the accuracy and adequacy of the representations in the Certification filed with the Commission, the

Authorized Commission shall, within thirty (30) days, submit an amended Certification identifying such changes. Any such amended Certification shall be subject to the same procedures for comment and review by the Commission as set forth above in this paragraph.

The Office of the Interconnection may not disclose data to an Authorized Commission during the Commission's consideration of the Certification and any filed protests. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's Certification within 90 days of the date of filing, the Certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section. In the event that an interested party protests the Authorized Commission's Certification and the Commission approves the Certification, that party may not challenge any Information Request made by the Authorized Commission on the grounds that the Authorized Commission is unable to protect the confidentiality of the information requested, in the absence of a showing of changed circumstances.

- (ii) Any confidential information provided to an Authorized Commission pursuant to this section shall not be further disclosed by the recipient Authorized Commission except by order of the Commission.
- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection shall be expressly entitled to rely upon such Authorized Commission Certifications in providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature hereunder, due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracy of such Authorized Commission Certifications.
- (iv) The Authorized Commission may provide confidential information obtained from the Office of the Interconnection to such of its employees, attorneys and contractors as needed to examine or handle that information in the course and scope of their work on behalf of the Authorized Commission, provided that (a) the Authorized Commission has internal procedures in place, pursuant to the Certification, to ensure that each person receiving such information agrees to protect the confidentiality of such information (such employees, attorneys or contractors to be defined hereinafter as "Authorized Persons"); (b) the Authorized Commission provides, pursuant to the Certification, a list of such Authorized Persons to the Office of the Interconnection and the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit and updates such list, as necessary, every ninety (90) days; and (c) any third-party contractors provided access to confidential information sign a non-disclosure agreement in the form attached hereto as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10 before being provided access to any such confidential information.

- (v) The Office of the Interconnection shall maintain a schedule of all Authorized Persons and the Authorized Commissions they represent, which shall be made publicly available on its website, or by written request. Such schedule shall be compiled by the Office of the Interconnection, based on information provided by any Authorized Commission. The Office of the Interconnection shall update the schedule promptly upon receipt of information from an Authorized Commission, but shall have no obligation to verify or corroborate any such information, and shall not be liable or otherwise responsible for any inaccuracies in the schedule due to incomplete or erroneous information conveyed to and relied upon by the Office of the Interconnection in the compilation and/or maintenance of the schedule.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection may, in the course of discussions with an Authorized Person, orally disclose information otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, without the need for a prior Information Request. Such oral disclosures shall provide enough information to enable the Authorized Person or the Authorized Commission with which that Authorized Person is associated to determine whether additional Information Requests are appropriate. The Office of the Interconnection will not make any written or electronic disclosures of confidential information to the Authorized Person pursuant to this section 18.17.4(b). In any such discussions, the Office of the Interconnection shall ensure that the individual or individuals receiving such confidential information are Authorized Persons as defined herein, orally designate confidential information that is disclosed, and refrain from identifying any specific Affected Member whose information is disclosed. The Office of the Interconnection shall also be authorized to assist Authorized Persons in interpreting confidential information that is disclosed. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide any Affected Member with oral notice of any oral disclosure immediately, but not later than one (1) Business Day after the oral disclosure. Such oral notice to the Affected Member shall include the substance of the oral disclosure, but shall not reveal any confidential information of any other Member and must be received by the Affected Member before the name of the Affected Member is released to the Authorized Person; provided however, disclosure of the identity of the Affected Party must be made to the Authorized Commission with which the Authorized Person is associated within two (2) Business Days of the initial oral disclosure.

(c) As regards Information Requests:

- (i) Information Requests to the Office of the Interconnection and/or ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit by an Authorized Commission shall be in writing, which shall include electronic communications, addressed to the Office of the Interconnection, and shall: (a) describe the information sought in sufficient detail to allow a response to the Information Request; (b) provide a general description of the purpose of the Information Request; (c) state the time period for which confidential information is requested; and (d) re-affirm that only Authorized Persons shall have access to the confidential information requested. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide an Affected Member with written notice, which shall include

electronic communication, of an Information Request by an Authorized Commission as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the Information Request.

- (ii) Subject to the provisions of section (c)(iii) below, the Office of the Interconnection shall supply confidential information to the Authorized Commission in response to any Information Request within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the Information Request, to the extent that the requested confidential information can be made available within such period; provided however, that in no event shall confidential information be released prior to the end of the fourth (4th) Business Day without the express consent of the Affected Member. To the extent that the Office of the Interconnection cannot reasonably prepare and deliver the requested confidential information within such five (5) day period, it shall, within such period, provide the Authorized Commission with a written schedule for the provision of such remaining confidential information. Upon providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, the Office of the Interconnection shall either provide a copy of the confidential information to the Affected Member(s), or provide a listing of the confidential information disclosed; provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection shall not reveal any Member's confidential information to any other Member.
- (iii) Notwithstanding section (c)(ii) ~~;~~ above, should the Office of the Interconnection or an Affected Member object to an Information Request or any portion thereof, any of them may, within four (4) Business Days following the Office of the Interconnection's receipt of the Information Request, request, in writing, a conference with the Authorized Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the Information Request; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the Authorized Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference not resolve the dispute, then the Office of the Interconnection or the Affected Member may file a complaint with the Commission pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the Information Request within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to a particular Information Request shall be designated by the party as a "fast track" complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The grounds for such a complaint shall be limited to the following: (a) the Authorized Commission is no longer able to preserve the confidentiality of the requested information due to changed circumstances relating to the Authorized Commission's ability to protect confidential information arising since the filing of or rejection of

a protest directed to the Authorized Commission's Certification; (b) complying with the Information Request would be unduly burdensome to the complainant, and the complainant has made a good faith effort to negotiate limitations in the scope of the requested information; or (c) other exceptional circumstances exist such that complying with the Information Request would result in harm to the complainant. There shall be a presumption that "exceptional circumstances," as used in the prior sentence, does not include circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested wholesale market data (or ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit workpapers that support or explain conclusions or analyses) generated in the ordinary course and scope of the operations of the Office of the Interconnection and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit. There shall be a presumption that circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested personnel files, internal emails and internal company memos, analyses and related work product constitute "exceptional circumstances" as used in the prior sentence. If no complaint challenging the Information Request is filed within the ten (10) day period defined above, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Office of Interconnection shall use its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly.

- (iv) Any Authorized Commission may initiate appropriate legal action at FERC within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of information designated as "Confidential," challenging such designation. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to the designation of information as "Confidential" shall be designated by the party as a "fast track" complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The party filing such a complaint shall be required to prove that the material disclosed does not merit "Confidential" status because it is publicly available from other sources or contains no trade secret or other sensitive commercial information (with "publicly available" not being deemed to include unauthorized disclosures of otherwise confidential data).

(d) In the event of any breach of confidentiality of information disclosed pursuant to an Information Request by an Authorized Commission or Authorized Person:

- (i) The Authorized Commission or Authorized Person shall promptly notify the Office of the Interconnection, who shall, in turn, promptly notify any Affected Member of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential information provided pursuant to this section.

- (ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall terminate the right of such Authorized Commission to receive confidential information under this section upon written notice to such Authorized Commission unless: (i) there was no harm or damage suffered by the Affected Member; or (ii) similar good cause is shown. Any appeal of the Office of the Interconnection's and/or the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit's actions under this section shall be to FERC. An Authorized Commission shall be entitled to reestablish its certification as set forth in sSection 18.17.4(a) above by submitting a filing with the Commission showing that it has taken appropriate corrective action. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's re-certification filing with sixty (60) days of the date of the filing, the re-certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section.
- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection and/or the Affected Member shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential information to the Office of the Interconnection.
- (iv) No Authorized Person or Authorized Commission shall have responsibility or liability whatsoever under this section for any and all liabilities, losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with the release of confidential information to persons not authorized to receive it, provided that such Authorized Person is an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release. Nothing in this sSection (d)(iv) is intended to limit the liability of any person who is not an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release for any and all economic losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with such unauthorized release.
- (v) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(ii) or (d)(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(iii)(c) above may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

18.17.5 Disclosure to New York ISO and New York ISO Market Advisor Concerning Facilities in PSE&G Zone.

(a) Subject to the requirements of section 18.17.5(b) below, the Office of the Interconnection may release confidential information of Public Service Electric & Gas Company (“PSE&G”), Consolidated Edison Company of New York (“ConEd”), and their affiliates, and the confidential information of any Member regarding generation and/or transmission facilities located within the PSE&G Zone to the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. (“New York ISO”), the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor to the limited extent that the Office of the Interconnection or its Market Monitoring Unit determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Office of the Interconnection, the New York ISO and the market monitoring units of the Office of the Interconnection and the New York ISO under FERC Opinion No. 476 (see Consolidated Edison Company v. Public Service Electric and Gas Company, et al., 108 FERC ¶ 61,120, at P 215 (2004)) to conduct joint investigations to ensure that gaming, abuse of market power, or similar activities do not take place with regard to power transfers under the contracts that are the subject of FERC Opinion No. 476.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection may release a Member’s confidential information pursuant to section 18.17.5(a) above to the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor only if the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor are subject to obligations limiting the disclosure of such information that are equivalent to or greater than the limitations on disclosure specified in this section 18.17. Information received from the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO, or the New York ISO Market Advisor under section 18.17.5(a) above that is designated as confidential shall be protected from disclosure in accordance with this section 18.17.

18.17.6 Disclosure of EMS Data to Transmission Owners on PJM EMS Terminal

(a) While the Office of the Interconnection has overall power system reliability in the Office of the Interconnection region, Transmission Owners within the Office of the Interconnection region perform certain reliability functions with respect to their individual Transmission Facilities and distribution systems. In order to facilitate reliable operations between the Office of the Interconnection and the Transmission Owners, the Office of the Interconnection may, without written authorization from any Member, install a read-only terminal in any Transmission Owner’s secure control room facility, with access to Office of the Interconnection’s Energy Management System (EMS) and its associated data transmission and generation data under the terms and conditions set forth in this section 18.17.6.

(b) The data and information produced by the Office of the Interconnection’s EMS are confidential and/or commercially sensitive because it will display the real-time status of electric transmission lines and generation facilities, the disclosure of which could impact the market and the commercial interests of its participants. In addition, the responsive information will contain detailed information about real-time grid conditions, transmission lines, power flows, and outages, which may fall within the definition of Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII) as set forth in 18 CFR § 388.112. The Office of the Interconnection shall not release any generator cost, price or other market information without written authorization pursuant to section §-18.17.1 (c) abovesupra unless otherwise provided for under this Agreement. The only

generator information that will be made available on the read-only PJM EMS terminal is real-time MW/MVAR output and Minimum/Maximum MW Range.

(c) The confidential or CEII information provided to the Transmission Owner on a read-only PJM EMS terminal shall only be held in the secure control room facility of the Transmission Owner. Such data shall be used for informational and operational purposes within the control room by Transmission Function employees as defined in the FERC's rules and regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 358.3 (j). No "screen-scraping" or other data transfer of information from the read-only terminal to other Transmission Owner systems or databases shall be permitted. No storage of information from the read-only terminal shall be permitted. The data shall be held confidential within the transmission function environment and not be disclosed to other personnel within the Transmission Owners' company, subsidiaries, marketing organizations, energy affiliates or independent third parties. The Transmission Owner may use the confidential or CEII information only for the purpose of performing Transmission Owner's reliability function and shall not otherwise use the confidential information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person.

(d) In the event of any breach:

- (i) The Transmission Owners shall promptly notify the Office of the Interconnection, which shall, in turn, promptly notify FERC and any Affected Member(s) of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential or CEII information disclosed as provided above.
- (ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall terminate all rights of the Transmission Owner to receive confidential or CEII information as provided in this section 18.17.6; provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection may restore a Transmission Owners' status after consulting with the Affected Member(s) and to the extent that: (a) the Office of the Interconnection determines that the disclosure was not due to the intentional, reckless or negligent action or omission of the Authorized Person; (b) there were no harm or damages suffered by the Affected Member(s); or (c) similar good cause shown. Any appeal of the Office of the Interconnection's actions under this section shall be to FERC.
- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection and/or the Affected Member(s) shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief and/or damages with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential or CEII information to the Office of the Interconnection.
- (iv) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(ii) or (d)(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(iii)(b) and (c) above

may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

18.17.7 Disclosure of Generator Data to Transmission Owners

(a) In order to facilitate reliable operations between the Office of the Interconnection and the Transmission Owners, the Office of the Interconnection may, without written authorization from any Member, provide to each Transmission Owner upon the Transmission Owner's request the following confidential generator information for any generator that: (1) is or will be modeled within the Transmission Owner's energy management system; or (2) is or will be identified in a Transmission Owner's restoration plan:

- (i) real-time unit status;
- (ii) real-time megawatt output;
- (iii) real-time megavolt amperes reactive ("MVAR");
- (iv) the start date, start time, stop date, and stop time for the unit's scheduled outages;
- (v) the unit's reactive capability curve; and
- (vi) data provided for Transmission Owner use for system restoration planning purposes only, including but not limited to the unit's start-up times, ramp rate, start-up auxiliary load profile and emergency low-load operation capabilities.

The Office of the Interconnection will provide such data only where it possesses such data. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide this confidential information only to transmission function employees, as transmission function employee is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations.

(b) A Transmission Owner may only use the generator data provided under section 18.17.7(a) above for the purpose of executing the Transmission Owner's reliability function and transmission function, as transmission function is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations, and shall not otherwise use the confidential information for its own benefit or the benefit of any other person. A Transmission Owner may disclose the generator data obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above only to the Transmission Owner's transmission function employees whose access to such data is necessary to perform the Transmission Owner's transmission functions. Transmission Owners shall not disclose the generator data obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above to any person, including marketing function employees as defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations, except as permitted under this section 18.17.7 ~~of this Agreement~~.

(c) Each Transmission Owner shall protect and keep confidential all the information it receives from the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to this section 18.17.7. It may, copy, post, distribute, disclose or disseminate the data obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above only in the following manner. Each Transmission Owner may make a limited number of copies of written or electronic materials to enable the Transmission Owner to adequately use the information obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above within the terms and conditions of this section of this Agreement. If the Transmission Owner prints or electronically conveys any information in obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above, it shall protect each copy in accordance with this section 18.17.7 and mark each copy as “Confidential Information.”

(d) The Transmission Owner shall destroy all information obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above upon the completion of the use of such information for the purpose of performing Transmission Owner’s transmission functions, as transmission functions is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations.

(e) A Transmission Owner shall be responsible for the breach of this section 18.17.7 by any of its employees or representatives. In the event of any breach by the Transmission Owner of this section 18.17.7 by any of its employees or representatives, section 18.17.6(d) shall apply to the release of the confidential information.

1.5A Economic Load Response Participant.

As used in this section 1.5A, the term “end-use customer” refers to an individual location or aggregation of locations that consume electricity as identified by a unique electric distribution company account number.

1.5A.1 Qualification.

A Member or Special Member that is an end-use customer, Load Serving Entity or Curtailment Service Provider that has the ability to cause a reduction in demand as metered on an electric distribution company account basis (or for non-interval metered residential Direct Load Control customers, as metered on a statistical sample of electric distribution company accounts utilizing current data, as described in the PJM Manuals) or has an On-Site Generator that enables demand reduction may become an Economic Load Response Participant by complying with the requirements of the applicable Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority and all other applicable federal, state and local regulatory entities together with this section 1.5A including, but not limited to, section 1.5A.3 below. A Member or Special Member may aggregate multiple individual end-use customer sites to qualify as an Economic Load Response Participant, subject to the requirements of Section 1.5A.10 below.

1.5A.2 Special Member.

Entities that are not Members and desire to participate solely in the Real-time Energy Market by reducing demand may become a Special Member by paying an annual membership fee of \$500 plus 10% of each payment owed by PJM Settlement for a Load Reduction Event not to exceed \$5,000 in a calendar year. For entities that become Special Members pursuant to this section, the following obligations are waived: ~~(i)~~ the \$1,500 membership application fee set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.4.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.4.3 of this Agreement; (ii) liability under Operating Agreement, section 15.2 of this Agreement for Member defaults; (iii) thirty days notice for waiting period; and (iv) the requirement for 24/7 control center coverage. In addition, such Members shall not have voting privileges in committees or sector designations, and shall not be permitted to form user groups. On January 1 of a calendar year, a Special Member under this section, at its sole election, may become a Member rather than a Special Member subject to all rules governing being a Member, including regular application and membership fee requirements.

1.5A.3 Registration.

1. Prior to participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Ancillary Services Market, Economic Load Response Participants must complete either the Economic Load Response or Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registration Form posted on the Office of the Interconnection’s website and submit such form to the Office of the Interconnection for each end-use customer, or aggregation of end-use customers, pursuant to the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals. Notwithstanding the below sub-provisions, Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market will not require the identification of the

relevant Load Serving Entity, nor will such relevant Load Serving Entity be notified of such registration or requested to verify such registration. All other below sub-provisions apply equally to Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations, and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as well as Economic Load Response registrations.

a. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is subject to another contractual obligation or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. A relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity which seeks to assert that the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibit or condition (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response program shall provide to PJM, within the referenced ten Business Day review period, either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation.
- ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall assume that the load to be reduced is not subject to other contractual obligations or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program, and the Office of the Interconnection shall accept the registration, provided it meets the requirements of this section 1.5A.

- b. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:
- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is permitted to participate in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. If the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the load that may be reduced is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then the electric distribution company or the Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection within the referenced ten Business Day review period evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.
 - ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall reject the registration. If it is able to do so in compliance with [this](#) section 1.5A-~~hereof~~, including [this subsection](#) 1.5A.3, the Economic Load Response Participant may submit a new registration for consideration if a prior registration has been rejected pursuant to this subsection.
2. In the event that the end-use customer is subject to another contractual obligation, special settlement terms may be employed to accommodate such contractual obligation. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify the end-use customer or appropriate Curtailment Service Provider, or relevant electric distribution company and/or Load Serving Entity that the Economic Load Response Participant has or has not met the requirements of this section 1.5A. An end-use

customer that desires not to be simultaneously registered to reduce demand under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs and under this section, upon one-day advance notice to the Office of the Interconnection, may switch its registration for reducing demand, if it has been registered to reduce load for 15 consecutive days under its current registration.

1.5A.3.01 Economic Load Response Registrations in Effect as of August 28, 2009

1. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of the later of either August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets, Order 719-A, 128 FERC ¶ 61,059 (2009) (“Order 719-A”)) or the effective date of a Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority law or regulation prohibiting or conditioning (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer’s participation in PJM’s Economic Load Response Program, the existing Economic Load Response Participant’s registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated upon an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity submitting to the Office of the Interconnection either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority’s legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation.

i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

2. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Order 719-A), an existing Economic Load Response Participant's registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated unless an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program and provides evidence to the Office of the Interconnection documenting that the permission or conditional permission is pursuant to the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority. If the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric

distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then, within ten Business Days of verifying such permission or conditional permission, the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.

- i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

3. All registrations submitted to the Office of the Interconnection on or after August 28, 2009, including requests to extend existing registrations, will be processed by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the provisions of [this](#) section 1.5A, including [this subsection](#) 1.5A.3.

1.5A.3. 02 Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations.

An Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration allows end-use customer participation in the Regulation market only, and may be submitted by a Curtailment Service Provider that is different than the Curtailment Service Provider that submits an Emergency Load Response Program registration, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program registration or Economic Load Response registration for the same end-use customer. An end-use customer that is registered as Economic Load Response Regulation Only shall not be permitted to register and/or participate in any other Ancillary Service markets at the same time, but may have a second, simultaneously existing Economic Load Response registration to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.4 Metering and Electronic Dispatch Signal.

a) The Curtailment Service Provider is responsible for ensuring that end-use customers have metering equipment that provides integrated hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis. For non-interval metered residential customers not participating in the pilot program under section 1.5A.7 [below](#), the Curtailment Service Provider must ensure that a representative sample of residential customers has metering equipment that provides integrated

hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis, as set forth in the PJM Manuals. The metering equipment shall either meet the electric distribution company requirements for accuracy, or have a maximum error of two percent over the full range of the metering equipment (including potential transformers and current transformers) and the metering equipment and associated data shall meet the requirements set forth herein and in the PJM Manuals. End-use customer reductions in demand must be metered by recording integrated hourly values for On-Site Generators running to serve local load (net of output used by the On-Site Generator), or by metering load on an electric distribution company account basis and comparing actual metered load to its Customer Baseline Load, calculated pursuant to [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A](#) ~~of this Schedule~~, or on an alternative metering basis approved by the Office of the Interconnection and agreed upon by all relevant parties, including any Curtailment Service Provider, electric distribution company and end-use customer. To qualify for compensation for such load reductions that are not metered directly by the Office of the Interconnection, hourly data reflecting meter readings for each day during which the load reduction occurred and all associated days to determine the reduction must be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals within 60 days of the load reduction.

Curtailment Service Providers that have end-use customers that will participate in the Regulation market may be permitted to use Sub-metered load data instead of load data at the electric distribution company account number level for Regulation measurement and verification as set forth in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following:

- a. Curtailment Service Providers, must clearly identify for the Office of the Interconnection all electrical devices that will provide Regulation and identify all other devices used for similar processes within the same Location that will not provide Regulation. The Location must contribute to management of frequency control on the PJM electric grid or PJM shall deny use of Sub-metered load data for the Location.
- b. If the registration to participate in the Regulation market contains an aggregation of Locations, the relevant Curtailment Service Provider will provide the Office of the Interconnection with load data for each Location's Sub-meter through an after-the-fact load data submission process.
- c. The Office of the Interconnection may conduct random, unannounced audits of all Locations that are registered to participate in the Regulation market to ensure that devices that are registered by the Curtailment Service Providers as providing Regulation service are not otherwise being offset by a change in usage of other devices within the same Location.
- d. The Office of the Interconnection may suspend the Regulation market activity of Economic Load Response Participants, including Curtailment Service Providers, that do not comply with the Economic Load Response and Regulation market requirements as set forth in Schedule 1 and the PJM Manuals, and may refer the

matter to the [Independent Market Monitoring Unit](#) and/or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Office of Enforcement.

- b) Curtailment Service Providers shall be responsible for maintaining, or ensuring that Economic Load Response Participants maintain, the capability to receive and act upon an electronic dispatch signal from the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with any standards and specifications contained in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.5 On-Site Generators.

An Economic Load Response Participant that intends to use an On-Site Generator for the purpose of reducing demand to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall represent to the Office of the Interconnection in writing that it holds all necessary environmental permits applicable to the operation of the On-Site Generator. Unless notified otherwise, the Office of the Interconnection shall deem such representation applies to each time the On-Site Generator is used to reduce demand to enable participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and that the On-Site Generator is being operated in compliance with all applicable permits, including any emissions, run-time limits or other operational constraints that may be imposed by such permits.

1.5A.6 Variable-Load Customers.

The loads of an Economic Load Response Participant shall be categorized as variable or non-variable at the time the load is registered, based on hourly load data for the most recent 60 days provided by the Market Participant in the registration process; provided, however, that any alternative means of making such determination when 60 days of data is not available shall be subject to review and approval by the Office of the Interconnection and provided further that 60 days of hourly load data shall not be required on an individual customer basis for non-interval metered residential or Small Commercial Customers that provide Economic Load Response through a direct load control program under which an electric distribution company, Load Serving Entity, or CSP has direct control over such customer's load, without reliance upon any action by such customer to reduce load. Non-Variable Loads shall be those for which the Customer Baseline Load calculation and adjustment methods prescribed by [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.3A.2 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.3](#) result in a relative root mean square hourly error of twenty percent or less compared to the actual hourly loads based on the hourly load data provided in the registration process and using statistical methods prescribed in the PJM Manuals. All other loads shall be Variable Loads.

1.5A.7 Non-Hourly Metered Customer Pilot.

Non-hourly metered customers may participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as Economic Load Response Participants on a pilot basis under the following circumstances. The Curtailment Service Provider or PJM must propose an alternate method for measuring hourly demand reductions. The Office of the Interconnection shall approve alternate measurement mechanisms on a case-by-case basis for a time specified by the Office of the Interconnection

("Pilot Period"). Demand reductions by non-hourly metered customers using alternate measurement mechanisms on a pilot basis shall be limited to a combined total of 500 MW of reductions in the Emergency Load Response Program, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program and the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Synchronized Reserve market. With the sole exception of the requirement for hourly metering as set forth in ~~s~~Section 1.5A.4 ~~above of this Schedule~~, non-hourly metered customers that qualify as Economic Load Response Participants pursuant to this section 1.5A.7 shall be subject to the rules and procedures for participation by Economic Load Response Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including, without limitation, the Net Benefits Test and the requirement for dispatch by the Office of the Interconnection. Following completion of a Pilot Period, the alternate method shall be evaluated by the Office of the Interconnection to determine whether such alternate method should be included in the PJM Manuals as an accepted measurement mechanism for demand reductions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.5A.8 Batch Load Demand Resource Provision of Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) A Batch Load Demand Resource may provide Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the PJM Interchange Energy Market provided it has pre-qualified by providing the Office of the Interconnection with documentation acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection that shows six months of one minute incremental load history of the Batch Load Demand Resource, or in the event such history is unavailable, other such information or data acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection to demonstrate that the resource meets the definition of "Batch Load Demand Resource" pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.3.1A.001 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.3.1A.001 ~~of this Schedule~~. This requirement is a one-time pre-qualification requirement for a Batch Load Demand Resource.

(b) Batch Load Demand Resources may provide up to 20 percent of the total system-wide PJM Synchronized Reserve requirement in any hour, or up to 20 percent of the total system-wide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves requirement in any hour; provided, however, that in the event the Office of the Interconnection determines in its sole discretion that satisfying 20 percent of either such requirement from Batch Load Demand Resources is causing or may cause a reliability degradation, the Office of the Interconnection may reduce the percentage of either such requirement that may be satisfied by Batch Load Demand Resources in any hour to as low as 10 percent. This reduction will be effective seven days after the posting of the reduction on the PJM website. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, as soon as practicable, the Office of the Interconnection unilaterally shall make a filing under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to revise the rules for Batch Load Demand Resources so as to continue such reduction. The reduction shall remain in effect until the Commission acts upon the Office of the Interconnection's filing and thereafter if approved or accepted by the Commission.

(c) A Batch Load Demand Resource that is consuming energy at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or, if committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, at the time of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection to reduce load, shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or to such

instruction to reduce load, by reducing load as quickly as it is capable and by keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following the reduction, or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required. A Batch Load Demand Resource that has reduced its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts before the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, before a dispatch instruction to reduce load) shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or such instruction to reduce load) by reducing any load that is present at the time the Synchronized Reserve Event is called (or at the time of such instruction to reduce load) as quickly as it is capable, delaying the restart of its production processes, and keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following any such reduction (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required). Failure to respond as described in this section shall be considered non-compliance with the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instruction associated with a Synchronized Reserve Event, or as applicable, associated with an instruction to a resource committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to reduce load.

1.5A.9 Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Market Participation.

Economic Load Response Participants shall be compensated under [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5](#) and [Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6](#) only if they participate in the Day-ahead or Real-time Energy Markets as a dispatchable resource.

1.5A.10 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Registrations.

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Energy Market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis or can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response in the Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve, Synchronized Reserve or Regulation markets when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to [Section 1.5A.1 above](#) shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be served by the same electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity where the electric distribution company is the Load Serving Entity for all End-Use Customers in the aggregation. Residential customers that are part of an aggregate that does not participate in the Day-Ahead Energy Market do not need to share the same Load Serving Entity. If the aggregation will provide Synchronized Reserves, all customers in the aggregation must also be part of the same Synchronized Reserve sub-zone;

iii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation that settle at Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate, or node prices shall be located in the same Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate or at the same node, respectively;

iv. A single CBL for the aggregation shall be used to determine settlements pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sSections 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6;

v. If the aggregation will only provide energy to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve. If the aggregation will provide an Ancillary Service to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve;

vi. Each End-Use Customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for energy or the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Ancillary Services; and

vii. An End-Use Customer's participation in the Energy and Ancillary Services markets shall be administered under one economic registration.

1.5A.10.01 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of end-use customers in the Regulation market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to sSection 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All end-use customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All end-use customers in the aggregation must be served by the same electric distribution company and must also be part of the same Transmission Zone; and
- iii. Each end-use customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Regulation service.

1.5A.11 Reporting

(a) PJM will post on its website a report of demand response activity, and will provide a summary thereof to the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee on an annual basis.

(b) As PJM receives evidence from the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities pursuant to section 1.5A.3 above, PJM will post on its website a list of those

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authorities that the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities assert prohibit or condition retail participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program together with a corresponding reference to the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority evidence that is provided to PJM by the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities.

2.6A Interface Prices.

PJM shall from time to time, as appropriate, define and revise Interface Pricing Points for purposes of calculating LMPs for energy exports to or energy imports from external balancing authority areas. Such Interface Pricing Points may represent external balancing authority areas, aggregates of external balancing authority areas, or portions of any external balancing authority area. Subject to the terms of this ~~s~~Section 2.6A, PJM may define Interface Pricing Points and interface pricing methods for a sub-area of a balancing authority area different from the pricing points and interface pricing methods applicable to the adjacent balancing authority area where the sub-area is located, and no action of the balancing authority area or any entity whose transactions do not source and/or sink within the sub-area shall affect the pricing points or interface pricing methods established for such sub-area. Definitions of Interface Pricing Points and price calculation methodologies may vary, depending on such factors as whether an external balancing authority area operates an organized electric market with locational pricing, whether the external balancing authority has entered an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and the availability of data from the external balancing authority area on such relevant items as unit costs, run status, and output. PJM shall negotiate in good faith with any external balancing authority that seeks to enter into an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and will file such agreement, upon execution, with the Commission. In the event PJM and an external balancing authority do not reach a mutually acceptable agreement, the external balancing authority may request, and PJM shall file with the Commission within 90 days after such request, an unexecuted congestion management agreement for such balancing authority. Nothing herein precludes PJM from entering into agreements with External Resource owners for the Dynamic Transfer of such resources, as contemplated by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12 ~~of this Schedule~~, at prices determined in accordance with such agreements. Acceptable pricing point definitions and pricing methodologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) External Balancing Authority Areas that are Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM shall determine a set of nodes external to the PJM system representing an external balancing authority area or set of balancing authority areas via flow analysis, utilizing standard power flow analysis tools, of the impact of transactions from the balancing authority area or areas on the transmission facilities connecting PJM with such external area(s). PJM shall then weight the contribution of each identified node to the calculation of the interface price. For each Interface Pricing Point, a set of Tie Lines will be defined and each node in the interface definition will be assigned to a Tie Line. PJM shall utilize the sensitivity of the Tie Lines to an injection at each external pricing point to weight the node associated with that Tie Line in the Interface Pricing Point calculation, as more fully described in the PJM Manuals.

(b) External Areas that are Not Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM may define pricing points aggregating multiple directly or non-directly connected external balancing authority areas that are not part of larger centrally dispatched organizations. Prices at such points representing aggregated balancing authority areas shall be determined as described in subsection (a) above; provided, however, that PJM shall define Interface Pricing Points corresponding to individual, directly connected balancing authority areas, and establish

alternative pricing methodologies for use as to such areas, to the extent that necessary supporting data is provided from the external area, as follows:

(1) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to a directly connected individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with High-Low Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within the balancing authority area provides the data described in section (B) below.

(A) Under High-Low Pricing, the price for imports of energy to PJM from the external balancing authority area shall equal the LMP calculated by PJM at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the lowest price in such area; and the price for exports of energy from PJM to the external balancing authority area shall equal the price at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the highest price in such area, updated every 5 minutes in the real time market and calculated for each hour in the Day-Ahead market, to the extent and for the periods that the information described below is provided.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM real-time telemetered load, generation and similar data for such area or sub-area demonstrating that the transaction receiving such pricing sources, or sinks as appropriate, in such area or sub-area. Such data shall be of the type and in the form specified in the PJM Manuals. If such data is provided, any transaction, regardless of participant, sourcing or sinking in such area will be priced in accordance with section (A) above. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(2) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to an individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area provides, in addition to the data specified in section (1)(B) above, the data described in section (B) below provided, however, that such pricing methodology shall terminate, and pricing shall be governed by the methodology described in subsection (a) or (b)(1) above, as applicable, on January 31, 2010 for any

external balancing authority area that has not executed an interregional congestion management agreement with the Office of the Interconnection prior to January 31, 2010.

(A) Under Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, PJM shall compare the individual bus LMP for each generator in the PJM model in the directly connected balancing authority area or sub-area having a telemetered output greater than zero MW to the marginal cost for that generator.

In real time, during each 5-minute calculation of LMPs for the PJM Region, PJM shall calculate the energy price for imports to PJM from such area or sub-area as the lowest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP less than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP less than its marginal cost, then the import price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in that area for that 5-minute interval. PJM shall determine the set of marginal units in the external area by summing the output of the units serving load in that area in ascending order of the units' marginal costs until such sum equals the real time load in such external area. Units in the external area with marginal costs at or above that of the last unit included in the sum shall be the marginal units for that area for that interval.

PJM similarly shall calculate the energy price for exports from PJM to such area or sub-area as the highest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP greater than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP greater than its marginal cost, then the export price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in such area for that 5-minute interval, as described above.

Locational interface prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be calculated in the same manner as set forth above for the Real-time Energy Market, except that such prices will be determined on an hourly basis, utilizing information regarding whether each unit in such area is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day, provided as specified in subsection (B) below.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM (i) unit-specific, real time telemetered output data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area; (ii) unit-specific marginal cost data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area, prepared in accordance with the PJM Manuals and subject to the same review of the ~~PJM Independent~~ Market Monitoring Unit as any such cost data for internal PJM units; and (iii) a day-ahead indication for each unit in such area or sub-area as to whether that unit is scheduled to run for each hour of the following

day. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(C) PJM shall post the individual generator bus LMPs in the directly connected external control areas for informational purposes; provided, however, that no settlement shall take place at such external bus LMPs, and such nodes shall not be available for the submission of Virtual Transactions in the PJM Day-ahead Energy Market.

(3) All data provided to PJM by balancing and/or reliability authorities hereunder will be used only for the purpose of implementing the interface pricing set forth herein, will be treated confidentially by PJM, and will be afforded the same treatment provided to Member confidential data under the PJM Operating Agreement.

(4) PJM reserves the right to audit the data supplied to PJM hereunder by giving written notice to the relevant balancing/reliability authority/market operator no more than three months following provision of such data, and at least ten (10) business days in advance of the date that PJM wishes to initiate such audit, with completion of the audit occurring within sixty (60) days of such notice. Each party shall be responsible for its own expenses related to any such audit.

**SCHEDULE 10 -
FORM OF NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT**

THIS NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT (the “Agreement”) is made this ___ day of _____, 20___, by and between _____, an Authorized Person, as defined below, and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, with offices at 2750 Monroe Blvd., Audubon, PA 19403 (“PJM”). The Authorized Person and PJM shall be referred to herein individually as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

Whereas, PJM serves as the Regional Transmission Organization with reliability and/or functional control responsibilities over transmission systems involving fourteen states including the District of Columbia, and operates and oversees wholesale markets for electricity pursuant to the requirements of the PJM Tariff and the Operating Agreement, as defined below; and

| **Whereas**, the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring ing Unit serves as the monitor for PJM’s wholesale markets for electricity, and

| **Whereas**, the Operating Agreement requires that PJM and the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring ing Unit maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information; and

| **Whereas**, the Operating Agreement requires PJM and the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring ing Unit to disclose Confidential Information to Authorized Persons upon satisfaction of conditions stated in the Operating Agreement, which may include, but are not limited to, the execution of this Agreement by the Authorized Person and the maintenance of the confidentiality of such information pursuant to the terms of this Agreement; and

| **Whereas**, PJM desires to provide Authorized Persons with the broadest possible access to Confidential Information, consistent with PJM’s and the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring ing Unit’s obligations and duties under the PJM Operating Agreement, the PJM Tariff and other applicable FERC directives; and

| **Whereas**, this Agreement is a statement of the conditions and requirements, consistent with the requirements of the Operating Agreement, whereby PJM or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring ing Unit may provide Confidential Information to the Authorized Person.

NOW, THEREFORE, intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS.

1.1 Affected Member.

A Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM's markets or its membership in PJM provided Confidential Information to PJM, which Confidential Information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under this Agreement.

1.2 Authorized Commission.

(i) A State (which shall include the District of Columbia) public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or (ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

1.3 Authorized Person.

A person, including the undersigned, which has executed this Agreement and is authorized in writing by an Authorized Commission to receive and discuss Confidential Information. Authorized Persons may include attorneys representing an Authorized Commission or consultants and/or contractors directly employed or retained by an Authorized Commission, provided however that consultants or contractors may not initiate requests for Confidential Information from PJM or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit.

1.4 Confidential Information.

Any information that would be considered non-public or confidential under the Operating Agreement.

1.5 FERC.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

1.6 Information Request.

A written request, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for disclosure of Confidential Information pursuant to ~~Operating Agreement, s~~Section 18.17.4 ~~of the Operating Agreement.~~

1.7 Operating Agreement.

The Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., as it may be further amended or restated from time to time.

1.8 ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit.

| The Market Monitoring Unit established under Tariff, Attachment M ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

1.9 PJM Tariff.

The PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, as it may be amended from time to time.

1.10 Third Party Request.

Any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of Confidential Information. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for Confidential Information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

2.4 Care and Use of Confidential Information.

2.4.1 Control of Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person(s) shall be the custodian(s) of any and all Confidential Information received pursuant to the terms of this Agreement from PJM or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit.

2.4.2 Access to Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person shall ensure that Confidential Information received by that Authorized Person is disseminated only to those persons publicly identified as Authorized Persons on Exhibit "A" to the certification provided by the State Commission to PJM pursuant to the procedures contained in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4 ~~of the Operating Agreement~~.

2.4.3 Schedule of Authorized Persons.

(i) The Authorized Person shall promptly notify PJM and the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit of any change that would affect the Authorized Person's status as an Authorized Person, and in such event shall request, in writing, deletion from the schedule referred to in section (ii), below.

(ii) PJM shall maintain a schedule of all Authorized Persons and the Authorized Commissions they represent, which shall be made publicly available on the PJM website and/or by written request. Such schedule shall be compiled by PJM, based on information provided by any Authorized Person and/or Authorized Commission. PJM shall update the schedule promptly upon receipt of information from an Authorized Person or Authorized Commission, but shall have no obligation to verify or corroborate any such information, and shall not be liable or otherwise responsible for any inaccuracies in the schedule due to incomplete or erroneous information conveyed to and relied upon by PJM in the compilation and/or maintenance of the schedule.

2.4.4 Use of Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person shall use the Confidential Information solely for the purpose of assisting the Authorized Commission in discharging its legal responsibility to monitor the wholesale and retail electricity markets, operations, transmission planning and siting and generation planning and siting materially affecting retail customers within the State, and for no other purpose.

2.4.5 Return of Confidential Information.

Upon completion of the inquiry or investigation referred to in the Information Request, or for any reason the Authorized Person is, or will no longer be an Authorized Person, the Authorized Person shall (a) return the Confidential Information and all copies thereof to PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit, or (b) provide a certification that the Authorized Person has destroyed all paper copies and deleted all electronic copies of the Confidential Information. PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit, as applicable, may waive this condition in writing if such Confidential Information has become publicly available or non-confidential in the course of

business or pursuant to the PJM Tariff, PJM rule or order of the FERC.

2.4.6 Notice of Disclosures.

The Authorized Person, directly or through the Authorized Commission, shall promptly notify PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit, and PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit shall promptly notify any Affected Member, of any inadvertent or intentional release or possible release of the Confidential Information provided pursuant to this Agreement. The Authorized Person shall take all steps to minimize any further release of Confidential Information, and shall take reasonable steps to attempt to retrieve any Confidential Information that may have been released.

2.5 Ownership and Privilege.

Nothing in this Agreement, or incident to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Person pursuant to any Information Request, is intended, nor shall it be deemed, to be a waiver or abandonment of any legal privilege that may be asserted against subsequent disclosure or discovery in any formal proceeding or investigation. Moreover, no transfer or creation of ownership rights in any intellectual property comprising Confidential Information is intended or shall be inferred by the disclosure of Confidential Information by PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit, and any and all intellectual property comprising Confidential Information disclosed and any derivations thereof shall continue to be the exclusive intellectual property of PJM, the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit (to the extent that it owns any intellectual property), and/or the Affected Member.

5. Notices.

All notices required pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing, and served upon the following individuals in person, or at the following addresses or email addresses:

If to the Authorized Person:

(email address)

with a copy to

(email address)

If to PJM:

General Counsel
2750 Monroe Blvd.
Audubon, PA 19403
Vincent.Duane@pjm.com

| If to the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit:

Monitoring Analytics, LLC
[address and contact information]

**SCHEDULE 10A -
FORM OF CERTIFICATION**

This Certification (the “Certification”) is given this ___ day of _____, 200_, by _____, a _____ (the “Authorized Commission”), to and for the benefit of PJM Interconnection, LLC (“PJM”) and its Members. The Authorized Commission and PJM shall be referred to herein collectively as the “Parties”.

Whereas, the Authorized Commission has designated the individuals on attached Exhibit “A” (the “Authorized Persons”) to receive Confidential Information from PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit, such Exhibit A to be updated from time to time, and

Whereas, as a condition precedent to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Persons, the Authorized Commission is required to make certain representations and warranties to PJM, and

Whereas, PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit will provide Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission subject to the terms of this Certification; and

Whereas, the Parties desire to set forth those representations and warranties herein.

Now, therefore, the Authorized Commission hereby makes the following representations and warranties, all of which shall be true and correct as of the date of execution of this Certification, and at all times thereafter, and with the express understanding that PJM, the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit, and any Affected Member shall rely on each representation and/or warranty:

4. Defense Against Requests for Disclosure.

The Authorized Commission shall, unless precluded from doing so by law, use reasonable efforts to defend against, and direct Authorized Persons to defend against, disclosure of any Confidential Information pursuant to any Third Party Request through all available legal process, including, but not limited to, obtaining any necessary protective orders. The Authorized Commission shall provide PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit with prompt notice of any such Third Party Request or legal proceedings, and shall consult with PJM, the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit, and/or any Affected Member in its efforts to deny the request or defend against such legal process. In the event a protective order or other remedy is denied, the Authorized Commission agrees to furnish only that portion of the Confidential Information which their legal counsel advises PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit (and of which PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit shall, in turn, advise any Affected Member) in writing is legally required to be furnished, and to exercise their best efforts to obtain assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded to such Confidential Information.

5. Use and Destruction of Confidential Information.

a. The Authorized Commission shall use, and allow the use of, the Confidential Information solely for the purpose of discharging its legal responsibility to examine and evaluate wholesale and retail electricity markets, operations, transmission planning and siting and generation planning and siting materially affecting retail customers within their respective State, and for no other purpose.

b. Upon completion of the inquiry or investigation referred to in any Information Request initiated by or on behalf of the Authorized Commission, or for any reason any Authorized Person is, or will no longer be an Authorized Person, the Authorized Commission will ensure that such Authorized Person either (a) returns the Confidential Information and all copies thereof to PJM and/or the PJM-Market Monitoring Unit, or (b) provides a certification that the Authorized Person and/or the Authorized Commission (i) has destroyed all paper copies and deleted all electronic copies of the Confidential Information or (ii) that any information required by any provision of state law to be retained will continue to be protected from disclosure.

6. Notice of Disclosure of Confidential Information.

| The State Commission shall promptly notify PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~ Market Monitoring Unit of any inadvertent or intentional release or possible release of the Confidential Information provided to any Authorized Person, and shall take all available steps to minimize any further release of Confidential Information and/or retrieve any Confidential Information that may have been released.

7. Release of Claims.

PJM and the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit shall be expressly entitled to rely upon any Authorized Commission Certification, in providing Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracies of such orders, or the inaccuracy of such certification of counsel, or PJM or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit's reliance on such orders, and the Authorized Commission hereby waives any such claim, now or in the future, whether known or unknown.

8. Ownership and Privilege.

Nothing in this Certification, or incident to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission pursuant to any Information Request, is intended, nor shall it be deemed, to be a waiver or abandonment of any legal privilege that may be asserted against subsequent disclosure or discovery in any formal proceeding or investigation. Moreover, no transfer or creation of ownership rights in any intellectual property comprising Confidential Information is intended or shall be inferred by the disclosure of Confidential Information by PJM and/or the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit, and any and all intellectual property comprising Confidential Information disclosed and any derivations thereof shall continue to be the exclusive intellectual property of PJM, the ~~PJM~~-Market Monitoring Unit, and/or the Affected Member.

Executed, as of the date first set out above.

[Commission]

By: _____
Its: _____

SEE NEXT PAGE

**EXHIBIT A –
CERTIFICATION
LIST OF AUTHORIZED PERSONS**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Tel #</u>	<u>Scope and Duration of Authority</u>
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Section(s) of the
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

(Marked / Redline Format)

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used herein shall have the respective meanings assigned herein or in the Schedules hereto, or in the PJM Tariff or PJM Operating Agreement if not otherwise defined in this Agreement, for all purposes of this Agreement (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Articles, Sections or Schedules, are to Articles, Sections or Schedules of this Agreement. As used in this Agreement:

Agreement:

“Agreement” shall mean this Reliability Assurance Agreement, together with all Schedules hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Demand Resource:

“Annual Demand Resource” shall mean a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection during the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such Delivery Year by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of June through October and the following May, and 6:00AM through 9:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of November through April unless there is an Office of the Interconnection approved maintenance outage during October through April. The Annual Demand Resource must be available in the corresponding Delivery year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Annual Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer and winter periods described in such Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery

Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through September of a Delivery Year, and will be available to the Office of the Interconnection for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Base Capacity Demand Resource must be available June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or self-supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Base Capacity Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall ~~mean~~refer to a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection; provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Capacity Resource or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Black Start Capability:

“Black Start Capability” shall mean the ability of a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the power system.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO):

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or “CETO” shall mean the amount of electric energy that a given area must be able to import in order to remain within a loss of load expectation of one event in 25 years when the area is experiencing a localized capacity emergency, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Without limiting the foregoing, CETO shall be calculated based in part on EFORD determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 5, Paragraph C.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL):

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or “CETL” shall mean the capability of the transmission system to support deliveries of electric energy to a given area experiencing a localized capacity emergency as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Capacity Import Limit:

For any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, “Capacity Import Limit” shall mean, (a) for the PJM Region, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines for each Delivery Year, through appropriate modeling and the application of engineering judgment, the transmission system can receive, in aggregate at the interface of the PJM Region with all external balancing authority areas and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus (2) the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin; and (b) for certain source zones identified in the PJM manuals as groupings of one or more balancing authority areas, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines the transmission system can receive at the interface of the PJM Region with each such source zone and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin times (2) the ratio of the maximum import quantity from each such source zone divided by the PJM total maximum import quantity. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM shall make such determination based on the latest peak load forecast for the studied period, the same computer simulation model of loads, generation and transmission topography employed in the determination of Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for such Delivery Year, including external facilities from an industry standard model of the loads, generation, and transmission topography of the Eastern Interconnection under peak conditions. PJM shall specify in the PJM Manuals the areas and minimum distribution factors for identifying monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers on the PJM interface. Employing such tools, PJM shall model increased power transfers from external areas into PJM to determine the transfer level at which one or more reliability criteria is violated on any monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers. For the

PJM Region Capacity Import Limit, PJM shall optimize transfers from other source areas not experiencing any reliability criteria violations as appropriate to increase the Capacity Import Limit. The aggregate megawatt quantity of transfers into PJM at the point where any increase in transfers on the interface would violate reliability criteria will establish the Capacity Import Limit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be pseudo-tied into the PJM Region, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to the relevant Delivery Year;

(ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM; and

(iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6 to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions; provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Capacity Resources:

“Capacity Resources” shall mean megawatts of (i) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 9 and [Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 10](#) that are or will be owned by or contracted to a Party and that are or will be committed to satisfy that Party's obligations under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, for a Delivery Year; (ii) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources not owned or contracted for by a Party which are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in such Schedules 9 and 10; and (iii) load reduction capability provided by Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources that are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall have the same meaning as in the Tariff.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Transmission Owners Agreement or Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” “PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” or “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common generation control scheme is applied in order to:

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation of a Load Serving Entity during the Delivery Year, determined in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8 or, as to an FRR Entity, in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean a Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, ~~section 5~~ or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan under RAA, Schedule 8.1 of this Agreement.

Demand Resource (DR):

“Demand Resource” or “DR” shall mean a Limited Demand Resource, Extended Summer Demand Resource, Annual Demand Resource, Base Capacity Demand Resource or Summer-Period Demand Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements of ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedule 6 that offers and that clears load reduction capability in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction or that is committed through an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Officer Certification Form:

“Demand Resource Officer Certification Form” shall mean a certification as to an intended Demand Resource Sell Offer, in accordance with ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedules 6 and Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 and the PJM Manuals.

Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan:

“Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan” shall mean the plan required by ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedules 6 and Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 in support of an intended offer of Demand Resources in an RPM Auction, or an intended inclusion of Demand Resources in an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or “DR Factor” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, that factor approved from time to time by the PJM Board used to determine the unforced capacity value of a Demand Resource in accordance with ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedule 6.

Electric Cooperative:

“Electric Cooperative” shall mean an entity owned in cooperative form by its customers that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership of electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; ~~or is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint~~

~~municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to the electric load within the PJM Region;~~ or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the periods described in ~~the Reliability Assurance Agreement~~, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention. Annual Energy Efficiency Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resources are types of Energy Efficiency Resources.

Existing Demand Resource:

“Existing Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource for which the Demand Resource Provider has identified existing end-use customer sites that are registered for the current Delivery Year with PJM (even if not registered by such Demand Resource Provider) and that the Demand Resource Provider reasonably expects to have under a contract to reduce load based on PJM dispatch instructions by the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is offered.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean, for purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource that, as of the date on which bidding commences for such auction: (a) is in service; or (b) is not yet in service, but has cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. A Generation Capacity Resource shall be deemed to be in service if interconnection service has ever commenced (for resources located in the PJM Region), or if it is physically and electrically interconnected to an external Control Area and is in full commercial operation (for resources not located in the PJM Region). The additional megawatts of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being, or has been, modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof shall not be deemed to be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource until such time as those megawatts (a) are in service; or (b) are not yet in service, but have cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through October and the following May, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Extended Summer Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Extended Summer Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Facilities Study Agreement:

“Facilities Study Agreement” shall have the same meaning as in ~~the PJM~~ Tariff, Part VI, section 206.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over ~~this~~ the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall ~~mean Firm Transmission Service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II~~ have the meaning specified in the Tariff.

Firm Transmission Service:

“Firm Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an Emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or the Office of the Interconnection.

Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative or FRR Alternative:

“Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative” or “FRR Alternative” shall mean an alternative method for a Party to satisfy its obligation to provide Unforced Capacity hereunder, as set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” or “FPR” shall mean the amount equal to one plus the unforced reserve margin (stated as a decimal number) for the PJM Region required pursuant to this Reliability Assurance Agreement, as approved by the PJM Board pursuant to Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 4.1.

FRR Capacity Plan or FRR Plan:

“FRR Capacity Plan” or “FRR Plan” shall mean a long-term plan for the commitment of Capacity Resources to satisfy the capacity obligations of a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative, as more fully set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

FRR Entity:

“FRR Entity” shall mean, for the duration of such election, a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative hereunder.

FRR Service Area:

“FRR Service Area” shall mean (a) the service territory of an IOU as recognized by state law, rule or order; (b) the service area of a Public Power Entity or Electric Cooperative as recognized by franchise or other state law, rule, or order; or (c) a separately identifiable geographic area that is: (i) bounded by wholesale metering, or similar appropriate multi-site aggregate metering, that is visible to, and regularly reported to, the Office of the Interconnection, or that is visible to, and regularly reported to an Electric Distributor and such Electric Distributor agrees to aggregate the load data from such meters for such FRR Service Area and regularly report such aggregated

information, by FRR Service Area, to the Office of the Interconnection; and (ii) for which the FRR Entity has or assumes the obligation to provide capacity for all load (including load growth) within such area. In the event that the service obligations of an Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity are not defined by geographic boundaries but by physical connections to a defined set of customers, the FRR Service Area in such circumstances shall be defined as all customers physically connected to transmission or distribution facilities of such Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity within an area bounded by appropriate wholesale aggregate metering as described above.

Full Requirements Service:

“Full Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply all of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a generation unit, or the contractual right to capacity from a specified generation unit, that meets the requirements of RAA, Schedules 9 and RAA, Schedule 10 of this Agreement, and, for generation units that are committed to an FRR Capacity Plan, that meets the requirements of RAA, Schedule 8.1 of this Agreement. A Generation Capacity Resource may be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource or a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources/facilities for the generation of electric energy that are located within the PJM Region. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation resource/facility shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility qualifies as a maintenance outage pursuant to the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Incremental Auction:

“Incremental Auction” shall mean ~~the First Incremental Auction, the Second Incremental Auction, the Third Incremental Auction, or the Conditional Incremental Auction.~~ any of several auctions conducted for a Delivery Year after the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and before the first day of such Delivery Year, including the First Incremental Auction, Second Incremental Auction, Third Incremental Auction, Conditional or Final Incremental Auction, as applicable. Incremental Auctions (other than the Conditional Incremental Auction), shall be held for the purposes of:

- (i) ~~(i)~~ allowing Market Sellers that committed Capacity Resources in the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, which subsequently are determined to be unavailable to deliver the committed Unforced Capacity in such Delivery Year (due to resource retirement, resource cancellation or construction delay,

resource derating, EFORd increase, a decrease in the Nominated Demand Resource Value of a Planned Demand Resource, delay or cancellation of a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade, or similar occurrences) to submit Buy Bids for replacement Capacity Resources; and

(ii) allowing the Office of the Interconnection to reduce or increase the amount of committed capacity secured in prior auctions for such Delivery Year if, as a result of changed circumstances or expectations since the prior auction(s), there is, respectively, a significant excess or significant deficit of committed capacity for such Delivery Year, for the PJM Region or for an LDA.

IOU:

“IOU” shall mean an investor-owned utility with substantial business interest in owning and/or operating electric facilities in any two or more of the following three asset categories: generation, transmission, distribution.

Limited Demand Resource:

“Limited Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will, at a minimum, be available for interruption for at least 10 Load Management Events during the summer period of June through September in the Delivery Year, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 6-hour duration. At a minimum, the Limited Demand Resource shall be available for such interruptions on weekdays, other than NERC holidays, from 12:00PM (noon) to 8:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Limited Demand Resource must be available during the summer period of June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Limited Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Load Serving Entity or LSE:

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (ii) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Locational Reliability Charge:

“Locational Reliability Charge” shall mean the charge determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Markets and Reliability Committee:

“Markets and Reliability Committee” shall mean the committee established pursuant to the Operating Agreement as a Standing Committee of the Members Committee.

Maximum Emergency Service Level:

“Maximum Emergency Service Level” or “MESL” of Price Responsive Demand shall mean the level, determined at a PRD Substation level, to which Price Responsive Demand shall be reduced during the Delivery Year when a Maximum Generation Emergency is declared and the Locational Marginal Price exceeds the price associated with such Price Responsive Demand identified by the PRD Provider in its PRD Plan.

Member:

“Member” shall have the meaning provided in an entity that satisfies the requirements of Sections 1.24 and 11.6 of the PJM Operating Agreement. ~~In accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Article 4, each Party to this Agreement also is a Member.~~

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, sSection 8 of the PJM Operating Agreement composed of the representatives of all the Members.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

“Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall mean the quantity of network transmission service confirmed by PJM for use by a market participant to import power and energy from an identified Generation Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region, upon demonstration by such market participant that it owns such Generation Capacity Resource, has an executed contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource, or has a contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource contingent upon securing firm transmission service from such resource.

Network Resources:

“Network Resources” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner ~~(as that term is defined in the PJM Tariff)~~.

Nominal PRD Value:

“Nominal PRD Value” shall mean, as to any PRD Provider, an adjustment, determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1, to the peak-load forecast used to determine the quantity of capacity sought through an RPM Auction, reflecting the aggregate effect of Price Responsive Demand on peak load resulting from the Price Responsive Demand to be provided by such PRD Provider.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

“Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Obligation Peak Load:

“Obligation Peak Load” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., ~~or~~ Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.” ~~or~~ “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean that ~~A~~agreement, dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., on file with the Commission.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is ~~(i) a engaged inseller, buyer, selling or transmitting of electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, Financial Transmission Rights or energy other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith intent to do so in, from or through the PJM Region,~~ and (ii) is not a Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer.

Partial Requirements Service:

“Partial Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply a specified portion, but not all, of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Performance Assessment Interval:

“Performance Assessment Interval” shall have the meaning specified in ~~Tariff, Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff.~~

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall mean, for purposes of an FRR Capacity Plan, the percentage of the LDA Reliability Requirement for an LDA that must be satisfied with Capacity Resources located in such LDA.

Party:

“Party” shall mean an entity bound by the terms of the Operating Agreement.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean ~~the PJM Board and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including~~ the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement. When such term is being used in the RAA it shall also include the PJM Board.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the ~~PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.~~, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement, except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning and accounting requirements of the PJM Region.

PJM Tariff, (Tariff), O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff₂” ~~or~~ “Tariff₂” “O.A.T.T., “OATT” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain ~~“PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff~~, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall mean the percent installed reserve margin for the PJM Region required pursuant to Schedule 4.1 of this agreement~~the Operating Agreement~~, as approved by the PJM Board ~~pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 4.1.~~

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall mean any Demand Resource that does not currently have the capability to provide a reduction in demand or to otherwise control load, but that is scheduled to be capable of providing such reduction or control on or before the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed, as determined in accordance with the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 6. As set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedules 6 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.1, a Demand Resource Provider submitting a DR Sell Offer Plan shall identify as Planned Demand Resources in such plan all Demand Resources in excess of those that qualify as Existing Demand Resources.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a proposed Generation Capacity Resource, or a proposed increase in the capability of a Generation Capacity Resource, that (a) is to be located outside the PJM Region, (b) participates in the generation interconnection process of a Control Area external to PJM, (c) is scheduled to be physically and electrically interconnected to the transmission facilities of such Control Area on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to satisfy the reliability requirements

of the PJM Region, and (d) is in full commercial operation prior to the first day of such Delivery Year, such that it is sufficient to provide the Installed Capacity set forth in the Sell Offer forming the basis of such resource's commitment to the PJM Region. Prior to participation in any Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has a fully executed system impact study agreement (or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff) or, for resources which are greater than 20MWs participating in a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, an agreement or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a Facilities Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff), with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. Prior to participating in any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate it has entered into an interconnection agreement, or such other documentation that is functionally equivalent to an Interconnection Service Agreement under the PJM Tariff, with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. A Planned External Generation Capacity Resource must provide evidence to PJM that it has been studied as a Network Resource, or such other similar interconnection product in such external Control Area, must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for or purchased transmission service to be deliverable to the PJM border, and must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for transmission service to be deliverable to the bus at which energy is to be delivered, the agreements for which must have been executed prior to participation in any Reliability Pricing Model Auction for such Delivery Year. Any such resource shall cease to be considered a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that interconnection service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for purposes of the mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, or additional megawatts to increase the size of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being or has been modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof, participating in the generation interconnection process under Tariff, Part IV, Subpart A, as applicable, for which: (i) Interconnection Service is scheduled to commence on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to RPM or to an FRR Capacity Plan; (ii) for any such resource seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, or for any such resource of 20 MWs or less seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, a System Impact Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a System Impact Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iii) for any such resource of more than 20 MWs seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a Facilities Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a Facilities Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a Facility Studies Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iv)

an Interconnection Service Agreement has been executed prior to any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year in which such resource plans to participate; and (iv) no megawatts of capacity have cleared an RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. For purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource shall cease to be considered a Planned Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that Interconnection Service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction for any Delivery Year, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall mean a price-consumption curve at a PRD Substation level, if available, and otherwise at a Zonal (or sub-Zonal LDA, if applicable) level, that details the base consumption level of Price Responsive Demand and the decreasing consumption levels at increasing prices.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall mean (i) a Load Serving Entity that provides PRD; or (ii) an entity without direct load serving responsibilities that has entered contractual arrangements with end-use customers served by a Load Serving Entity that satisfy the eligibility criteria for Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD:

“PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD” shall mean the expected contribution to Delivery Year peak load of a PRD Provider’s Price Responsive Demand, were such demand not to be reduced in response to price, based on the contribution of the end-use customers comprising such Price Responsive Demand to the most recent prior Delivery Year’s peak demand, escalated to the Delivery Year in question, as determined in a manner consistent with the Office of the Interconnection’s load forecasts used for purposes of the RPM Auctions.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall mean an RPM Auction clearing price identified in a PRD Plan for Price Responsive Demand load below which the PRD Provider desires not to commit the identified load as Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall mean an electrical substation that is located in the same Zone or in the same sub-Zonal LDA as the end-use customers identified in a PRD Plan or PRD registration and that, in terms of the electrical topography of the Transmission Facilities comprising the PJM Region, is as close as practicable to such loads.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” or “PRD” shall mean end-use customer load registered by a PRD Provider pursuant to Schedule 6.1 of the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement that have, as set forth in more detail in the PJM Manuals, the metering capability to record electricity consumption at an interval of one hour or less, Supervisory Control capable of curtailing such load (consistent with applicable RERRA requirements) at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection, and a retail rate structure, or equivalent contractual arrangement, capable of changing retail rates as frequently as an hourly basis, that is linked to or based upon changes in real-time Locational Marginal Prices at a PRD Substation level and that results in a predictable automated response to varying wholesale electricity prices.

Price Responsive Demand Credit:

“Price Responsive Demand Credit” shall mean a credit, based on committed Price Responsive Demand, as determined under Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1.

Price Responsive Demand Plan or PRD Plan:

“Price Responsive Demand Plan” or “PRD Plan” shall mean a plan, submitted by a PRD Provider and received by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals, claiming a peak demand limitation due to Price Responsive Demand to support the determination of such PRD Provider’s Nominal PRD Value.

Public Power Entity:

“Public Power Entity” shall mean any agency, authority, or instrumentality of a state or of a political subdivision of a state, or any corporation wholly owned by any one or more of the foregoing, that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrades:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrades” shall have the meaning specified in [Tariff](#), Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” or “RERRA” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Operating Agreement.

Reliability Principles and Standards:

“Reliability Principles and Standards” shall mean the principles and standards established by NERC or an Applicable Regional Entity to define, among other things, an acceptable probability of loss of load due to inadequate generation or transmission capability, as amended from time to time.

Required Approvals:

“Required Approvals” shall mean all of the approvals required for the Operating Agreement to be modified or to be terminated, in whole or in part, including the acceptance for filing by FERC and every other regulatory authority with jurisdiction over all or any part of the Operating Agreement.

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Regulatory Structural Change:

“State Regulatory Structural Change” shall mean as to any Party, a state law, rule, or order that, after September 30, 2006, initiates a program that allows retail electric consumers served by such Party to choose from among alternative suppliers on a competitive basis, terminates such a program, expands such a program to include classes of customers or localities served by such Party that were not previously permitted to participate in such a program, or that modifies retail electric market structure or market design rules in a manner that materially increases the likelihood that a substantial proportion of the customers of such Party that are eligible for retail choice under such a program (a) that have not exercised such choice will exercise such choice; or (b) that have exercised such choice will no longer exercise such choice, including for example, without limitation, mandating divestiture of utility-owned generation or structural changes to such Party’s default service rules that materially affect whether retail choice is economically viable.

Summer-Period Demand Resource:

Summer-Period Demand Resource shall mean, for the 2020/2021 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, and will be available June through October and the following May of the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Summer-Period Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale in an RPM Auction, or included as a Summer-Period Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource:

Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource shall mean, for the 2020/2021 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of [Reliability Assurance Agreement](#), Schedule 6 ~~of this Agreement~~ and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in [Reliability Assurance Agreement](#), Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Supervisory Control:

“Supervisory Control” shall mean the capability to curtail, in accordance with applicable RERRA requirements, load registered as Price Responsive Demand at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection. Except to the extent automation is not required by the provisions of the Operating Agreement, the curtailment shall be automated, meaning that load shall be reduced automatically in response to control signals sent by the PRD Provider or its designated agent directly to the control equipment where the load is located without the requirement for any action by the end-use customer.

Threshold Quantity:

“Threshold Quantity” shall mean, as to any FRR Entity for any Delivery Year, the sum of (a) the Unforced Capacity equivalent (determined using the Pool-Wide Average EFORD) of the Installed Reserve Margin for such Delivery Year multiplied by the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for which such FRR Entity is responsible under its FRR Capacity Plan for such Delivery Year, plus (b) the lesser of (i) 3% of the Unforced Capacity amount determined in (a) above or (ii) 450 MW. If the FRR Entity is not responsible for all load within a Zone, the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for such entity shall be the FRR Entity’s Obligation Peak Load last determined prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, times the Base FRR Scaling Factor (as determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.1).

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

~~Transmission Owners Agreement:~~

~~“Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005 and as amended from time to time, among transmission owners within the PJM Region.~~

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall mean installed capacity rated at summer conditions that is not on average experiencing a forced outage or forced derating, calculated for each Capacity Resource on the 12-month period from October to September without regard to the ownership of or the contractual rights to the capacity of the unit.

Winter Peak Load (or WPL):

“Winter Peak Load” or “WPL” shall mean the Demand Resource customer specific peak load between hour ending 7:00 EPT through 21:00 EPT on the PJM defined 5 coincident peak days from December through February two Delivery Years prior the Delivery Year for which the registration is submitted and as outlined in the PJM Manuals.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the clearing price required in each Zone to meet the demand for Unforced Capacity and satisfy Locational Deliverability Requirements for the LDA or LDAs associated with such Zone. If the Zone contains multiple LDAs with different Capacity Resource Clearing Prices, the Zonal Capacity Price shall be a weighted average of the Capacity Resource Clearing Prices for such LDAs, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Capacity Resources cleared in each such LDA. ~~the price of Unforced Capacity in a Zone that an LSE that~~

~~has not elected the FRR Alternative is obligated to pay for a Delivery Year as determined pursuant to Attachment DD to the PJM Tariff.~~

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall refer to an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in ~~Operating Agreement~~Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load ~~(as defined in the PJM Tariff)~~ located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment Schedule H-A ~~of the PJM Tariff~~.

Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factor (ZWWAF):

“Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factor” or “ZWWAF” shall mean the PJM zonal winter weather normalized coincident peak divided by PJM zonal average of 5 coincident peak loads in December through February.

Attachment B

PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff,
PJM Operating Agreement and
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

(Clean Format)

Section(s) of the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
(Clean Format)

Definitions – A - B

Abnormal Condition:

“Abnormal Condition” shall mean any condition on the Interconnection Facilities which, determined in accordance with Good Utility Practice, is: (i) outside normal operating parameters such that facilities are operating outside their normal ratings or that reasonable operating limits have been exceeded; and (ii) could reasonably be expected to materially and adversely affect the safe and reliable operation of the Interconnection Facilities; but which, in any case, could reasonably be expected to result in an Emergency Condition. Any condition or situation that results from lack of sufficient generating capacity to meet load requirements or that results solely from economic conditions shall not, standing alone, constitute an Abnormal Condition.

Acceleration Request:

“Acceleration Request” shall mean a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.4A, to accelerate or reschedule a transmission outage scheduled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.2 or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.2 or Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.4.

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the portion of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement that is required in addition to the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to ensure adequate resources are procured to meet real-time load and operational needs, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Affected System:

“Affected System” shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System that may be affected by a proposed interconnection or on which a proposed interconnection or addition of facilities or upgrades may require modifications or upgrades to the Transmission System.

Affected System Operator:

“Affected System Operator” shall mean an entity that operates an Affected System or, if the Affected System is under the operational control of an independent system operator or a regional transmission organization, such independent entity.

Affiliate:

”Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of

another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreements:

“Agreements” shall mean the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, and/or other agreements between PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. and its Members.

Ancillary Services:

“Ancillary Services” shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Annual Demand Resource:

“Annual Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Annual Resource:

“Annual Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, an Annual Energy Efficiency Resource or an Annual Demand Resource.

Annual Resource Price Adder:

“Annual Resource Price Adder” shall mean, for Delivery Years starting June 1, 2014 and ending May 31, 2017, an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity and the Extended Summer Resource Price Adder as necessary to reflect the price of Annual Resources required to meet the applicable Minimum Annual Resource Requirement.

Annual Revenue Rate:

“Annual Revenue Rate” shall mean the rate employed to assess a compliance penalty charge on a

Curtailed Service Provider under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 11.

Annual Transmission Costs:

“Annual Transmission Costs” shall mean the total annual cost of the Transmission System for purposes of Network Integration Transmission Service shall be the amount specified in Attachment H for each Zone until amended by the applicable Transmission Owner or modified by the Commission.

Applicable Laws and Regulations:

“Applicable Laws and Regulations” shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, State and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the relevant parties, their respective facilities, and/or the respective services they provide.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall mean the Regional Entity for the region in which a Network Customer, Transmission Customer, New Service Customer, or Transmission Owner operates.

Applicable Standards:

“Applicable Standards” shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Regional Entity, and the Control Area in which the Customer Facility is electrically located; the PJM Manuals; and Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards.

Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards:

“Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall mean those certain technical requirements and standards applicable to interconnections of generation and/or transmission facilities with the facilities of an Interconnected Transmission Owner or, as the case may be and to the extent applicable, of an Electric Distributor, as published by Transmission Provider in a PJM Manual provided, however, that, with respect to any generation facilities with maximum generating capacity of 2 MW or less (synchronous) or 5 MW or less (inverter-based) for which the Interconnection Customer executes a Construction Service Agreement or Interconnection Service Agreement on or after March 19, 2005, “Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall refer to the “PJM Small Generator Interconnection Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards.” All Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards shall be publicly available through postings on Transmission Provider’s internet website.

Applicant:

“Applicant” shall mean an entity desiring to become a PJM Member, or to take Transmission Service that has submitted the PJMSettlement credit application, PJMSettlement credit

agreement and other required submittals as set forth in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Application:

“Application” shall mean a request by an Eligible Customer for transmission service pursuant to the provisions of the Tariff.

Attachment Facilities:

“Attachment Facilities” shall mean the facilities necessary to physically connect a Customer Facility to the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.

Attachment H:

“Attachment H” shall refer collectively to the Attachments to the PJM Tariff with the prefix “H-” that set forth, among other things, the Annual Transmission Rates for Network Integration Transmission Service in the PJM Zones.

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

“Auction Revenue Rights Credits” shall mean the allocated share of total FTR auction revenues or costs credited to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Authorized Government Agency:

“Authorized Government Agency” means a regulatory body or government agency, with jurisdiction over PJM, the PJM Market, or any entity doing business in the PJM Market, including, but not limited to, the Commission, State Commissions, and state and federal attorneys general.

Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

Balancing Congestion Charges:

“Balancing Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of congestion charges collected from Market Participants that are purchasing energy in the Real-time Energy Market minus [the sum of congestion charges paid to Market Participants that are selling energy in the Real-time Energy Market plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Balancing Ratio:

“Balancing Ratio” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 10A.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the maximum Unforced Capacity amount, determined by PJM, of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources that is consistent with the maintenance of reliability. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint for the PJM Region or an LDA, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Base Capacity Resources, including no Base Capacity Demand Resources or Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. The calculation for the PJM Region uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from June 1 through September 30 and unavailable the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each DR and EE level. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base

Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a five percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a difference between the clearing price for Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and the clearing price for Base Capacity Resources and Capacity Performance Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Base Capacity Resources or Capacity Performance Resources out of merit order when the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is binding.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(b).

Base Capacity Resource Constraint:

“Base Capacity Resource Constraint” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the maximum Unforced Capacity amount, determined by PJM, of Base Capacity Resources, including Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, that is consistent with the maintenance of reliability. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the above Base Capacity Resource Constraint for the PJM Region or an LDA, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Base Capacity Resources, including no Base Capacity Demand Resources or Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. The calculation for the PJM Region uses the weekly load distribution from the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a weekly load distribution (based on the Installed Reserve Margin study and the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in

question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question. Additionally, for the PJM Region and relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect winter ratings.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM models the commitment of an amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources equal to the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint (displacing otherwise committed generation). PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as unavailable during the peak week of winter and available the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each Base Capacity Resource level. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [one minus the pool-wide average EFORD] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement:

“Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a difference between the clearing price for Base Capacity Resources and the clearing price for Capacity Performance Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Capacity Performance Resources out of merit order when the Base Capacity Resource Constraint is binding.

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the thirty-minute reserve requirement for the PJM Region established consistent with the Applicable Standards, plus any additional thirty-minute reserves scheduled in response to an RTO-wide Hot or Cold Weather Alert or other reasons for conservative operations.

Base Load Generation Resource

“Base Load Generation Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource that operates at least 90 percent of the hours that it is available to operate, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Base Offer Segment:

“Base Offer Segment” shall mean a component of a Sell Offer based on an existing Generation Capacity Resource, equal to the Unforced Capacity of such resource, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. If the Sell Offers of multiple Market Sellers are based on a

single Existing Generation Capacity Resource, the Base Offer Segments of such Market Sellers shall be determined pro rata based on their entitlements to Unforced Capacity from such resource.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall mean the auction conducted three years prior to the start of the Delivery Year to secure commitments from Capacity Resources as necessary to satisfy any portion of the Unforced Capacity Obligation of the PJM Region not satisfied through Self-Supply.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

“Batch Load Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource that has a cyclical production process such that at most times during the process it is consuming energy, but at consistent regular intervals, ordinarily for periods of less than ten minutes, it reduces its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall refer to a generation unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities has consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection); provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Generation Capacity Resource; or (ii) in an hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Black Start Service:

“Black Start Service” shall mean the capability of generating units to start without an outside electrical supply or the demonstrated ability of a generating unit with a high operating factor (subject to Transmission Provider concurrence) to automatically remain operating at reduced levels when disconnected from the grid.

Breach:

“Breach” shall mean the failure of a party to perform or observe any material term or condition of Tariff, Part IV or Part VI, or any agreement entered into thereunder as described in the relevant provisions of such agreement.

Breaching Party:

“Breaching Party” shall mean a party that is in Breach of Tariff, Part IV or Part VI and/or an agreement entered into thereunder.

Business Day:

“Business Day” shall mean a day in which the Federal Reserve System is open for business and is not a scheduled PJM holiday.

Buy Bid:

“Buy Bid” shall mean a bid to buy Capacity Resources in any Incremental Auction.

Definitions – C-D

Canadian Guaranty:

“Canadian Guaranty” shall mean a Corporate Guaranty provided by an Affiliate of a Participant that is domiciled in Canada, and meets all of the provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q.

Cancellation Costs:

“Cancellation Costs” shall mean costs and liabilities incurred in connection with: (a) cancellation of supplier and contractor written orders and agreements entered into to design, construct and install Attachment Facilities, Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, and/or (b) completion of some or all of the required Attachment Facilities, Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Customer-Funded Upgrades, or specific unfinished portions and/or removal of any or all of such facilities which have been installed, to the extent required for the Transmission Provider and/or Transmission Owner(s) to perform their respective obligations under Tariff, Part IV and/or Tariff, Part VI.

Capacity:

“Capacity” shall mean the installed capacity requirement of the Reliability Assurance Agreement or similar such requirements as may be established.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit:

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or “CETL” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective:

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or “CETO” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Export Transmission Customer:

“Capacity Export Transmission Customer” shall mean a customer taking point to point transmission service under Tariff, Part II to export capacity from a generation resource located in the PJM Region that has qualified for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6(g).

Capacity Import Limit:

“Capacity Import Limit” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Interconnection Rights:

“Capacity Interconnection Rights” shall mean the rights to input generation as a Generation Capacity Resource into the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection where the generating facilities connect to the Transmission System.

Capacity Market Buyer:

“Capacity Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that submits bids to buy Capacity Resources in any Incremental Auction.

Capacity Market Seller:

“Capacity Market Seller” shall mean a Member that owns, or has the contractual authority to control the output or load reduction capability of, a Capacity Resource, that has not transferred such authority to another entity, and that offers such resource in the Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(a).

Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction:

“Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D.

Capacity Resource:

“Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Capacity Resource Clearing Price:

“Capacity Resource Clearing Price” shall mean the price calculated for a Capacity Resource that offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Capacity Storage Resource:

“Capacity Storage Resource” shall mean any hydroelectric power plant, flywheel, battery storage, or other such facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets and which participates in the Reliability Pricing Model.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall mean a right, allocated to LSEs serving load in a Locational Deliverability Area, to receive payments, based on the transmission import capability into such Locational Deliverability Area, that offset, in whole or in part, the charges attributable to the Locational Price Adder, if any, included in the Zonal Capacity Price calculated for a Locational Delivery Area.

Capacity Transmission Injection Rights:

“Capacity Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy and capacity deliveries at a Point of Interconnection of a Merchant Transmission Facility with the Transmission System. Capacity Transmission Injection Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Deliveries scheduled using Capacity Transmission Injection Rights have rights similar to those under Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or, if coupled with a generating unit external to the PJM Region that satisfies all applicable criteria specified in the PJM Manuals, similar to Capacity Interconnection Rights.

Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time:

“Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time” shall mean the time interval between PJM notification and the beginning of the start sequence for a generating unit that is currently in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. The start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc.

Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval, measured in hours, from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero for a generating unit in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. For combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure in its cold/warm/hot temperature state, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For all generating units, the start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc. Other more detailed actions that could signal the beginning of the start sequence could include, but are not limited to, the operation of pumps, condensers, fans, water chemistry evaluations, checklists, valves, fuel systems, combustion turbines, starting engines or systems, maintaining stable fuel/air ratios, and other auxiliary equipment necessary for startup.

Cold Weather Alert:

“Cold Weather Alert” shall mean the notice that PJM provides to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions.

Collateral:

“Collateral” shall be a cash deposit, including any interest, or letter of credit in an amount and form determined by and acceptable to PJMSettlement, provided by a Participant to PJMSettlement as security in order to participate in the PJM Markets or take Transmission Service.

Collateral Call:

“Collateral Call” shall mean a notice to a Participant that additional Collateral, or possibly early payment, is required in order to remain in, or to regain, compliance with Tariff, Attachment Q.

Commencement Date:

“Commencement Date” shall mean the date on which Interconnection Service commences in accordance with an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Committed Offer:

The “Committed Offer” shall mean 1) for pool-scheduled resources, an offer on which a resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day, and 2) for self-scheduled resources, either the offer on which the Market Seller has elected to schedule the resource or the applicable offer for the resource determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4, or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6 for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Completed Application:

“Completed Application” shall mean an application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements of the Tariff, including any required deposit.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall mean a geographic area of Zones or sub-Zones that are electrically-contiguous and experience for the relevant Delivery Year, based on Resource Clearing Prices of, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, Annual Resources and for the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, Capacity Performance Resources, the same locational price separation in the Base Residual Auction, the same locational price separation in the First Incremental Auction, the same locational price separation in the Second Incremental Auction, the same locational price separation in the Third Incremental Auction, *or the same locational price separation in the Final Incremental Auction.*

Conditional Incremental Auction:

“Conditional Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted for a Delivery Year if and when necessary to secure commitments of additional capacity to address reliability criteria violations arising from the delay in a Backbone Transmission upgrade that was modeled in the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year.

CONE Area:

“CONE Area” shall mean the areas listed in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(iv)(A) and any LDAs established as CONE Areas pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(iv)(B).

Confidential Information:

“Confidential Information” shall mean any confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy, or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a New Service Customer, Transmission Owner, or other Interconnection Party or Construction Party, which is designated as confidential by the party supplying the information, whether conveyed verbally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise, and shall include, without limitation, all information relating to the producing party’s technology, research and development, business affairs and pricing, and any information supplied by any New Service Customer, Transmission Owner, or other Interconnection Party or Construction Party to another such party prior to the execution of an Interconnection Service Agreement or a Construction Service Agreement.

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Transmission Owners Agreement or Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” “PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” or “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.

Constructing Entity:

“Constructing Entity” shall mean either the Transmission Owner or the New Services Customer, depending on which entity has the construction responsibility pursuant to Tariff, Part VI and the applicable Construction Service Agreement; this term shall also be used to refer to an Interconnection Customer with respect to the construction of the Customer Interconnection Facilities.

Construction Party:

“Construction Party” shall mean a party to a Construction Service Agreement. “Construction Parties” shall mean all of the Parties to a Construction Service Agreement.

Construction Service Agreement:

“Construction Service Agreement” shall mean either an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement or an Upgrade Construction Service Agreement.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

(1) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);

(2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;

(3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and

(4) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall have the meaning given in the Operating Agreement.

Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities:

“Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean transmission facilities that (1) employ technology which Transmission Provider reviews and verifies will permit control of the amount and/or direction of power flow on such facilities to such extent as to effectively enable the controllable facilities to be operated as if they were direct current transmission

facilities, and (2) that are interconnected with the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Tariff, Part VI.

Coordinated External Transaction:

“Coordinated External Transaction” shall mean a transaction to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

“Coordinated Transaction Scheduling” or “CTS” shall mean the scheduling of Coordinated External Transactions at a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Corporate Guaranty:

“Corporate Guaranty” shall mean a legal document used by an entity to guaranty the obligations of another entity.

Cost of New Entry:

“Cost of New Entry” or “CONE” shall mean the nominal levelized cost of a Reference Resource, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Costs:

As used in Tariff, Part IV, Tariff, Part VI and related attachments, “Costs” shall mean costs and expenses, as estimated or calculated, as applicable, including, but not limited to, capital expenditures, if applicable, and overhead, return, and the costs of financing and taxes and any Incidental Expenses.

Counterparty:

“Counterparty” shall mean PJMSettlement as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with a Market Participant or other entities, including the agreements and transactions with customers regarding transmission service and other transactions under the PJM Tariff and the Operating Agreement. PJMSettlement shall not be a counterparty to (i) any bilateral transactions between Members, or (ii) any Member’s self-supply of energy to serve its load, or (iii) any Member’s self-schedule of energy reported to the Office of the Interconnection to the extent that energy serves that Member’s own load .

Credit Available for Export Transactions:

“Credit Available for Export Transactions” shall mean a designation of credit to be used for Export Transactions that is allocated by each Market Participant from its Credit Available for Virtual Transactions, and which reduces the Market Participant's Credit Available for Virtual Transactions accordingly.

Credit Available for Virtual Transactions:

“Credit Available for Virtual Transactions” shall mean the Market Participant’s Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions calculated on its credit provided in compliance with its Peak Market Activity requirement plus available credit submitted above that amount, less any unpaid billed and unbilled amounts owed to PJMSettlement, plus any unpaid unbilled amounts owed by PJMSettlement to the Market Participant, less any applicable credit required for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTRs, RPM activity, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Credit Breach:

“Credit Breach” shall mean the status of a Participant that does not currently meet the requirements of Tariff, Attachment Q or other provisions of the Agreements.

Credit-Limited Offer:

“Credit-Limited Offer” shall mean a Sell Offer that is submitted by a Market Participant in an RPM Auction subject to a maximum credit requirement specified by such Market Participant.

Credit Score:

“Credit Score” shall mean a composite numerical score scaled from 0-100 as calculated by PJMSettlement that incorporates various predictors of creditworthiness.

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. Control Area shall be designated in the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Schedule A (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. shall be designated consistent with Attachment 3, section 2 of the Joint Operating Agreement between Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

CTS Interface Bid:

“CTS Interface Bid” shall mean a unified real-time bid to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Curtailement:

“Curtailement” shall mean a reduction in firm or non-firm transmission service in response to a transfer capability shortage as a result of system reliability conditions.

Curtailement Service Provider:

“Curtailement Service Provider” or “CSP” shall mean a Member or a Special Member, which action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-Members, participates in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Ancillary Services markets, and/or Reliability Pricing Model by causing a reduction in demand.

Customer Facility:

“Customer Facility” shall mean generation facilities or Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to an Interconnection Request under Tariff, Part IV, subparts A.

Customer-Funded Upgrade:

“Customer-Funded Upgrade” shall mean any Network Upgrade, Local Upgrade, or Merchant Network Upgrade for which cost responsibility (i) is imposed on an Interconnection Customer or an Eligible Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, section 217, or (ii) is voluntarily undertaken by a New Service Customer in fulfillment of an Upgrade Request. No Network Upgrade, Local Upgrade or Merchant Network Upgrade or other transmission expansion or enhancement shall be a Customer-Funded Upgrade if and to the extent that the costs thereof are included in the rate base of a public utility on which a regulated return is earned.

Customer Interconnection Facilities:

“Customer Interconnection Facilities” shall mean all facilities and equipment owned and/or controlled, operated and maintained by Interconnection Customer on Interconnection Customer’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in the appropriate appendices to the Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions, or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System.

Daily Deficiency Rate:

“Daily Deficiency Rate” shall mean the rate employed to assess certain deficiency charges under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 7, Tariff, Attachment DD, section 8, Tariff, Attachment DD, section 9, or Tariff, Attachment DD, section 13.

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation of a Load Serving Entity during the Delivery Year, determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8, or, as to an FRR entity, in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

“Day-ahead Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits” shall mean those congestion credits paid to Market Participants for supply transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market including generation schedules, Increment Offers, Up-to Congestion Transactions and import transactions.

Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges minus [the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges” shall mean those congestion charges collected from Market Participants for withdrawal transactions in the Day-ahead Energy

Market from transactions including Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, Up-to Congestion Transactions and Export Transactions.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

“Day-ahead Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Prices:

“Day-ahead Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves” shall mean thirty-minute reserves as defined by the Reliability *First* Corporation and SERC.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the sum of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement and Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources” shall mean synchronized and non-synchronized generation resources and Demand Resources electrically located within the PJM Region that are capable of providing Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

Day-ahead Settlement Interval:

“Day-ahead Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every one clock hour.

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

“Day-ahead System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Deactivation:

“Deactivation” shall mean the retirement or mothballing of a generating unit governed by Tariff, Part V.

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit” shall mean the credit paid to Generation Owners pursuant to Tariff, Part V, section 114.

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean the formula rate established pursuant to Tariff, Part V, section 115 .

Deactivation Date:

“Deactivation Date” shall mean the date a generating unit within the PJM Region is either retired or mothballed and ceases to operate.

Decrement Bid:

“Decrement Bid” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is a bid to purchase energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Default:

As used in the Interconnection Service Agreement and Construction Service Agreement, “Default” shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with the applicable provisions of an Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement.

Delivering Party:

“Delivering Party” shall mean the entity supplying capacity and energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt.

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean the Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan under Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Demand Bid:

“Demand Bid” shall mean a bid, submitted by a Load Serving Entity in the Day-ahead Energy Market, to purchase energy at its contracted load location, for a specified timeframe and megawatt quantity, that if cleared will result in energy being scheduled at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market and in the physical transfer of energy during the relevant Operating Day.

Demand Bid Limit:

“Demand Bid Limit” shall mean the largest MW volume of Demand Bids that may be submitted by a Load Serving Entity for any hour of an Operating Day, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Bid Screening:

“Demand Bid Screening” shall mean the process by which Demand Bids are reviewed against the applicable Demand Bid Limit, and rejected if they would exceed that limit, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Resource:

“Demand Resource” shall mean a resource with the capability to provide a reduction in demand.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or (“DR Factor”) shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Designated Agent:

“Designated Agent” shall mean any entity that performs actions or functions on behalf of the Transmission Provider, a Transmission Owner, an Eligible Customer, or the Transmission Customer required under the Tariff.

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Direct Assignment Facilities:

“Direct Assignment Facilities” shall mean facilities or portions of facilities that are constructed for the sole use/benefit of a particular Transmission Customer requesting service under the Tariff. Direct Assignment Facilities shall be specified in the Service Agreement that governs service to the Transmission Customer and shall be subject to Commission approval.

Direct Load Control:

“Direct Load Control” shall mean load reduction that is controlled directly by the Curtailment Service Provider’s market operations center or its agent, in response to PJM instructions.

Dispatch Rate:

“Dispatch Rate” shall mean the control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Offer Data.

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Economic Load Response Participant:

“Economic Load Response Participant” shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A, to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and/or Ancillary Services markets through reductions in demand.

Economic Maximum:

“Economic Maximum” shall mean the highest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Economic Minimum:

“Economic Minimum” shall mean the lowest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

- (i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

EFORd:

“EFORd” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Electrical Distance:

“Electrical Distance” shall mean, for a Generation Capacity Resource geographically located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, the measure of distance, based on impedance and in accordance with the PJM Manuals, from the Generation Capacity Resource to the PJM Region.

Eligible Customer:

“Eligible Customer” shall mean:

(i) Any electric utility (including any Transmission Owner and any power marketer), Federal power marketing agency, or any person generating electric energy for sale for resale is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff. Electric energy sold or produced by such entity may be electric energy produced in the United States, Canada or Mexico. However, with respect to transmission service that the Commission is prohibited from ordering by Section 212(h) of the Federal Power Act, such entity is eligible only if the service is provided pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner offer the unbundled transmission service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by a Transmission Owner.

(ii) Any retail customer taking unbundled transmission service pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Provider or a Transmission Owner offer the transmission service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by a Transmission Owner, is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff. As used in Tariff, Part VI, Eligible Customer shall mean only those Eligible Customers that have submitted a Completed Application.

Emergency Action:

“Emergency Action” shall mean any emergency action for locational or system-wide capacity shortages that either utilizes pre-emergency mandatory load management reductions or other emergency capacity, or initiates a more severe action including, but not limited to, a Voltage Reduction Warning, Voltage Reduction Action, Manual Load Dump Warning, or Manual Load Dump Action.

Emergency Condition:

“Emergency Condition” shall mean a condition or situation (i) that in the judgment of any Interconnection Party is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (ii) that in the judgment of the Interconnected Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the

security of, or damage to, the Transmission System, the Interconnection Facilities, or the transmission systems or distribution systems to which the Transmission System is directly or indirectly connected; or (iii) that in the judgment of Interconnection Customer is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause damage to the Customer Facility or to the Customer Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions, provided that a Generation Interconnection Customer is not obligated by an Interconnection Service Agreement to possess black start capability. Any condition or situation that results from lack of sufficient generating capacity to meet load requirements or that results solely from economic conditions shall not constitute an Emergency Condition, unless one or more of the enumerated conditions or situations identified in this definition also exists.

Emergency Load Response Program:

“Emergency Load Response Program” shall mean the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 8.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Energy Efficiency Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

“Energy Market Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of available run hours due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations, and (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Energy Resource:

“Energy Resource” shall mean a generating facility that is not a Capacity Resource.

Energy Settlement Area:

“Energy Settlement Area” shall mean the bus or distribution of busses that represents the physical location of Network Load and by which the obligations of the Network Customer to PJM are settled.

Energy Storage Resource:

“Energy Storage Resource” shall mean flywheel or battery storage facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Seller.

Energy Transmission Injection Rights:

“Energy Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy deliveries at a specified point on the Transmission System. Energy Transmission Injection Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Deliveries scheduled using Energy Transmission Injection Rights have rights similar to those under Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Environmental Laws:

“Environmental Laws” shall mean applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment, natural resources or human health and safety.

Environmentally-Limited Resource:

“Environmentally-Limited Resource” shall mean a resource which has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited by a governmental authority to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies.

Equivalent Load:

“Equivalent Load” shall mean the sum of a Market Participant’s net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM Region, if any, plus its net bilateral transactions.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Export Credit Exposure:

“Export Credit Exposure” is determined for each Market Participant for a given Operating Day, and shall mean the sum of credit exposures for the Market Participant’s Export Transactions for that Operating Day and for the preceding Operating Day.

Export Nodal Reference Price:

“Export Nodal Reference Price” at each location is the 97th percentile, shall be, the real-time hourly integrated price experienced over the corresponding two-month period in the preceding calendar year, calculated separately for peak and off-peak time periods. The two-month time

periods used in this calculation shall be January and February, March and April, May and June, July and August, September and October, and November and December.

Export Transaction:

“Export Transaction” shall be a transaction by a Market Participant that results in the transfer of energy from within the PJM Control Area to outside the PJM Control Area. Coordinated External Transactions that result in the transfer of energy from the PJM Control Area to an adjacent Control Area are one form of Export Transaction.

Export Transaction Price Factor:

“Export Transaction Price Factor” for a prospective time interval shall be the greater of (i) PJM’s forecast price for the time interval, if available, or (ii) the Export Nodal Reference Price, but shall not exceed the Export Transaction’s dispatch ceiling price cap, if any, for that time interval. The Export Transaction Price Factor for a past time interval shall be calculated in the same manner as for a prospective time interval, except that the Export Transaction Price Factor may use a tentative or final settlement price, as available. If an Export Nodal Reference Price is not available for a particular time interval, PJM may use an Export Transaction Price Factor for that time interval based on an appropriate alternate reference price.

Export Transaction Screening:

“Export Transaction Screening” shall be the process PJM uses to review the Export Credit Exposure of Export Transactions against the Credit Available for Export Transactions, and deny or curtail all or a portion of an Export Transaction, if the credit required for such transactions is greater than the credit available for the transactions.

Export Transactions Net Activity:

“Export Transactions Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net total, resulting from Export Transactions, of (i) Spot Market Energy charges, (ii) Transmission Congestion Charges, and (iii) Transmission Loss Charges, calculated as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix. Export Transactions Net Activity may be positive or negative.

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Primary Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Extended Summer Resource Price Adder:

“Extended Summer Resource Price Adder” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity as necessary to reflect the price of Annual Resources and Extended Summer Demand Resources required to meet the applicable Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement.

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

External Market Buyer:

“External Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM Region, or for load in the PJM Region that is not served by Network Transmission Service.

External Resource:

“External Resource” shall mean a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region.

Facilities Study:

“Facilities Study” shall be an engineering study conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) to: (1) determine the required modifications to the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System necessary to implement the conclusions of the System Impact Study; and (2) complete any additional studies or analyses documented in the System Impact Study or required by PJM Manuals, and determine the required modifications to the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System based on the conclusions of such additional studies. The Facilities Study shall include the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications, that will be required to provide the requested transmission service or to accommodate a New Service Request. As used in the Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement, Facilities Study shall mean that certain Facilities Study conducted by Transmission Provider (or at its direction) to determine the design and specification of the Customer Funded Upgrades necessary to accommodate the New Service Customer’s New Service Request in accordance with Tariff, Part VI, section 207.

Federal Power Act:

“Federal Power Act” shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a, et seq.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

FERC Market Rules:

“FERC Market Rules” mean the market behavior rules and the prohibition against electric energy market manipulation codified by the Commission in its Rules and Regulations at 18 CFR §§ 1c.2 and 35.37, respectively; the Commission-approved PJM Market Rules and any related proscriptions or any successor rules that the Commission from time to time may issue, approve or otherwise establish.

Final Incremental Auction:

“Final Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.

Final Offer:

“Final Offer” shall mean the offer on which a resource was dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for the Operating Day.

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation for the PJM Region, determined in accordance with RAA, Schedule 8.

Financial Close:

“Financial Close” shall mean the Capacity Market Seller has demonstrated that the Capacity Market Seller or its agent has completed the act of executing the material contracts and/or other documents necessary to (1) authorize construction of the project and (2) establish the necessary funding for the project under the control of an independent third-party entity. A sworn, notarized certification of an independent engineer certifying to such facts, and that the engineer has personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration. For resources that do not have external financing, Financial Close shall mean the project has full funding available, and that the project has been duly authorized to proceed with full construction of the material portions of the project by the appropriate governing body of the company funding such project. A sworn, notarized certification by an officer of such company certifying to such facts, and that the officer has

personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

“Financial Transmission Right Obligation” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(b), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(b).

Financial Transmission Right Option:

“Financial Transmission Right Option” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(c), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(c).

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to Tariff, Part II.

Firm Transmission Feasibility Study:

“Firm Transmission Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, Part II, section 19.3 and Tariff, Part III, section 32.3.

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy and capacity withdrawals from a Point of Interconnection of a Merchant Transmission Facility with the Transmission System. Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System with another control area. Withdrawals scheduled using Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights have rights similar to those under Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

First Incremental Auction:

“First Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted 20 months prior to the start of the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Flexible Resource:

“Flexible Resource” shall mean a generating resource that must have a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Foreign Guaranty:

“Foreign Guaranty” shall mean a Corporate Guaranty provided by an Affiliate of a Participant that is domiciled in a foreign country, and meets all of the provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q.

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

FTR Credit Limit:

“FTR Credit Limit” shall mean the amount of credit established with PJMSettlement that an FTR Participant has specifically designated to be used for FTR activity in a specific customer account. Any such credit so set aside shall not be considered available to satisfy any other credit requirement the FTR Participant may have with PJMSettlement.

FTR Credit Requirement:

“FTR Credit Requirement” shall mean the amount of credit that a Participant must provide in order to support the FTR positions that it holds and/or for which it is bidding. The FTR Credit Requirement shall not include months for which the invoicing has already been completed, provided that PJMSettlement shall have up to two Business Days following the date of the invoice completion to make such adjustments in its credit systems. FTR Credit Requirements are calculated and applied separately for each separate customer account.

FTR Flow Undiversified:

“FTR Flow Undiversified” shall have the meaning established in Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.G.

FTR Historical Value:

For each FTR for each month, “FTR Historical Value” shall mean the weighted average of historical values over three years for the FTR path using the following weightings: 50% - most recent year; 30% - second year; 20% - third year.

FTR Holder:

“FTR Holder” shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR.

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

For each FTR, for each month, “FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution” shall mean the total FTR cost for the month, prorated on a daily basis, less the FTR Historical Value for the month. For cleared FTRs, this contribution may be negative; prior to clearing, FTRs with negative contribution shall be deemed to have zero contribution.

FTR Net Activity:

“FTR Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net value of the billing line items for auction revenue rights credits, FTR auction charges, FTR auction credits, and FTR congestion credits, and shall also include day-ahead and balancing/real-time congestion charges up to a maximum net value of the sum of the foregoing auction revenue rights credits, FTR auction charges, FTR auction credits and FTR congestion credits.

FTR Participant:

“FTR Participant” shall mean any Market Participant that provides or is required to provide Collateral in order to participate in PJM’s FTR auctions.

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

“FTR Portfolio Auction Value” shall mean for each customer account of a Market Participant, the sum, calculated on a monthly basis, across all FTRs, of the FTR price times the FTR volume in MW.

Fuel Cost Policy:

“Fuel Cost Policy” shall mean the document provided by a Market Seller to PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit in accordance with PJM Manual 15 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, which documents the Market Seller’s method used to price fuel for calculation of the Market Seller’s cost-based offers for a generation resource.

Full Notice to Proceed:

“Full Notice to Proceed” shall mean that all material third party contractors have been given the notice to proceed with construction by the Capacity Market Seller or its agent, with a guaranteed completion date backed by liquidated damages.

Definitions – G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

“Generating Market Buyer” shall mean an Internal Market Buyer that is a Load Serving Entity that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyer’s load in the PJM Region, or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Generation Interconnection Customer:

“Generation Interconnection Customer” shall mean an entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect a new generation facility or to increase the capacity of an existing generation facility interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Generation Interconnection Facilities Study:

“Generation Interconnection Facilities Study” shall mean a Facilities Study related to a Generation Interconnection Request.

Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) in accordance with Tariff, Part IV, section 36.2.

Generation Interconnection Request:

“Generation Interconnection Request” shall mean a request by a Generation Interconnection Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part IV, subpart A, to interconnect a generating unit with the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of a generating unit interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns, leases with rights equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources located in the PJM Region. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output

of a generation resource shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generation Resource Maximum Output:

“Generation Resource Maximum Output” shall mean, for Customer Facilities identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output for a generating unit shall equal the unit’s pro rata share of the Maximum Facility Output, determined by the Economic Maximum values for the available units at the Customer Facility. For generating units not identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output shall equal the generating unit’s Economic Maximum.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Governmental Authority:

“Governmental Authority” shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental, regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, arbitrating body, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over any Interconnection Party or Construction Party or regarding any matter relating to an Interconnection Service Agreement or Construction Service Agreement, as applicable.

Hazardous Substances:

“Hazardous Substance” shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,” “toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Hot Weather Alert:

“Hot Weather Alert” shall mean the notice provided by PJM to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for extreme hot and/or humid weather conditions which may cause capacity requirements and/or unit unavailability to be substantially higher than forecast are expected to persist for an extended period.

Definitions – L – M – N

Limited Demand Resource:

“Limited Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target:

“Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean the maximum amount of Limited Demand Resources determined by PJM to be consistent with the maintenance of reliability, stated in Unforced Capacity that shall be used to calculate the Minimum Extended Summer Demand Resource Requirement for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017 and the Limited Resource Constraint for the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years for the PJM Region or such LDA. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target by first: i) testing the effects of the ten-interruption requirement by comparing possible loads on peak days under a range of weather conditions (from the daily load forecast distributions for the Delivery Year in question) against possible generation capacity on such days under a range of conditions (using the cumulative capacity distributions employed in the Installed Reserve Margin study for the PJM Region and in the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the relevant LDAs for such Delivery Year) and, by varying the assumed amounts of DR that is committed and displaces committed generation, determines the DR penetration level at which there is a ninety percent probability that DR will not be called (based on the applicable operating reserve margin for the PJM Region and for the relevant LDAs) more than ten times over those peak days; ii) testing the six-hour duration requirement by calculating the MW difference between the highest hourly unrestricted peak load and seventh highest hourly unrestricted peak load on certain high peak load days (e.g., the annual peak, loads above the weather normalized peak, or days where load management was called) in recent years, then dividing those loads by the forecast peak for those years and averaging the result; and (iii) (for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years) testing the effects of the six-hour duration requirement by comparing possible hourly loads on peak days under a range of weather conditions (from the daily load forecast distributions for the Delivery Year in question) against possible generation capacity on such days under a range of conditions (using a Monte Carlo model of hourly capacity levels that is consistent with the capacity model employed in the Installed Reserve Margin study for the PJM Region and in the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the relevant LDAs for such Delivery Year) and, by varying the assumed amounts of DR that is committed and displaces committed generation, determines the DR penetration level at which there is a ninety percent probability that DR will not be called (based on the applicable operating reserve margin for the PJM Region and for the relevant LDAs) for more than six hours over any one or more of the tested peak days. Second, PJM adopts the lowest result from these three tests as the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target. The Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Limited Resource Constraint:

“Limited Resource Constraint” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year and for FRR Capacity Plans the 2017/2018 and Delivery Years, for the PJM Region or each LDA for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for a Delivery Year, a limit on the total amount of Unforced Capacity that can be committed as Limited Demand Resources for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year in the PJM Region or in such LDA, calculated as the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region or such LDA, respectively, minus the Short Term Resource Procurement Target for the PJM Region or such LDA, respectively.

Limited Resource Price Decrement:

“Limited Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, a difference between the clearing price for Limited Demand Resources and the clearing price for Extended Summer Demand Resources and Annual Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Extended Summer Demand Resources or Annual Resources out of merit order when the Limited Resource Constraint is binding.

List of Approved Contractors:

“List of Approved Contractors” shall mean a list developed by each Transmission Owner and published in a PJM Manual of (a) contractors that the Transmission Owner considers to be qualified to install or construct new facilities and/or upgrades or modifications to existing facilities on the Transmission Owner’s system, provided that such contractors may include, but need not be limited to, contractors that, in addition to providing construction services, also provide design and/or other construction-related services, and (b) manufacturers or vendors of major transmission-related equipment (e.g., high-voltage transformers, transmission line, circuit breakers) whose products the Transmission Owner considers acceptable for installation and use on its system.

Load Management:

“Load Management” shall mean a Demand Resource (“DR”) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Management Event:

“Load Management Event” shall mean a) a single temporally contiguous dispatch of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day, or b) multiple dispatches of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day that are temporally contiguous.

Load Ratio Share:

“Load Ratio Share” shall mean the ratio of a Transmission Customer’s Network Load to the Transmission Provider’s total load.

Load Reduction Event:

“Load Reduction Event” shall mean a reduction in demand by a Member or Special Member for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Load Serving Entity (LSE):

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Shedding:

“Load Shedding” shall mean the systematic reduction of system demand by temporarily decreasing load in response to transmission system or area capacity shortages, system instability, or voltage control considerations under Tariff, Part II or Part III.

Local Upgrades:

“Local Upgrades” shall mean modifications or additions of facilities to abate any local thermal loading, voltage, short circuit, stability or similar engineering problem caused by the interconnection and delivery of generation to the Transmission System. Local Upgrades shall include:

(i) Direct Connection Local Upgrades which are Local Upgrades that only serve the Customer Interconnection Facility and have no impact or potential impact on the Transmission System until the final tie-in is complete; and

(ii) Non-Direct Connection Local Upgrades which are parallel flow Local Upgrades that are not Direct Connection Local Upgrades.

Location:

“Location” as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

LOC Deviation:

“LOC Deviation,” shall mean, for units other than wind units, the LOC Deviation shall equal the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource’s bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments and limited to the lesser of the unit’s Economic Maximum or the unit’s Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit. For wind units, the LOC Deviation shall

mean the deviation of the generating unit's output equal to the lesser of the PJM forecasted output for the unit or the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval integrated real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource's bus, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit.

Locational Deliverability Area (LDA):

“Locational Deliverability Area” or “LDA” shall mean a geographic area within the PJM Region that has limited transmission capability to import capacity to satisfy such area's reliability requirement, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, and as specified in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 10.1.

Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement:

“Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement” shall mean the projected internal capacity in the Locational Deliverability Area plus the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective for the Delivery Year, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, less the minimum internal resources required for all FRR Entities in such Locational Deliverability Area.

Locational Price Adder:

“Locational Price Adder” shall mean an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity within an LDA as necessary to reflect the price of Capacity Resources required to relieve applicable binding locational constraints.

Locational Reliability Charge:

“Locational Reliability Charge” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Locational UCAP:

“Locational UCAP” shall mean unforced capacity that a Member with available uncommitted capacity sells in a bilateral transaction to a Member that previously committed capacity through an RPM Auction but now requires replacement capacity to fulfill its RPM Auction commitment. The Locational UCAP Seller retains responsibility for performance of the resource providing such replacement capacity.

Locational UCAP Seller:

“Locational UCAP Seller” shall mean a Member that sells Locational UCAP.

Long-lead Project:

“Long-lead Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of one year or more.

Loss Price:

“Loss Price” shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Maintenance Adder:

“Maintenance Adder” shall mean an adder that may be included to account for variable operation and maintenance expenses in a Market Seller’s Fuel Cost Policy. The Maintenance Adder is calculated in accordance with the applicable provisions of PJM Manual 15, and may only include expenses incurred as a result of electric production.

Manual Load Dump Action:

“Manual Load Dump Action” shall mean an Operating Instruction, as defined by NERC, from PJM to shed firm load when the PJM Region cannot provide adequate capacity to meet the PJM Region’s load and tie schedules, or to alleviate critically overloaded transmission lines or other equipment.

Manual Load Dump Warning:

“Manual Load Dump Warning” shall mean a notification from PJM to warn Members of an increasingly critical condition of present operations that may require manually shedding load.

Market Monitor:

“Market Monitor” means the head of the Market Monitoring Unit.

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” means the independent Market Monitoring Unit defined in 18 CFR § 35.28(a)(7) and established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff that is responsible for implementing the Market Monitoring Plan, including the

Market Monitor. The Market Monitoring Unit may also be referred to as the IMM or Independent Market Monitor for PJM

Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee or MMU Advisory Committee:

“Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee” or “MMU Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.H.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other product or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Participant Energy Injection:

“Market Participant Energy Injection” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Day-ahead generation schedules, real-time generation output, Increment Offers, internal bilateral transactions and import transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Participant Energy Withdrawal:

“Market Participant Energy Withdrawal” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, real-time load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero), internal bilateral transactions and Export Transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Seller Offer Cap:

“Market Seller Offer Cap” shall mean a maximum offer price applicable to certain Market Sellers under certain conditions, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD. section 6 and Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.E.

Market Violation:

“Market Violation” shall mean a tariff violation, violation of a Commission-approved order, rule or regulation, market manipulation, or inappropriate dispatch that creates substantial concerns regarding unnecessary market inefficiencies, as defined in 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(b)(8).

Material Modification:

“Material Modification” shall mean any modification to an Interconnection Request that has a material adverse effect on the cost or timing of Interconnection Studies related to, or any Network Upgrades or Local Upgrades needed to accommodate, any Interconnection Request with a later Queue Position.

Maximum Daily Starts:

“Maximum Daily Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in an Operating Day under normal operating conditions.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Facility Output:

“Maximum Facility Output” shall mean the maximum (not nominal) net electrical power output in megawatts, specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement, after supply of any parasitic or host facility loads, that a Generation Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility is expected to produce, provided that the specified Maximum Facility Output shall not exceed the output of the proposed Customer Facility that Transmission Provider utilized in the System Impact Study.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Maximum Run Time:

“Maximum Run Time” shall mean the maximum number of hours a generating unit can run over the course of an Operating Day, as measured by PJM’s State Estimator.

Maximum Weekly Starts:

“Maximum Weekly Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in one week, defined as the 168 hour period starting Monday 0001 hour, under normal operating conditions.

Member:

“Member” shall have the meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Merchant A.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant A.C. Transmission Facility” shall mean Merchant Transmission Facilities that are alternating current (A.C.) transmission facilities, other than those that are Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities.

Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities” shall mean direct current (D.C.) transmission facilities that are interconnected with the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI.

Merchant Network Upgrades:

“Merchant Network Upgrades” shall mean additions to, or modifications or replacements of, physical facilities of the Interconnected Transmission Owner that, on the date of the pertinent Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Upgrade Request, are part of the Transmission System or are included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan.

Merchant Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean A.C. or D.C. transmission facilities that are interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI and that are so identified in Tariff, Attachment T, provided, however, that Merchant Transmission Facilities shall not include (i) any Customer Interconnection Facilities, (ii) any

physical facilities of the Transmission System that were in existence on or before March 20, 2003 ; (iii) any expansions or enhancements of the Transmission System that are not identified as Merchant Transmission Facilities in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan and Attachment T to the Tariff, or (iv) any transmission facilities that are included in the rate base of a public utility and on which a regulated return is earned.

Merchant Transmission Provider:

“Merchant Transmission Provider” shall mean an Interconnection Customer that (1) owns, controls, or controls the rights to use the transmission capability of, Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connect the Transmission System with another control area, (2) has elected to receive Transmission Injection Rights and Transmission Withdrawal Rights associated with such facility pursuant to Tariff, Part IV, section 36, and (3) makes (or will make) the transmission capability of such facilities available for use by third parties under terms and conditions approved by the Commission and stated in the Tariff, consistent with Tariff, section 38.

Metering Equipment:

“Metering Equipment” shall mean all metering equipment installed at the metering points designated in the appropriate appendix to an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Minimum Annual Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Annual Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the RTO in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Down Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours under normal operating conditions between unit shutdown and unit startup, calculated as the shortest time difference between the unit’s generator breaker opening and after the unit’s generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours between the last generator breaker opening and after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero.

Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Extended Summer Demand Resources and Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Minimum Participation Requirements:

“Minimum Participation Requirements” shall mean a set of minimum training, risk management, communication and capital or collateral requirements required for Participants in the PJM Markets, as set forth herein and in the Form of Annual Certification set forth as Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1. Participants transacting in FTRs in certain circumstances will be required to demonstrate additional risk management procedures and controls as further set forth in the Annual Certification found in Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1.

Minimum Run Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours a unit must run, in real-time operations, from the time after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, to the time of generator breaker opening, as measured by PJM's State Estimator. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the time period after the first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, and the last generator breaker opening as measured by PJM's State Estimator.

MISO:

“MISO” shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

“Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Native Load Customers:

“Native Load Customers” shall mean the wholesale and retail power customers of a Transmission Owner on whose behalf the Transmission Owner, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, has undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Owner’s system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

“NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator” shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.4.

Net Cost of New Entry:

“Net Cost of New Entry” shall mean the Cost of New Entry minus the Net Energy and Ancillary Service Revenue Offset.

Net Obligation:

“Net Obligation” shall mean the amount owed to PJMSettlement and PJM for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under Tariff, Parts II and III , and other services pursuant to the Agreements, after applying a deduction for amounts owed to a Participant by PJMSettlement as it pertains to monthly market activity and services. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Net Sell Position:

“Net Sell Position” shall mean the amount of Net Obligation when Net Obligation is negative.

Network Customer:

“Network Customer” shall mean an entity receiving transmission service pursuant to the terms of the Transmission Provider’s Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

“Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall have the meaning set forth in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Article I.

Network Integration Transmission Service:

“Network Integration Transmission Service” shall mean the transmission service provided under Tariff, Part III.

Network Load:

“Network Load” shall mean the load that a Network Customer designates for Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III. The Network Customer’s Network Load shall include all load (including losses) served by the output of any Network Resources designated by the Network Customer. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total load as Network Load but may not designate only part of the load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where an Eligible Customer has elected not to designate a particular load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, the Eligible Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements under Tariff, Part II for any Point-To-Point Transmission Service that may be necessary for such non-designated load.

Network Operating Agreement:

“Network Operating Agreement” shall mean an executed agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the Network Customer shall operate its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Operating Committee:

“Network Operating Committee” shall mean a group made up of representatives from the Network Customer(s) and the Transmission Provider established to coordinate operating criteria and other technical considerations required for implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer’s Network Load on a non-interruptible basis, except for purposes of fulfilling obligations under a reserve sharing program.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

Network Upgrades:

“Network Upgrades” shall mean modifications or additions to transmission-related facilities that are integrated with and support the Transmission Provider’s overall Transmission System for the general benefit of all users of such Transmission System. Network Upgrades shall include:

(i) **Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are Network Upgrades that only serve the Customer Interconnection Facility and have no impact or potential impact on the Transmission System until the final tie-in is complete; and

(ii) **Non-Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are parallel flow Network Upgrades that are not Direct Connection Network Upgrades.

Neutral Party:

“Neutral Party” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Part I, section 9.3(v).

New PJM Zone(s):

“New PJM Zone(s)” shall mean the Zone included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for Commonwealth Edison Company, The Dayton Power and Light Company and the AEP East Operating Companies (Appalachian Power Company, Columbus Southern Power Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Ohio Power Company and Wheeling Power Company).

New Service Customers:

“New Service Customers” shall mean all customers that submit an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request that is pending in the New Services Queue.

New Service Request:

“New Service Request” shall mean an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request.

New Services Queue:

“New Service Queue” shall mean all Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests that are received within each *six*-month period ending on April 30 and October 31 of each year shall collectively comprise a New Services Queue.

New Services Queue Closing Date:

“New Services Queue Closing Date” shall mean each April 30 and October 31 shall be the Queue Closing Date for the New Services Queue comprised of Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests received during the *six*-month period ending on such date.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Nodal Reference Price:

The “Nodal Reference Price” at each location shall mean the 97th percentile price differential between day-ahead and real-time prices experienced over the corresponding two-month reference period in the prior calendar year. Reference periods will be Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, May-Jun, Jul-Aug, Sept-Oct, Nov-Dec. For any given current-year month, the reference period months will be the set of two months in the prior calendar year that include the month corresponding to the current month. For example, July and August 2003 would each use July-August 2002 as their reference period.

No-load Cost:

“No-load Cost” shall mean the hourly cost required to create the starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental offer curve for a generating unit.

Nominal Rated Capability:

“Nominal Rated Capability” shall mean the nominal maximum rated capability in megawatts of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility or the nominal increase in transmission capability in megawatts of the Transmission System resulting from the interconnection or addition of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility, as

determined in accordance with pertinent Applicable Standards and specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

“Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall mean the amount of load reduction that a Demand Resource commits to provide either through direct load control, firm service level or guaranteed load drop programs. For existing Demand Resources, the maximum Nominated Demand Resource Value is limited, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, to the value appropriate for the method by which the load reduction would be accomplished, at the time the Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction is being conducted.

Nominated Energy Efficiency Value:

“Nominated Energy Efficiency Value” shall mean the amount of load reduction that an Energy Efficiency Resource commits to provide through installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems.

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to Curtailment or Interruption as set forth in Tariff, Part II, section 14.7. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis for periods ranging from one hour to one month.

Non-Firm Sale:

“Non-Firm Sale” shall mean an energy sale for which receipt or delivery may be interrupted for any reason or no reason, without liability on the part of either the buyer or seller.

Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“No-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean the rights to schedule energy withdrawals from a specified point on the Transmission System. Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Withdrawals scheduled using Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights have rights similar to those under Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Non-Performance Charge:

“Non-Performance Charge” shall mean the charge applicable to Capacity Performance Resources as defined in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 10A(e).

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, or electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.6.

Non-Zone Network Load:

“Non-Zone Network Load shall mean Network Load that is located outside of the PJM Region.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions – O – P - Q

Obligation:

“Obligation” shall mean all amounts owed to PJM Settlement for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under both Tariff, Part II and Part III), and other services or obligations pursuant to the Agreements. In addition, aggregate amounts that will be owed to PJM Settlement in the future for capacity purchases within the PJM capacity markets will be added to this figure. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) or PJM Open Access Same-Time Information System:

“Open Access Same-Time Information System,” “PJM Open Access Same-Time Information System” or “OASIS” shall mean the electronic communication and information system and

standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission's regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.,” “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., on file with the Commission.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Operationally Deliverable:

“Operationally Deliverable” shall mean, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection, that there are no operational conditions, arrangements or limitations experienced or required that threaten, impair or degrade effectuation or maintenance of deliverability of capacity or energy from the external Generation Capacity Resource to loads in the PJM Region in a manner comparable to the deliverability of capacity or energy to such loads from Generation Capacity Resources located inside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, including, without limitation, an identified need by an external Balancing Authority Area for a remedial action scheme or manual generation trip protocol, transmission facility switching arrangements that would have the effect of radializing load, or excessive or unacceptable frequency of regional reliability limit violations or (outside an interregional agreed congestion management process) of

local reliability dispatch instructions and commitments.

Opportunity Cost:

“Opportunity Cost” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

OPSI Advisory Committee:

“OPSI Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.G.

Option to Build:

“Option to Build” shall mean the option of the New Service Customer to build certain Customer-Funded Upgrades, as set forth in, and subject to the terms of, the Construction Service Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study:

“Optional Interconnection Study” shall mean a sensitivity analysis of an Interconnection Request based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement:

“Optional Interconnection Study Agreement” shall mean the form of agreement for preparation of an Optional Interconnection Study, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment N-3.

Part I:

“Part I” shall mean the Tariff Definitions and Common Service Provisions contained in Tariff, Part I, sections 1 through 12A.

Part II:

“Part II” shall mean Tariff, sections 13 through 27A pertaining to Point-To-Point Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part III:

“Part III” shall mean Tariff, sections 28 through 35 pertaining to Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part IV:

“Part IV” shall mean Tariff, sections 36 through 112C pertaining to generation or merchant transmission interconnection to the Transmission System in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part V:

“Part V” shall mean Tariff, sections 113 through 122 pertaining to the deactivation of generating units in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part VI:

“Part VI” shall mean Tariff, sections 200 through 237 pertaining to the queuing, study, and agreements relating to New Service Requests, and the rights associated with Customer-Funded Upgrades in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Participant:

“Participant” shall mean a Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer and/or Applicant requesting to be an active Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer.

Parties:

“Parties” shall mean the Transmission Provider, as administrator of the Tariff, and the Transmission Customer receiving service under the Tariff. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to Transmission Customers.

Peak-Hour Dispatch:

“Peak-Hour Dispatch” shall mean, for purposes of calculating the Energy and Ancillary Services Revenue Offset under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5, an assumption, as more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, that the Reference Resource is committed in the Day-Ahead Energy Market in four distinct blocks of four hours of continuous output for each block from the peak-hour period beginning with the hour ending 0800 EPT through to the hour ending 2300 EPT for any day when the average day-ahead LMP for the area for which the Net Cost of New Entry is being determined is greater than, or equal to, the cost to generate (including the cost for a complete start and shutdown cycle) for at least two hours during each four-hour block, where such blocks shall be assumed to be committed independently; provided that, if there are not at least two economic hours in any given four-hour block, then the Reference Resource shall be assumed not to be committed for such block; and to the extent not committed in any such block in the Day-Ahead Energy Market under the above conditions based on Day-Ahead LMPs, is dispatched in the Real-Time Energy Market for such block if the Real-Time LMP is greater than or equal to

the cost to generate under the same conditions as described above for the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

Peak Market Activity:

“Peak Market Activity” shall mean a measure of exposure for which credit is required, involving peak exposures in rolling three-week periods over a year timeframe, with two semi-annual reset points, pursuant to provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.A. Peak Market Activity shall exclude FTR Net Activity, Virtual Transactions Net Activity, and Export Transactions Net Activity.

Peak Season:

“Peak Season” shall mean the weeks containing the 24th through 36th Wednesdays of the calendar year. Each such week shall begin on a Monday and end on the following Sunday, except for the week containing the 36th Wednesday, which shall end on the following Friday.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Performance Assessment Interval:

“Performance Assessment Interval” shall mean each Real-time Settlement Interval for which an Emergency Action has been declared by the Office of the Interconnection, provided, however, that Performance Assessment Intervals for a Base Capacity Resource shall not include any intervals outside the calendar months of June through September.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement. When such term is being used in the RAA it shall also include the PJM Board.

PJM Administrative Service:

“PJM Administrative Service” shall mean the services provided by PJM pursuant to Tariff, Schedule 9.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Entities:

“PJM Entities” shall mean PJM, including the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board, and PJM’s officers, employees, representatives, advisors, contractors, and consultants.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the Office of the Interconnection for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K – Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of

Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Liaison:

“PJM Liaison” shall mean the liaison established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.I.

PJM Management:

“PJM Management” shall mean the officers, executives, supervisors and employee managers of PJM.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Markets:

“PJM Markets” shall mean the PJM Interchange Energy and capacity markets, including the RPM auctions, together with all bilateral or other wholesale electric power and energy transactions, capacity transactions, ancillary services transactions (including black start service), transmission transactions and any other market operated under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within the PJM Region, wherein Market Participants may incur Obligations to PJM Settlement.

PJM Market Rules:

“PJM Market Rules” shall mean the rules, standards, procedures, and practices of the PJM Markets set forth in the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement, the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the PJM Manuals, the PJM Regional Practices Document, the PJM-Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator Joint Operating Agreement or any other document setting forth market rules.

PJM Net Assets:

“PJM Net Assets” shall mean the total assets per PJM’s consolidated quarterly or year-end financial statements most recently issued as of the date of the receipt of written notice of a claim less amounts for which PJM is acting as a temporary custodian on behalf of its Members, transmission developers/Designated Entities, and generation developers, including, but not limited to, cash deposits related to credit requirement compliance, study and/or interconnection receivables, member prepayments, invoiced amounts collected from Net Buyers but have not yet been paid to Net Sellers, and excess congestion (as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.6).

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Regional Practices Document:

“PJM Regional Practices Document” shall mean the document of that title that compiles and describes the practices in the PJM Markets and that is made available in hard copy and on the Internet.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall mean the percent installed reserve margin for the PJM Region required pursuant to RAA, Schedule 4.1, as approved by the PJM Board.

PJM Region Peak Load Forecast:

“PJM Region Peak Load Forecast” shall mean the peak load forecast used by the Office of the Interconnection in determining the PJM Region Reliability Requirement, and shall be determined on both a preliminary and final basis as set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

PJM Region Reliability Requirement:

“PJM Region Reliability Requirement” shall mean, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, the Forecast Pool Requirement multiplied by the Preliminary PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all Preliminary Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region; and, for purposes of the Incremental Auctions, the Forecast Pool Requirement multiplied by the updated PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all updated Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region.

PJM Settlement:

“PJM Settlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Operating Agreement, section 3.3.

PJM Tariff, Tariff, O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff,” “Tariff,” “O.A.T.T.,” “OATT,” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, including any schedules, appendices or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Plan:

“Plan” shall mean the PJM market monitoring plan set forth in Tariff, Attachment M.

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective agreement that is the equivalent of an Interconnection Service Agreement, has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close, and has secured at least 50 percent of the MWs of firm transmission service required to qualify such resource under the deliverability requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective Interconnection Service Agreement and has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point(s) of Delivery:

“Point(s) of Delivery” shall mean the point(s) on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider will be made available to the Receiving Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point of Interconnection:

“Point of Interconnection” shall mean the point or points where the Customer Interconnection Facilities interconnect with the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System.

Point(s) of Receipt:

“Point(s) of Receipt” shall mean point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy will be made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall mean the reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II.

Power Purchaser:

“Power Purchaser” shall mean the entity that is purchasing the capacity and energy to be transmitted under the Tariff.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation” Price shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Confirmed Application:

“Pre-Confirmed Application” shall be an Application that commits the Eligible Customer to execute a Service Agreement upon receipt of notification that the Transmission Provider can provide the requested Transmission Service.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 8.

Pre-Expansion PJM Zones:

“Pre-Expansion PJM Zones” shall be zones included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for certain Transmission Owners – Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC (“MAIT”) (MAIT owns and operates the transmission facilities in the Metropolitan Edison Company Zone and the Pennsylvania Electric Company Zone), PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Power & Light Group, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Allegheny Power, and Rockland Electric Company.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Alert

“Primary Reserve Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members of an anticipated shortage of Operating Reserve capacity for a future critical period.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for

additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Prior CIL Exception External Resource:

“Prior CIL Exception External Resource” shall mean an external Generation Capacity Resource for which (1) a Capacity Market Seller had, prior to May 9, 2017, cleared a Sell Offer in an RPM Auction under the exception provided to the definition of Capacity Import Limit as set forth in RAA, Article I or (2) an FRR Entity committed, prior to May 9, 2017, in an FRR Capacity Plan under the exception provided in the definition of Capacity Import Limit. In the event only a portion (in MW) of an external Generation Capacity Resource has a Pseudo-Tie into the PJM Region, that portion of the external Generation Capacity Resource, which can include up to the maximum megawatt amount cleared in any prior RPM auction or committed in an FRR Capacity Plan (and no other portion thereof) is eligible for treatment as a Prior CIL Exception External Resource if such portion satisfies the requirements of the first sentence of this definition.

Project Financing:

“Project Financing” shall mean: (a) one or more loans, leases, equity and/or debt financings, together with all modifications, renewals, supplements, substitutions and replacements thereof, the proceeds of which are used to finance or refinance the costs of the Customer Facility, any alteration, expansion or improvement to the Customer Facility, the purchase and sale of the Customer Facility or the operation of the Customer Facility; (b) a power purchase agreement pursuant to which Interconnection Customer’s obligations are secured by a mortgage or other lien on the Customer Facility; or (c) loans and/or debt issues secured by the Customer Facility.

Project Finance Entity:

“Project Finance Entity” shall mean: (a) a holder, trustee or agent for holders, of any component of Project Financing; or (b) any purchaser of capacity and/or energy produced by the Customer Facility to which Interconnection Customer has granted a mortgage or other lien as security for some or all of Interconnection Customer’s obligations under the corresponding power purchase agreement.

Projected PJM Market Revenues:

“Projected PJM Market Revenues” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrade:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrade” shall mean a proposed enhancement or addition to the Transmission System that: (a) will increase the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit into an LDA by a megawatt quantity certified by the Office of the Interconnection; (b) the Office of the Interconnection has determined will be in service on or before the commencement of the first Delivery Year for which such upgrade is the subject of a Sell Offer in the Base Residual Auction; (c) is the subject of a Facilities Study Agreement executed before the conduct of the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and (d) a New Service Customer is obligated to fund through a rate or charge specific to such facility or upgrade.

Queue Position:

“Queue Position” shall mean the priority assigned to an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request pursuant to applicable provisions of Tariff, Part VI.

Definitions – R - S

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Offer:

“Real-time Offer” shall mean a new offer or an update to a Market Seller’s existing cost-based or market-based offer for a clock hour, submitted after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Settlement Interval:

“Real-time Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every five minutes.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Reasonable Efforts:

“Reasonable Efforts” shall mean, with respect to any action required to be made, attempted, or taken by an Interconnection Party or by a Construction Party under Tariff, Part IV or Part VI, an Interconnection Service Agreement, or a Construction Service Agreement, such efforts as are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and with efforts that such party would undertake for the protection of its own interests.

Receiving Party:

“Receiving Party” shall mean the entity receiving the capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider to Point(s) of Delivery.

Referral:

“Referral” shall mean a formal report of the Market Monitoring Unit to the Commission for investigation of behavior of a Market Participant, of behavior of PJM, or of a market design flaw, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M, section IV.I.

Reference Resource:

“Reference Resource” shall mean a combustion turbine generating station, configured with two General Electric Frame 7FA turbines with inlet air cooling to 50 degrees, Selective Catalytic Reduction technology all CONE Areas, dual fuel capability, and a heat rate of 10.096 Mmbtu/MWh.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan:

“Regional Transmission Expansion Plan” shall mean the plan prepared by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for the enhancement and expansion of the Transmission System in order to meet the demands for firm transmission service in the PJM Region.

Regional Transmission Group (RTG):

“Regional Transmission Group” or “RTG” shall mean a voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and interregional) basis.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and

decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement or PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” or “PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC No. 44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reliability Pricing Model Auction:

“Reliability Pricing Model Auction” or “RPM Auction” shall mean the Base Residual Auction or any Incremental Auction, or, for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years, any Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction.

Required Transmission Enhancements:

“Regional Transmission Enhancements” shall mean enhancements and expansions of the Transmission System that (1) a Regional Transmission Expansion Plan developed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 or (2) any joint planning or coordination agreement between PJM and another region or transmission planning authority set forth in Tariff, Schedule 12-Appendix B (“Appendix B Agreement”) designates one or more of the Transmission Owner(s) to construct and own or finance. Required Transmission Enhancements shall also include enhancements and expansions of facilities in another region or planning authority that meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities constructed pursuant to an Appendix B Agreement cost responsibility for which has been assigned at least in part to PJM pursuant to such Appendix B Agreement.

Reserved Capacity:

“Reserved Capacity” shall mean the maximum amount of capacity and energy that the Transmission Provider agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty (60) minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s), as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.5 in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 (h) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2(h), and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2; provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Resource Substitution Charge:

“Resource Substitution Charge” shall mean a charge assessed on Capacity Market Buyers in an Incremental Auction to recover the cost of replacement Capacity Resources.

Revenue Data for Settlements:

“Revenue Data for Settlements” shall mean energy quantities used in accounting and billing as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the corresponding provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1.

RPM Seller Credit:

“RPM Seller Credit” shall mean an additional form of Unsecured Credit defined in Tariff, Attachment Q, section IV.

Scheduled Incremental Auctions:

“Scheduled Incremental Auctions” shall refer to the First, Second, or Third Incremental Auction *for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year; and the First or Final Incremental Auction for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.*

Schedule of Work:

“Schedule of Work” shall mean that schedule attached to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement setting forth the timing of work to be performed by the Constructing Entity pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, based upon the Facilities Study and subject to modification, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Scope of Work:

“Scope of Work” shall mean that scope of the work attached as a schedule to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement and to be performed by the Constructing Entity(ies) pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, provided that such Scope of Work may be modified, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource:

“Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Secondary Systems:

“Secondary Systems” shall mean control or power circuits that operate below 600 volts, AC or DC, including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers.

Second Incremental Auction:

“Second Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted ten months before the Delivery Year to which it relates. *A Second Incremental Auction is conducted for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year but is not conducted for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year and all subsequent Delivery Years.*

Security:

“Security” shall mean the security provided by the New Service Customer pursuant to Tariff, section 212.4 or Tariff, Part VI, section 213.4 to secure the New Service Customer’s responsibility for Costs under the Interconnection Service Agreement or Upgrade Construction Service Agreement and Tariff, Part VI, section 217.

Segment:

“Segment” shall have the same meaning as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e).

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall mean Capacity Resources secured by a Load-Serving Entity, by ownership or contract, outside a Reliability Pricing Model Auction, and used to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement through submission in a Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction of a Sell Offer indicating such Market Seller’s intent that such Capacity Resource be Self-Supply. Self-Supply may be either committed regardless of clearing price or submitted as a Sell Offer with a price bid. A Load Serving Entity’s Sell Offer with a price bid for an owned or contracted Capacity Resource shall not be deemed “Self-Supply,” unless it is designated as Self-Supply and used by the LSE to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Sell Offer:

“Sell Offer” shall mean an offer to sell Capacity Resources in a Base Residual Auction, Incremental Auction, or Reliability Backstop Auction.

Service Agreement:

“Service Agreement” shall mean the initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the Transmission Provider for service under the Tariff.

Service Commencement Date:

“Service Commencement Date” shall mean the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service in accordance with Tariff, Part II, section 15.3 or Tariff, Part III, section 29.1.

Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of less than one year.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, as to the PJM Region, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, 2.5% of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement determined for such Base Residual Auction, for purposes of the First Incremental Auction, 2% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the time of the Base Residual Auction; and, for purposes of the Second Incremental Auction, 1.5% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the time of the Base Residual Auction; and, as to any Zone, an allocation of the PJM Region Short-Term Resource Procurement Target based on the Preliminary Zonal Forecast Peak Load, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative. For any LDA, the LDA Short-Term Resource Procurement Target shall be the sum of the Short-Term Resource Procurement Targets of all Zones in the LDA.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018: (i) for the PJM Region, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction and, as to the Third Incremental Auction for the PJM Region, 0.6 times such target; and (ii) for an LDA, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction for such LDA and, as to the Third Incremental Auction, 0.6 times such target.

Site:

“Site” shall mean all of the real property, including but not limited to any leased real property and easements, on which the Customer Facility is situated and/or on which the Customer Interconnection Facilities are to be located.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer,” as used in RAA, Schedule 6 and Tariff, Attachment DD-1, shall mean a commercial retail electric end-use customer of an electric distribution company that participates in a mass market demand response program under the jurisdiction of a RERRA and satisfies the definition of a “small commercial customer” under the terms of the applicable RERRA’s program, provided that the customer has an annual peak demand no greater than 100kW.

Small Generation Resource:

“Small Generation Resource” shall mean an Interconnection Customer’s device of 20 MW or less for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in an Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. This term shall include Energy Storage Resources and/or other devices for storage for later injection of energy.

Small Inverter Facility:

“Small Inverter Facility” shall mean an Energy Resource that is a certified small inverter-based facility no larger than 10 kW.

Small Inverter ISA:

“Small Inverter ISA” shall mean an agreement among Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, and Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection of a Small Inverter Facility under Tariff, Part IV, section 112B.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.02, or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating

Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Start Additional Labor Costs:

“Start Additional Labor Costs” shall mean additional labor costs for startup required above normal station manning levels.

Start-Up Costs:

“Start-Up Costs” shall mean the unit costs to bring the boiler, turbine and generator from shutdown conditions to the point after breaker closure which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated state estimator megawatts greater than zero and is determined based on the cost of start fuel, total fuel-related cost, performance factor, electrical costs (station service), start maintenance adder, and additional labor cost if required above normal station manning. Start-Up Costs can vary with the unit offline time being categorized in three unit temperature conditions: hot, intermediate and cold.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Commission:

“State Commission” shall mean any state regulatory agency having jurisdiction over retail electricity sales in any State in the PJM Region.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.3.

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-Annual Resource Constraint:

“Sub-Annual Resource Constraint” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year and for FRR Capacity Plans the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years, for the PJM Region or for each LDA for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for a Delivery Year, a limit on the total amount of Unforced Capacity that can be committed as Limited Demand Resources and Extended Summer Demand Resources for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year in the PJM Region or in such LDA, calculated as the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively, minus the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively.

Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement:

“Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, a difference between the clearing price for Extended Summer Demand Resources and the clearing price for Annual Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Annual Resources out of merit order when the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint is binding.

Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target:

“Sub-Annual Reliability Target” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean the maximum amount of the combination of Extended Summer Demand Resources and Limited Demand Resources in Unforced Capacity determined by PJM to be consistent with the maintenance of reliability, stated in Unforced Capacity, that shall be used to calculate the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017 and the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint for the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Demand Resources. The calculation for the unconstrained portion of the PJM Region uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the Delivery Year in question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of DR (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from May 1 through October 31 and unavailable from November 1 through April 30 and calculates the LOLE at each DR level. The Extended Summer DR Reliability Target is the DR amount, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target shall be

expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Summer-Period Capacity Performance Resource:

“Summer-Period Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Switching and Tagging Rules:

“Switching and Tagging Rules” shall mean the switching and tagging procedures of Interconnected Transmission Owners and Interconnection Customer as they may be amended from time to time.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System Condition:

“System Condition” shall mean a specified condition on the Transmission Provider’s system or on a neighboring system, such as a constrained transmission element or flowgate, that may trigger Curtailment of Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service using the curtailment priority pursuant to Tariff, Part II, section 13.6. Such conditions must be identified in the Transmission Customer’s Service Agreement.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

System Impact Study:

“System Impact Study” shall mean an assessment by the Transmission Provider of (i) the adequacy of the Transmission System to accommodate a Completed Application, an Interconnection Request or an Upgrade Request, (ii) whether any additional costs may be incurred in order to provide such transmission service or to accommodate an Interconnection Request, and (iii) with respect to an Interconnection Request, an estimated date that an Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility can be interconnected with the Transmission System and an estimate of the Interconnection Customer’s cost responsibility for the interconnection; and (iv) with respect to an Upgrade Request, the estimated cost of the requested system upgrades or expansion, or of the cost of the system upgrades or expansion, necessary to provide the requested incremental rights.

System Protection Facilities:

“System Protection Facilities” shall refer to the equipment required to protect (i) the Transmission System, other delivery systems and/or other generating systems connected to the Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbance occurring at or on the Customer Facility, and (ii) the Customer Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbance occurring on the Transmission System or on other delivery systems and/or other generating systems to which the Transmission System is directly or indirectly connected. System Protection Facilities shall include such protective and regulating devices as are identified in the Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards or that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or other Applicable Standards, or as are otherwise necessary to protect personnel and equipment and to minimize deleterious effects to the Transmission System arising from the Customer Facility.

Definitions – T – U - V

Tangible Net Worth:

“Tangible Net Worth” shall mean all assets (not including any intangible assets such as goodwill) less all liabilities. Any such calculation may be reduced by PJM Settlement upon review of the available financial information.

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.3, or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Third Incremental Auction:

“Third Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates *for Delivery Years prior to the 2021/2022 Delivery Year*.

Third-Party Sale:

“Third-Party Sale” shall mean any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a Power Purchaser that is not designated as part of Network Load under the Network Integration Transmission Service but not including a sale of energy through the PJM Interchange Energy Market established under the PJM Operating Agreement.

Tie Line:

“Tie Line” shall mean a circuit connecting two balancing authority areas, Control Areas or fully metered electric system regions. Tie Lines may be classified as external or internal as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer:

“Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate lost opportunity cost credits. For pool-scheduled resources specified in PJM Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1), the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the greater of the Committed Offer or last Real-Time Offer submitted for the offer on which the resource was committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each hour in an Operating Day. For all other pool-scheduled resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the offer curve associated with the greater of the Committed Offer

or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day. For self-scheduled generation resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, where for self-scheduled generation resources (a) operating pursuant to a cost-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be the greater of the originally submitted cost-based offer or the cost-based offer that the resource was dispatched on in real-time; or (b) operating pursuant to a market-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be determined in accordance with the following process: (1) select the greater of the cost-based day-ahead offer and updated costbased Real-time Offer; (2) for resources with multiple cost-based offers, first, for each cost-based offer select the greater of the day-ahead offer and updated Real-time Offer, and then select the lesser of the resulting cost-based offers; and (3) compare the offer selected in (1), or for resources with multiple cost-based offers the offer selected in (2), with the market-based day-ahead offer and the market-based Real-time Offer and select the highest offer.

Total Net Obligation:

“Total Net Obligation” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Obligations plus any unbilled Net Obligation incurred to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis, plus any other Obligations owed to PJMSettlement at the time.

Total Net Sell Position:

“Total Net Sell Position” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Sell Positions plus any unbilled Net Sell Positions accrued to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis.

Total Operating Reserve Offer:

“Total Operating Reserve Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate Operating Reserve credits. The Total Operating Reserve Offer shall equal the sum of all individual Real-time Settlement Interval energy offers, inclusive of Start-Up Costs (shut-down costs for Demand Resources) and No-load Costs, for every Real-time Settlement Interval in a Segment, integrated under the applicable offer curve up to the applicable megawatt output as further described in the PJM Manuals. The applicable offer used to calculate day-ahead Operating Reserve credits shall be the Committed Offer, and the applicable offer used to calculate balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.1.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall mean any Eligible Customer (or its Designated Agent) that (i) executes a Service Agreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the Transmission Provider file with the Commission a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement, to receive transmission service under Tariff, Part II. This term is used in Tariff, Part I and Part VI to include customers receiving transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Where used in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the parallel provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Transmission Customer shall mean an entity using Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall have the meaning set forth in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Injection Rights:

“Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean Capacity Transmission Injection Rights and Energy Transmission Injection Rights.

Transmission Interconnection Customer:

“Transmission Interconnection Customer” shall mean an entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region or an entity that submits an Upgrade Request for Merchant Network Upgrades (including accelerating the construction of any transmission enhancement or expansion, other than Merchant Transmission Facilities, that is included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan prepared pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6).

Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study” shall mean a Facilities Study related to a Transmission Interconnection Request.

Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, Part IV, section 36.2.

Transmission Interconnection Request:

“Transmission Interconnection Request” shall mean a request by a Transmission Interconnection Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part IV to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of existing Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.6A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities” shall mean that portion of the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities comprised of all Attachment Facilities on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection.

Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities” shall mean all Interconnection Facilities that are not Customer Interconnection Facilities and that, after the transfer under Tariff, Attachment P, Appendix 2, section 5.5 to the Interconnected Transmission Owner of title to any Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities that the Interconnection Customer constructed, are owned, controlled, operated and maintained by the Interconnected Transmission Owner on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in appendices to the Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix or the PJM Manuals.

Transmission Provider:

The “Transmission Provider” shall be the Office of the Interconnection for all purposes, provided that the Transmission Owners will have the responsibility for the following specified activities:

- (a) The Office of the Interconnection shall direct the operation and coordinate the maintenance of the Transmission System, except that the Transmission Owners will continue to direct the operation and maintenance of those transmission facilities that are not listed in the PJM Designated Facilities List contained in the PJM Manual on Transmission Operations;
- (b) Each Transmission Owner shall physically operate and maintain all of the facilities that it owns; and
- (c) When studies conducted by the Office of the Interconnection indicate that enhancements or modifications to the Transmission System are necessary, the Transmission Owners shall have the responsibility, in accordance with the applicable terms of the Tariff, Operating Agreement

and/or the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement to construct, own, and finance the needed facilities or enhancements or modifications to facilities.

Transmission Provider’s Monthly Transmission System Peak:

“Transmission Provider’s Monthly Transmission System Peak” shall mean the maximum firm usage of the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System in a calendar month.

Transmission Service:

“Transmission Service” shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under Tariff, Part II on a firm and non-firm basis.

Transmission Service Request:

“Transmission Service Request” shall mean a request for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or a request for Network Integration Transmission Service.

Transmission System:

“Transmission System” shall mean the facilities controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider within the PJM Region that are used to provide transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

“Transmission Withdrawal Rights” shall mean Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights and Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights.

Turn Down Ratio:

“Turn Down Ratio” shall mean the ratio of a generating unit’s economic maximum megawatts to its economic minimum megawatts.

Unconstrained LDA Group:

“Unconstrained LDA Group” shall mean a combined group of LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area and for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10. Any LDA for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10 shall be combined with all other such LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area.

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Unsecured Credit:

“Unsecured Credit” shall mean any credit granted by PJMSettlement to a Participant that is not secured by Collateral.

Unsecured Credit Allowance:

“Unsecured Credit Allowance” shall mean Unsecured Credit extended by PJMSettlement in an amount determined by PJMSettlement’s evaluation of the creditworthiness of a Participant. This is also defined as the amount of credit that a Participant qualifies for based on the strength of its own financial condition without having to provide Collateral. See also: “Working Credit Limit.”

Updated VRR Curve:

“Updated VRR Curve” shall mean the Variable Resource Requirement Curve for use in the Base Residual Auction of the relevant Delivery Year, updated to reflect any change in the Reliability Requirement from the Base Residual Auction to such Incremental Auction, and for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, the Short-term Resource Procurement Target applicable to the relevant Incremental Auction.

Updated VRR Curve Decrement:

“Updated VRR Curve Decrement” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the left of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14C, Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14E, and Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(c)(i)(B), and RAA, Schedule 6, section L.9.

Updated VRR Curve Increment:

“Updated VRR Curve Increment” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the right of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14C, Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14D (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14E and Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(c)(i)(B), and RAA, Schedule 6, section L.9.

Upgrade Construction Service Agreement:

“Upgrade Construction Service Agreement” shall mean that agreement entered into by an Eligible Customer, Upgrade Customer or Interconnection Customer proposing Merchant

Network Upgrades, a Transmission Owner, and the Transmission Provider, pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, Subpart B, and in the form set forth in Tariff, Attachment GG.

Upgrade Customer:

“Upgrade Customer” shall mean a customer that submits an Upgrade Request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.8.

Upgrade Feasibility Study:

“Upgrade Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, section 36.3.

Upgrade-Related Rights:

“Upgrade-Related Rights” shall mean Incremental Auction Revenue Rights, Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights, Incremental Deliverability Rights, and Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights.

Upgrade Request:

“Upgrade Request” shall mean a request submitted in the form prescribed in Tariff, Attachment EE, for evaluation by the Transmission Provider of the feasibility and estimated costs of (a) a Merchant Network Upgrade or (b) the Customer-Funded Upgrades that would be needed to provide Incremental Auction Revenue Rights specified in a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.8.

Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction” shall mean an Up-to Congestion Transaction will be deemed an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction if the following value is negative: (a) when bidding, the lower of the bid price and the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month’s average real-time value for the transaction; or (b) for cleared Virtual Transactions, the cleared day-ahead price of the Virtual Transactions.

Up-to Congestion Historical Month:

“Up-to Congestion Historical Month” shall mean a consistently-defined historical period nominally one month long that is as close to a calendar month as PJM determines is practical.

Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction:

An Up-to Congestion Transaction shall mean an “Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction” if it is not an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction.

Up-to Congestion Reference Price:

“Up-to Congestion Reference Price” for an Up-to Congestion Transaction, shall be the specified percentile price differential between source and sink (defined as sink price minus source price) for real-time prices experienced over the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month, averaged with the same percentile value calculated for the second prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month. Up-to Congestion Reference Prices shall be calculated using the following historical percentiles:

For Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transactions: 30th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when bid: 20th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when cleared: 5th percentile

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.6.

Variable Resource Requirement Curve:

“Variable Resource Requirement Curve” shall mean a series of maximum prices that can be cleared in a Base Residual Auction for Unforced Capacity, corresponding to a series of varying resource requirements based on varying installed reserve margins, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the PJM Region and for certain Locational Deliverability Areas in accordance with the methodology provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Virtual Credit Exposure:

“Virtual Credit Exposure” shall mean the amount of potential credit exposure created by a market participant’s bid submitted into the Day-ahead market, as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Virtual Transaction Screening:

“Virtual Transaction Screening” shall be the process of reviewing the Virtual Credit Exposure of submitted Virtual Transactions against the Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. If the credit required is greater than credit available, then the Virtual Transactions will not be accepted.

Virtual Transactions Net Activity:

“Virtual Transactions Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net total, resulting from Virtual Transactions, of (i) Spot Market Energy charges, (ii) Transmission Congestion Charges, and (iii) Transmission Loss Charges, calculated as set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix. Virtual Transactions Net Activity may be positive or negative.

Voltage Reduction Action:

“Voltage Reduction Action” shall mean a notification during capacity deficient conditions in which PJM notifies Members to reduce voltage on the distribution system in order to reduce demand and therefore provide a sufficient amount of reserves, maintain tie flow schedules and preserve limited energy sources.

Voltage Reduction Alert:

“Voltage Reduction Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members that a voltage reduction may be required during a future critical period.

Voltage Reduction Warning:

“Voltage Reduction Warning” shall mean a notification from PJM to warn Members that PJM’s available Synchronized Reserve is less than the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and that present operations have deteriorated such that a voltage reduction may be required.

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Wholesale Transaction:

As used in Tariff, Part IV, “Wholesale Transaction” shall mean any transaction involving the transmission or sale for resale of electricity in interstate commerce that utilizes any portion of the Transmission System.

Winter-Period Capacity Performance Resource:

“Winter-Period Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A.

Working Credit Limit:

“Working Credit Limit” shall mean an amount is 75% of the Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Collateral provided by the Participant to PJMSettlement. The Working Credit Limit establishes the maximum amount of Total Net Obligation that a Participant may have outstanding at any time. The calculation of Working Credit Limit shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions:

The “Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions” shall be calculated as 75% of the Market Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Collateral provided by the Market Participant to PJMSettlement when the Market Participant is at or below its Peak Market Activity credit requirements as specified in Tariff, Attachment Q, section V.A. When the Market Participant provides additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Collateral in excess of its Peak Market Activity credit requirements, such additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Financial Security shall not be discounted by 25% when calculating the Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions. The Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions is a component in the calculation of Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. The calculation of Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by

extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the clearing price required in each Zone to meet the demand for Unforced Capacity and satisfy Locational Deliverability Requirements for the LDA or LDAs associated with such Zone. If the Zone contains multiple LDAs with different Capacity Resource Clearing Prices, the Zonal Capacity Price shall be a weighted average of the Capacity Resource Clearing Prices for such LDAs, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Capacity Resources cleared in each such LDA.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment H-A.

Zone Network Load:

“Zone Network Load” shall mean Network Load that is located inside of the area comprised of the PJM Region.

1.5A Economic Load Response Participant.

As used in this section 1.5A, the term “end-use customer” refers to an individual location or aggregation of locations that consume electricity as identified by a unique electric distribution company account number.

1.5A.1 Qualification.

A Member or Special Member that is an end-use customer, Load Serving Entity or Curtailment Service Provider that has the ability to cause a reduction in demand as metered on an electric distribution company account basis (or for non-interval metered residential Direct Load Control customers, as metered on a statistical sample of electric distribution company accounts utilizing current data, as described in the PJM Manuals) or has an On-Site Generator that enables demand reduction may become an Economic Load Response Participant by complying with the requirements of the applicable Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority and all other applicable federal, state and local regulatory entities together with this section 1.5A including, but not limited to, section 1.5A.3 below. A Member or Special Member may aggregate multiple individual end-use customer sites to qualify as an Economic Load Response Participant, subject to the requirements of section 1.5A.10 below.

1.5A.2 Special Member.

Entities that are not Members and desire to participate solely in the Real-time Energy Market by reducing demand may become a Special Member by paying an annual membership fee of \$500 plus 10% of each payment owed by PJM Settlement for a Load Reduction Event not to exceed \$5,000 in a calendar year. For entities that become Special Members pursuant to this section, the following obligations are waived: (i) the \$1,500 membership application fee set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.4.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.4.3; (ii) liability under Operating Agreement, section 15.2 for Member defaults; (iii) thirty days notice for waiting period; and (iv) the requirement for 24/7 control center coverage. In addition, such Members shall not have voting privileges in committees or sector designations, and shall not be permitted to form user groups. On January 1 of a calendar year, a Special Member under this section, at its sole election, may become a Member rather than a Special Member subject to all rules governing being a Member, including regular application and membership fee requirements.

1.5A.3 Registration.

1. Prior to participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Ancillary Services Market, Economic Load Response Participants must complete either the Economic Load Response or Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registration Form posted on the Office of the Interconnection’s website and submit such form to the Office of the Interconnection for each end-use customer, or aggregation of end-use customers, pursuant to the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals. Notwithstanding the below sub-provisions, Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market will not require the identification of the

relevant Load Serving Entity, nor will such relevant Load Serving Entity be notified of such registration or requested to verify such registration. All other below sub-provisions apply equally to Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations, and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as well as Economic Load Response registrations.

a. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is subject to another contractual obligation or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. A relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity which seeks to assert that the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibit or condition (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response program shall provide to PJM, within the referenced ten Business Day review period, either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation.
- ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall assume that the load to be reduced is not subject to other contractual obligations or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program, and the Office of the Interconnection shall accept the registration, provided it meets the requirements of this section 1.5A.

- b. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:
- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is permitted to participate in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. If the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the load that may be reduced is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then the electric distribution company or the Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection within the referenced ten Business Day review period evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.
 - ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall reject the registration. If it is able to do so in compliance with this section 1.5A, including this subsection 1.5A.3, the Economic Load Response Participant may submit a new registration for consideration if a prior registration has been rejected pursuant to this subsection.
2. In the event that the end-use customer is subject to another contractual obligation, special settlement terms may be employed to accommodate such contractual obligation. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify the end-use customer or appropriate Curtailment Service Provider, or relevant electric distribution company and/or Load Serving Entity that the Economic Load Response Participant has or has not met the requirements of this section 1.5A. An end-use

customer that desires not to be simultaneously registered to reduce demand under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs and under this section, upon one-day advance notice to the Office of the Interconnection, may switch its registration for reducing demand, if it has been registered to reduce load for 15 consecutive days under its current registration.

1.5A.3.01 Economic Load Response Registrations in Effect as of August 28, 2009

1. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of the later of either August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets, Order 719-A, 128 FERC ¶ 61,059 (2009) (“Order 719-A”)) or the effective date of a Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority law or regulation prohibiting or conditioning (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer’s participation in PJM’s Economic Load Response Program, the existing Economic Load Response Participant’s registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated upon an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity submitting to the Office of the Interconnection either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority’s legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation.

i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

2. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Order 719-A), an existing Economic Load Response Participant's registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated unless an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program and provides evidence to the Office of the Interconnection documenting that the permission or conditional permission is pursuant to the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority. If the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric

distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then, within ten Business Days of verifying such permission or conditional permission, the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.

- i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

3. All registrations submitted to the Office of the Interconnection on or after August 28, 2009, including requests to extend existing registrations, will be processed by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the provisions of this section 1.5A, including this subsection 1.5A.3.

1.5A.3. 02 Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations.

An Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration allows end-use customer participation in the Regulation market only, and may be submitted by a Curtailment Service Provider that is different than the Curtailment Service Provider that submits an Emergency Load Response Program registration, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program registration or Economic Load Response registration for the same end-use customer. An end-use customer that is registered as Economic Load Response Regulation Only shall not be permitted to register and/or participate in any other Ancillary Service markets at the same time, but may have a second, simultaneously existing Economic Load Response registration to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.4 Metering and Electronic Dispatch Signal.

a) The Curtailment Service Provider is responsible for ensuring that end-use customers have metering equipment that provides integrated hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis. For non-interval metered residential customers not participating in the pilot program under section 1.5A.7 below, the Curtailment Service Provider must ensure that a representative sample of residential customers has metering equipment that provides integrated

hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis, as set forth in the PJM Manuals. The metering equipment shall either meet the electric distribution company requirements for accuracy, or have a maximum error of two percent over the full range of the metering equipment (including potential transformers and current transformers) and the metering equipment and associated data shall meet the requirements set forth herein and in the PJM Manuals. End-use customer reductions in demand must be metered by recording integrated hourly values for On-Site Generators running to serve local load (net of output used by the On-Site Generator), or by metering load on an electric distribution company account basis and comparing actual metered load to its Customer Baseline Load, calculated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A, or on an alternative metering basis approved by the Office of the Interconnection and agreed upon by all relevant parties, including any Curtailment Service Provider, electric distribution company and end-use customer. To qualify for compensation for such load reductions that are not metered directly by the Office of the Interconnection, hourly data reflecting meter readings for each day during which the load reduction occurred and all associated days to determine the reduction must be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals within 60 days of the load reduction.

Curtailment Service Providers that have end-use customers that will participate in the Regulation market may be permitted to use Sub-metered load data instead of load data at the electric distribution company account number level for Regulation measurement and verification as set forth in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following:

- a. Curtailment Service Providers, must clearly identify for the Office of the Interconnection all electrical devices that will provide Regulation and identify all other devices used for similar processes within the same Location that will not provide Regulation. The Location must contribute to management of frequency control on the PJM electric grid or PJM shall deny use of Sub-metered load data for the Location.
- b. If the registration to participate in the Regulation market contains an aggregation of Locations, the relevant Curtailment Service Provider will provide the Office of the Interconnection with load data for each Location's Sub-meter through an after-the-fact load data submission process.
- c. The Office of the Interconnection may conduct random, unannounced audits of all Locations that are registered to participate in the Regulation market to ensure that devices that are registered by the Curtailment Service Providers as providing Regulation service are not otherwise being offset by a change in usage of other devices within the same Location.
- d. The Office of the Interconnection may suspend the Regulation market activity of Economic Load Response Participants, including Curtailment Service Providers, that do not comply with the Economic Load Response and Regulation market requirements as set forth in Schedule 1 and the PJM Manuals, and may refer the

matter to the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Office of Enforcement.

b) Curtailment Service Providers shall be responsible for maintaining, or ensuring that Economic Load Response Participants maintain, the capability to receive and act upon an electronic dispatch signal from the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with any standards and specifications contained in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.5 On-Site Generators.

An Economic Load Response Participant that intends to use an On-Site Generator for the purpose of reducing demand to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall represent to the Office of the Interconnection in writing that it holds all necessary environmental permits applicable to the operation of the On-Site Generator. Unless notified otherwise, the Office of the Interconnection shall deem such representation applies to each time the On-Site Generator is used to reduce demand to enable participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and that the On-Site Generator is being operated in compliance with all applicable permits, including any emissions, run-time limits or other operational constraints that may be imposed by such permits.

1.5A.6 Variable-Load Customers.

The loads of an Economic Load Response Participant shall be categorized as variable or non-variable at the time the load is registered, based on hourly load data for the most recent 60 days provided by the Market Participant in the registration process; provided, however, that any alternative means of making such determination when 60 days of data is not available shall be subject to review and approval by the Office of the Interconnection and provided further that 60 days of hourly load data shall not be required on an individual customer basis for non-interval metered residential or Small Commercial Customers that provide Economic Load Response through a direct load control program under which an electric distribution company, Load Serving Entity, or CSP has direct control over such customer's load, without reliance upon any action by such customer to reduce load. Non-Variable Loads shall be those for which the Customer Baseline Load calculation and adjustment methods prescribed by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.2 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.3 result in a relative root mean square hourly error of twenty percent or less compared to the actual hourly loads based on the hourly load data provided in the registration process and using statistical methods prescribed in the PJM Manuals. All other loads shall be Variable Loads.

1.5A.7 Non-Hourly Metered Customer Pilot.

Non-hourly metered customers may participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as Economic Load Response Participants on a pilot basis under the following circumstances. The Curtailment Service Provider or PJM must propose an alternate method for measuring hourly demand reductions. The Office of the Interconnection shall approve alternate measurement mechanisms on a case-by-case basis for a time specified by the Office of the Interconnection

(“Pilot Period”). Demand reductions by non-hourly metered customers using alternate measurement mechanisms on a pilot basis shall be limited to a combined total of 500 MW of reductions in the Emergency Load Response Program, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program and the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Synchronized Reserve market. With the sole exception of the requirement for hourly metering as set forth in section 1.5A.4 above, non-hourly metered customers that qualify as Economic Load Response Participants pursuant to this section 1.5A.7 shall be subject to the rules and procedures for participation by Economic Load Response Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including, without limitation, the Net Benefits Test and the requirement for dispatch by the Office of the Interconnection. Following completion of a Pilot Period, the alternate method shall be evaluated by the Office of the Interconnection to determine whether such alternate method should be included in the PJM Manuals as an accepted measurement mechanism for demand reductions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.5A.8 Batch Load Demand Resource Provision of Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) A Batch Load Demand Resource may provide Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the PJM Interchange Energy Market provided it has pre-qualified by providing the Office of the Interconnection with documentation acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection that shows six months of one minute incremental load history of the Batch Load Demand Resource, or in the event such history is unavailable, other such information or data acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection to demonstrate that the resource meets the definition of “Batch Load Demand Resource” pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.3.1A.001 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.3.1A.001. This requirement is a one-time pre-qualification requirement for a Batch Load Demand Resource.

(b) Batch Load Demand Resources may provide up to 20 percent of the total system-wide PJM Synchronized Reserve requirement in any hour, or up to 20 percent of the total system-wide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves requirement in any hour; provided, however, that in the event the Office of the Interconnection determines in its sole discretion that satisfying 20 percent of either such requirement from Batch Load Demand Resources is causing or may cause a reliability degradation, the Office of the Interconnection may reduce the percentage of either such requirement that may be satisfied by Batch Load Demand Resources in any hour to as low as 10 percent. This reduction will be effective seven days after the posting of the reduction on the PJM website. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, as soon as practicable, the Office of the Interconnection unilaterally shall make a filing under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to revise the rules for Batch Load Demand Resources so as to continue such reduction. The reduction shall remain in effect until the Commission acts upon the Office of the Interconnection’s filing and thereafter if approved or accepted by the Commission.

(c) A Batch Load Demand Resource that is consuming energy at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or, if committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, at the time of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection to reduce load, shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection’s calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or to such

instruction to reduce load, by reducing load as quickly as it is capable and by keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following the reduction, or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required. A Batch Load Demand Resource that has reduced its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts before the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, before a dispatch instruction to reduce load) shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or such instruction to reduce load) by reducing any load that is present at the time the Synchronized Reserve Event is called (or at the time of such instruction to reduce load) as quickly as it is capable, delaying the restart of its production processes, and keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following any such reduction (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required). Failure to respond as described in this section shall be considered non-compliance with the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instruction associated with a Synchronized Reserve Event, or as applicable, associated with an instruction to a resource committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to reduce load.

1.5A.9 Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Market Participation.

Economic Load Response Participants shall be compensated under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6 only if they participate in the Day-ahead or Real-time Energy Markets as a dispatchable resource.

1.5A.10 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Registrations.

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Energy Market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis or can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response in the Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve, Synchronized Reserve or Regulation markets when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to section 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be served by the same electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity where the electric distribution company is the Load Serving Entity for all End-Use Customers in the aggregation. Residential customers that are part of an aggregate that does not participate in the Day-Ahead Energy Market do not need to share the same Load Serving Entity. If the aggregation will provide Synchronized Reserves, all customers in the aggregation must also be part of the same Synchronized Reserve sub-zone;

iii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation that settle at Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate, or node prices shall be located in the same Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate or at the same node, respectively;

iv. A single CBL for the aggregation shall be used to determine settlements pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6;

v. If the aggregation will only provide energy to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve. If the aggregation will provide an Ancillary Service to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve;

vi. Each End-Use Customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for energy or the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Ancillary Services; and

vii. An End-Use Customer's participation in the Energy and Ancillary Services markets shall be administered under one economic registration.

1.5A.10.01 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of end-use customers in the Regulation market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to section 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All end-use customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All end-use customers in the aggregation must be served by the same electric distribution company and must also be part of the same Transmission Zone; and
- iii. Each end-use customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Regulation service.

1.5A.11 Reporting

(a) PJM will post on its website a report of demand response activity, and will provide a summary thereof to the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee on an annual basis.

(b) As PJM receives evidence from the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities pursuant to section 1.5A.3 above, PJM will post on its website a list of those

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authorities that the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities assert prohibit or condition retail participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program together with a corresponding reference to the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority evidence that is provided to PJM by the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities.

2.6A Interface Prices.

PJM shall from time to time, as appropriate, define and revise Interface Pricing Points for purposes of calculating LMPs for energy exports to or energy imports from external balancing authority areas. Such Interface Pricing Points may represent external balancing authority areas, aggregates of external balancing authority areas, or portions of any external balancing authority area. Subject to the terms of this section 2.6A, PJM may define Interface Pricing Points and interface pricing methods for a sub-area of a balancing authority area different from the pricing points and interface pricing methods applicable to the adjacent balancing authority area where the sub-area is located, and no action of the balancing authority area or any entity whose transactions do not source and/or sink within the sub-area shall affect the pricing points or interface pricing methods established for such sub-area. Definitions of Interface Pricing Points and price calculation methodologies may vary, depending on such factors as whether an external balancing authority area operates an organized electric market with locational pricing, whether the external balancing authority has entered an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and the availability of data from the external balancing authority area on such relevant items as unit costs, run status, and output. PJM shall negotiate in good faith with any external balancing authority that seeks to enter into an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and will file such agreement, upon execution, with the Commission. In the event PJM and an external balancing authority do not reach a mutually acceptable agreement, the external balancing authority may request, and PJM shall file with the Commission within 90 days after such request, an unexecuted congestion management agreement for such balancing authority. Nothing herein precludes PJM from entering into agreements with External Resource owners for the Dynamic Transfer of such resources, as contemplated by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, at prices determined in accordance with such agreements. Acceptable pricing point definitions and pricing methodologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) External Balancing Authority Areas that are Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM shall determine a set of nodes external to the PJM system representing an external balancing authority area or set of balancing authority areas via flow analysis, utilizing standard power flow analysis tools, of the impact of transactions from the balancing authority area or areas on the transmission facilities connecting PJM with such external area(s). PJM shall then weight the contribution of each identified node to the calculation of the interface price. For each Interface Pricing Point, a set of Tie Lines will be defined and each node in the interface definition will be assigned to a Tie Line. PJM shall utilize the sensitivity of the Tie Lines to an injection at each external pricing point to weight the node associated with that Tie Line in the Interface Pricing Point calculation, as more fully described in the PJM Manuals.

(b) External Areas that are Not Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM may define pricing points aggregating multiple directly or non-directly connected external balancing authority areas that are not part of larger centrally dispatched organizations. Prices at such points representing aggregated balancing authority areas shall be determined as described in subsection (a) above; provided, however, that PJM shall define Interface Pricing Points corresponding to individual, directly connected balancing authority areas, and establish

alternative pricing methodologies for use as to such areas, to the extent that necessary supporting data is provided from the external area, as follows:

(1) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to a directly connected individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with High-Low Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within the balancing authority area provides the data described in section (B) below.

(A) Under High-Low Pricing, the price for imports of energy to PJM from the external balancing authority area shall equal the LMP calculated by PJM at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the lowest price in such area; and the price for exports of energy from PJM to the external balancing authority area shall equal the price at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the highest price in such area, updated every 5 minutes in the real time market and calculated for each hour in the Day-Ahead market, to the extent and for the periods that the information described below is provided.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM real-time telemetered load, generation and similar data for such area or sub-area demonstrating that the transaction receiving such pricing sources, or sinks as appropriate, in such area or sub-area. Such data shall be of the type and in the form specified in the PJM Manuals. If such data is provided, any transaction, regardless of participant, sourcing or sinking in such area will be priced in accordance with section (A) above. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(2) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to an individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area provides, in addition to the data specified in section (1)(B) above, the data described in section (B) below provided, however, that such pricing methodology shall terminate, and pricing shall be governed by the methodology described in subsection (a) or (b)(1) above, as applicable, on January 31, 2010 for any

external balancing authority area that has not executed an interregional congestion management agreement with the Office of the Interconnection prior to January 31, 2010.

(A) Under Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, PJM shall compare the individual bus LMP for each generator in the PJM model in the directly connected balancing authority area or sub-area having a telemetered output greater than zero MW to the marginal cost for that generator.

In real time, during each 5-minute calculation of LMPs for the PJM Region, PJM shall calculate the energy price for imports to PJM from such area or sub-area as the lowest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP less than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP less than its marginal cost, then the import price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in that area for that 5-minute interval. PJM shall determine the set of marginal units in the external area by summing the output of the units serving load in that area in ascending order of the units' marginal costs until such sum equals the real time load in such external area. Units in the external area with marginal costs at or above that of the last unit included in the sum shall be the marginal units for that area for that interval.

PJM similarly shall calculate the energy price for exports from PJM to such area or sub-area as the highest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP greater than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP greater than its marginal cost, then the export price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in such area for that 5-minute interval, as described above.

Locational interface prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be calculated in the same manner as set forth above for the Real-time Energy Market, except that such prices will be determined on an hourly basis, utilizing information regarding whether each unit in such area is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day, provided as specified in subsection (B) below.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM (i) unit-specific, real time telemetered output data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area; (ii) unit-specific marginal cost data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area, prepared in accordance with the PJM Manuals and subject to the same review of the Market Monitoring Unit as any such cost data for internal PJM units; and (iii) a day-ahead indication for each unit in such area or sub-area as to whether that unit is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day. During

any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(C) PJM shall post the individual generator bus LMPs in the directly connected external control areas for informational purposes; provided, however, that no settlement shall take place at such external bus LMPs, and such nodes shall not be available for the submission of Virtual Transactions in the PJM Day-ahead Energy Market.

(3) All data provided to PJM by balancing and/or reliability authorities hereunder will be used only for the purpose of implementing the interface pricing set forth herein, will be treated confidentially by PJM, and will be afforded the same treatment provided to Member confidential data under the PJM Operating Agreement.

(4) PJM reserves the right to audit the data supplied to PJM hereunder by giving written notice to the relevant balancing/reliability authority/market operator no more than three months following provision of such data, and at least ten (10) business days in advance of the date that PJM wishes to initiate such audit, with completion of the audit occurring within sixty (60) days of such notice. Each party shall be responsible for its own expenses related to any such audit.

ATTACHMENT M
PJM MARKET MONITORING PLAN

References to section numbers in this Attachment M refer to sections of this Attachment M, unless otherwise specified.

I. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this PJM Market Monitoring Plan are to maintain an independent Market Monitoring Unit that will objectively monitor, investigate, evaluate and report on the PJM Markets, including, but not limited to, structural, design or operational flaws in the PJM Markets or the exercise of market power or manipulation in the PJM Markets. The Market Monitoring Unit shall have responsibility for implementing the Plan. In the event of any conflict between a provision in the Plan and a provision of the PJM Market Rules, the provision of the Plan shall control.

II. [Reserved for Future Use]

III. MARKET MONITORING UNIT

A. Establishment: PJM shall establish or retain a Market Monitoring Unit to perform the functions set forth in this Plan.

B. Composition: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be comprised of personnel having the experience and qualifications necessary to implement this Plan. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Market Monitoring Unit may retain such consultants, attorneys and experts as it deems necessary.

C. Independence: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be independent from, and not subject to, the direction or supervision of any person or entity, with the exception of the PJM Board as specified in section III.D above, and the Commission. No person or entity shall have the right to preview, screen, alter, delete, or otherwise exercise editorial control over or delay Market Monitoring Unit actions or investigations or the findings, conclusions, and recommendations developed by the Market Monitoring Unit that fall within the scope of market monitoring responsibilities contained in this Plan. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt the Market Monitoring Unit from any applicable provision of state or federal law.

D. Role of PJM Board:

1. The PJM Board shall have the authority and responsibility:
 - a. To review the budget of the Market Monitoring Unit, consistent with the budget processes and requirements set forth in section III.E below.

b. To propose to terminate, retain by contract renewal or replace the Market Monitoring Unit, consistent with the requirements of section III.F below.

2. The PJM Board and the Market Monitor shall meet and confer from time to time on matters relevant to the discharge of the PJM Board's and the Market Monitoring Unit's duties under this Plan.

3. Other than the matters set forth in sections III.D.1 and D.2 above, the PJM Board shall have no responsibility for, or authority over, the Market Monitoring Unit.

E. Budget:

1. **Preparation:** The Market Monitor shall prepare a budget each year of its expenses on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that is sufficient to cover the anticipated actual costs to perform the services under this Plan, including, but not limited to, salary and benefits, rent and utilities, interest, depreciation and other operating expenses.

2. **Review:** The Market Monitor shall, not later than September 15, submit a draft budget to the Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee, and PJM Board for review and comment. The draft budget shall include total labor compensation, non-employee labor expense, current full-time employee and contractor head count, depreciation expense, interest expense, technology expense, other expense and capital spending, including a level of supporting detail consistent with that provided by PJM in its annual budget review to the Finance Committee. The draft budget shall also be made available for inspection by the PJM members. The Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee, and PJM Board shall have until October 15 to request changes in the budget. The Market Monitor shall consider those requests and, if they are not accepted by the Market Monitor, it shall provide, in writing, to the foregoing and to PJM members, an explanation of the reasons they are not acceptable. If, after discussing requested changes with such entities, there is no remaining dispute over such requested changes, the mutually agreeable budget shall go into effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

3. **Commission Action:** If despite the foregoing process, there remains a dispute regarding the budget, PJM shall, not later than November 1, file the Market Monitor's proposed budget with the Commission for resolution of the dispute. PJM shall accompany such filing with an explanation of the nature of the dispute and any position of the PJM Board on such dispute. Any interested person may also file comments on such dispute. The fact that PJM is submitting the dispute for Commission review shall not be deemed to provide the views of the PJM Board any special weight, nor subject them to any special burden of proof. If the Commission has not taken action by December 31, the Market Monitor's proposed budget, filed by PJM, shall take effect, subject to any subsequent Commission order.

4. **Intra-year Amendments to the Budget:** If the Market Monitor requires an intra-year amendment to the budget to perform its functions under the Plan, it shall provide the proposed amendment, the reasons for the proposed amendment and reasonable supporting detail to the Finance Committee, OPSI Advisory Committee and the PJM Board for review and

comment, and if any dispute regarding such proposed amendment remains 30 days thereafter, PJM shall file the proposed budget amendment with the Commission for resolution of the dispute. The proposed budget amendment and supporting explanation shall also be made available for inspection by the PJM members.

5. **Rates:** The Market Monitor's approved budget shall be collected pursuant to Tariff, Schedule 9-MMU.

F. Term and Termination:

1. **Term:** Upon the effective date of this revised Attachment M, there shall be a contract between PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit that has an initial term of six (6) years. Upon the expiration of that initial six (6) year term, the contract may be renewed for subsequent term(s) of three (3) years if both parties agree. If the PJM Board does not agree to renew the contract at the end of its term, it may propose to terminate the contract pursuant to the standards and processes set forth below.

2. **Standards for Proposed Termination:**

a. **Termination During Contract Term.** During the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract as follows:

(1) During the first three (3) years following the effective date of this revised Attachment M, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit upon a determination of willful misconduct or gross negligence by the Market Monitoring Unit.

(2) Following the expiration of this initial three (3) year period, the PJM Board may, during the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit (or any successor Market Monitoring Unit), propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit upon a determination that the Market Monitoring Unit has not adequately performed its functions set forth in this Plan.

b. **Termination at End of Contract Term.** At the end of the term of any contract with the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board may propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit (or any successor Market Monitoring Unit) (1) upon a determination that the Market Monitoring Unit has not adequately performed the functions set forth in this Plan, or (2) pursuant to an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent request for proposals.

3. **Process for Proposed Termination and Replacement:**

a. Notice. If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to the standards set forth in section III.F.2 above, it shall provide one hundred twenty (120) days prior notice to the Market Monitoring Unit, the OPSI Advisory Committee, MMU Advisory Committee and the PJM members.

b. Contents of Notice. The notice shall include the following information:

(1) If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit based on willful misconduct or gross negligence, it shall set forth in detail the conduct that supports such determination and shall propose an open and transparent process (such as a request for proposals) for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

(2) If the PJM Board proposes to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit because it has not adequately performed its functions under this Plan, it shall set forth in detail the performance deficiencies that support that determination and shall propose an open and transparent process (such as a request for proposals) for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

(3) If the PJM Board proposes to conduct a request for proposals to determine whether to replace the Market Monitoring Unit at the end of a contract term, it shall propose an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent request for proposals and shall allow the existing Market Monitoring Unit to submit a bid or proposal in that process. Any such notice shall set forth in detail the criteria applicable to such request for proposals. Such criteria shall be subject to comment as provided in section III.F.3.c below and subject to approval by the Commission.

c. Comments on the Notice. Within forty-five (45) days of any such notice, the Market Monitoring Unit, the OPSI Advisory Committee, MMU Advisory Committee, any PJM member or any stakeholder may provide advice or comment to the PJM Board regarding the proposed termination and/or the proposed process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit. The PJM Board shall take such advice or comment into account in reaching a final determination as to whether to propose to terminate the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit and, if so, the process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit.

d. FERC Filing. Upon the expiration of the one hundred twenty (120) day prior notice period, the PJM Board may, after considering the advice and comment provided pursuant to section III.F.3.c above, propose in a filing to FERC that the contract with the Market Monitoring Unit be

terminated. Any such proposal shall include a detailed explanation of the reasons therefor, including an explanation of why the standards set forth in section III.F.2 above have been satisfied, and an open, nondiscriminatory and transparent process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit. The Market Monitoring Unit, OPSI Advisory Committee and any interested stakeholder may submit to FERC such comments, protests or other documents and advice as appropriate on such filing.

e. Termination. The contract with the Market Monitoring Unit shall not be terminated until (1) FERC has reviewed a termination proposal by the PJM Board and any comments or protests submitted by interested parties thereon (including the OPSI Advisory Committee), (2) FERC has made a finding that the PJM Board has demonstrated that termination is justified pursuant to the standards set forth in section III.F.2 above, (3) FERC has approved a process for selecting a new Market Monitoring Unit, and (4) a new Market Monitoring Unit has been selected pursuant to such FERC-approved process.

G. OPSI Advisory Committee: There shall be an OPSI Advisory Committee comprised of five (5) representatives appointed by the Organization of PJM States, Inc. The OPSI Advisory Committee shall meet with the Market Monitoring Unit on a regular basis and as otherwise necessary to receive and discuss information relevant to this Plan. In addition to the specific responsibilities regarding budget and termination set forth in sections III.E and III.F above, the OPSI Advisory Committee may provide advice to the Commission, Market Monitor, the PJM Board, stakeholder committees, and stakeholder working groups regarding any matter concerning the Market Monitor, Market Monitoring Unit or Market Monitoring Plan. Any formal advice shall be in writing and, subject to confidentiality provisions, shall be made publicly available.

H. Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee: There shall be an MMU Advisory Committee, chaired by the Market Monitor, that is open to all stakeholders and representatives of Authorized Government Agencies. The MMU Advisory Committee shall act as a liaison between stakeholders and the MMU and shall provide advice from time to time on matters relevant to the MMU's responsibilities under this Plan. The MMU Advisory Committee shall have no authority to direct, supervise, review, or otherwise interfere with the functions of the MMU under this Plan, nor any authority to terminate or propose to terminate the Market Monitor.

I. PJM Liaison: PJM may appoint an employee to act as liaison with the Market Monitoring Unit. The function of the liaison will be to facilitate communications between PJM employees and the Market Monitoring Unit, as defined in section V.E below.

IV. MARKET MONITORING UNIT FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General: The Market Monitoring Unit shall objectively monitor the competitiveness of PJM Markets, investigate violations of FERC or PJM Market Rules,

recommend changes to PJM Market Rules, prepare reports for the Authorized Government Agencies and take such other actions as are specified in this Plan.

B. Monitored Activities: The Market Monitoring Unit shall be responsible for monitoring the following:

1. Compliance with the PJM Market Rules.
2. Actual or potential design flaws in the PJM Market Rules.
3. Structural problems in the PJM Markets that may inhibit a robust and competitive market.
4. The potential for a Market Participant to exercise market power or violate any of the PJM or FERC Market Rules or the actual exercise of market power or violation of the PJM or FERC Market Rules.
5. PJM's implementation of the PJM Market Rules or operation of the PJM Markets, as further set forth in section IV.C below.
6. Such matters as are necessary to prepare the reports set forth in Section VI.

C. Monitoring of PJM: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor PJM's implementation of the PJM Market Rules and operation of the PJM Markets. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the implementation of the PJM Market Rules or the operation of the PJM Markets, the Market Monitoring Unit may so advise PJM. Excepting matters governed by section IV.I below, if the disagreement cannot be resolved informally, the Market Monitoring Unit may inform the Commission, Authorized Government Agencies, or the PJM members. The Market Monitoring Unit shall have no authority to direct PJM to modify its operation of the PJM Markets or implementation of the PJM Market Rules.

C-1. Monitoring of ITCs: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor the services provided by the independent transmission companies (ITCs), and the ITC-PJM relationship, to detect any problems that may inhibit a robust and competitive market. Transactions utilizing the ITC Transmission Facilities shall be subject to the authority of the Market Monitoring Unit on the same basis as transactions involving any other Market Participant using other portions of the Transmission System. This provision is also found in Tariff, Attachment U, section 12.1.

D. Monitoring of PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff and Market Design: PJM is responsible for proposing for approval by the Commission, consistent with tariff procedures and applicable law, changes to the PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff and design of the PJM Markets. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate and monitor existing and proposed PJM Market Rules, PJM Tariff provisions, and the design of the PJM Markets. However, if the Market Monitoring Unit detects a design flaw or other problem with the PJM Markets, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not effectuate its proposed market design since that is the responsibility of the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit may initiate and propose,

through the appropriate stakeholder processes, changes to the design of such markets, as well as changes to the PJM Market Rules and PJM Tariff. In support of this function, the Market Monitoring Unit may engage in discussions with stakeholders, State Commissions, PJM Management, or the PJM Board; participate in PJM stakeholder meetings or working groups regarding market design matters; publish proposals, reports or studies on such market design issues; and make filings with the Commission on market design issues. The Market Monitoring Unit may also recommend changes to the PJM Market Rules and PJM Tariff provisions to the staff of the Commission's Office of Energy Market Regulation, State Commissions, and the PJM Board.

D-1. Market Monitoring Unit Compliance Review: The Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor compliance with PJM Market Rules and shall take action on compliance issues. The Market Monitoring Unit has the exclusive authority to perform the functions set forth in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix and in this Attachment M. If the Market Monitoring Unit detects a Market Violation involving potential misconduct, it shall, if the applicable criteria are met, refer the matter in accordance with section IV.I below. If the Market Monitoring Unit detects a compliance issue and determines that there is an issue about the proper and lawful application of a rule, and the Market Monitoring Unit makes a preliminary determination that no misconduct is evident and the issue involves a difference about the appropriate calculation of the level of an input, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a petition or initiate other regulatory proceedings addressing the issue. The Market Monitoring Unit may, where it deems appropriate, submit a confidential Referral and initiate a public regulatory proceeding concerning the same underlying matter.

E. Mitigation: The Market Monitoring Unit may, consistent with the PJM Market Rules, recommend to PJM that it take specific mitigation action that PJM is authorized to take under the PJM Market Rules to address market behavior or conditions. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not, however, have authority to require modification of PJM operational decisions, including dispatch instructions. If PJM does not accept the Market Monitoring Unit's recommendations regarding mitigation actions, the Market Monitoring Unit may report its mitigation recommendation to the Authorized Government Agencies, Commission staff, State Commissions or the PJM members, as the Market Monitoring Unit deems appropriate. Nothing in this Plan shall be deemed to supersede any authority the Market Monitoring Unit may have under the PJM Market Rules, nor shall anything in this Plan preclude any person or entity from seeking to modify such authority in a filing with the Commission.

E-1. Market Monitoring Unit Market Power Review: Determinations about market power are the responsibility of the Market Monitoring Unit under Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix and under this Attachment M. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review all proposed sell offers for a determination of whether they raise market power concerns. The Market Monitoring Unit shall determine whether the level of offer or cost inputs raises market power concerns. Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix sets forth the Market Monitoring Unit's role in evaluating these offer or cost inputs. The Market Monitoring Unit and market participants shall, in accordance with the applicable procedures and as set forth elsewhere in the Tariff, attempt to come to agreement about the level or value of offers or cost inputs. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make a determination about whether offer or cost inputs or a decision not to offer a committed resource is physical or economic withholding or otherwise involves a potential

exercise of market power. In the event that a market participant determines to use an offer or cost input at a level or value that the Market Monitoring Unit has found to involve a potential exercise of market power, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a petition or initiate other regulatory proceedings addressing the issue. If the potential exercise of market power is related to a Sell Offer submitted in an RPM Auction, the Market Monitoring Unit may file a complaint with the Commission addressing the issue. If, at the time of filing, market prices that have been settled and posted could be impacted by the subject of the complaint, the Market Monitoring Unit shall refrain from requesting relief from the Commission that would upset such market prices and shall limit the requested relief to appropriate restitution and/or penalties from the implicated market participant or participants.

F. Studies or Reports for State Commissions: Upon request in writing by the OPSI Advisory Committee, the Market Monitoring Unit may, in its discretion, provide such studies or reports on wholesale market issues, including wholesale market transactions occurring under a state-administered auction process, as may affect one or more states within the PJM area. Any such request for such a study or report, as well as any resulting study or report, shall be made simultaneously available to the public, with simultaneous notice to PJM members, subject to the protection of confidential information.

G. Participation in Stakeholder Processes: The Market Monitoring Unit may, as it deems appropriate or necessary to perform its functions under this Plan, participate (consistent with the rules applicable to all PJM stakeholders) in stakeholder working groups, committees or other PJM stakeholder processes.

H. Reports of Wrongdoing to State Commissions: If during the ordinary course of its activities the Market Monitoring Unit discovers evidence of wrongdoing (other than minor misconduct) that the Market Monitor reasonably believes to be within a State Commission's jurisdiction, the Market Monitoring Unit shall report such information to the State Commission(s).

I. Referrals to the Commission

1. **Required Notice and Referral to Commission of Suspected Market Violations:** Immediately upon determining that it has identified a significant market problem or a potential Market Violation by a Market Participant or PJM that may require (a) further inquiry by the Market Monitoring Unit, (b) Referral for investigation by the Commission and/or (c) action by the Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Commission's Office of Enforcement (or any successor), either orally or in writing. Nothing in this section IV.I.1 shall limit the ability of the Market Monitoring Unit to engage in discussions with any such Market Participant as provided in section IV.J.1 below.

In addition to the notification requirement above, where the Market Monitoring Unit has reason to believe, based on sufficient credible information, that the behavior of a Market Participant or PJM may require investigation, including but not limited to suspected Market Violations, the Market Monitoring Unit will refer the matter to the Commission's Office of Enforcement (or any successor) in the manner described below.

Such a Referral shall be in writing, non-public, addressed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Enforcement, with a copy directed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Energy Market Regulation and the General Counsel, and should include, but need not be limited to, the following sufficient credible information to warrant further investigation by the Commission:

- a. The name(s) of and, if possible, the contact information for, the Market Participants that allegedly took the action(s) that constitute that alleged Market Violation(s);
- b. The date(s) or time period during which the alleged Market Violation(s) occurred and whether the alleged wrongful conduct is ongoing;
- c. The specific rule, regulation, and/or tariff provision(s) that were allegedly violated or the nature of any inappropriate dispatch that may have occurred;
- d. The specific act(s) or conduct that allegedly constituted the Market Violation;
- e. The consequences to the market resulting from the act(s) or conduct, including, if known, an estimate of economic impact on the market;
- f. If the Market Monitoring Unit believes that the act(s) or conduct constituted a violation of the anti-manipulation rule of 18 C.F.R. § 1c.2, a description of the alleged manipulative effect on market prices, market conditions, or market rules; and
- g. Any other information that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is relevant and may be helpful to the Commission.

The Referral may be transmitted to the Commission electronically, by fax, by mail or by courier. The Market Monitoring Unit may also provide the Commission with oral notice of the alleged Market Violation in advance of the submission of a written, non-public Referral. Following the submission of such a Referral, the Market Monitoring Unit will continue to inform the Commission staff of any information relating to the Referral that it discovers within the scope of its regular monitoring function, but it shall desist from, and not independently undertake any investigative steps regarding, the alleged Market Violation or Referral except at the express direction of the Commission or Commission staff. The Market Monitoring Unit must also respond to requests of the Commission for additional information in connection with the alleged Market Violation that it has referred. The Market Monitoring Unit is not precluded from continuing to monitor for any repeated instances of the activity in question by the same or other Market Participants, which activity would constitute new Market Violations.

The foregoing notwithstanding, a clear, objectively identifiable violation of the following PJM Market Rules, which provide for an explicit remedy that has been accepted by the Commission and can be administered by PJM, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section IV.I.1:

a. Default in obligations to the Office of the Interconnection by a Market Participant in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10(a)(v) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.7.10(a)(v).

b. Default in obligations to the Office of the Interconnection by a Market Participant in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.19B(e) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.7.19B(e).

c. Failure of a Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller to obtain replacement Unforced Capacity to the extent a Generation Capacity Resource that it committed for a Delivery Year is unavailable due to a planned or maintenance outage that occurs during the Peak Season without approval of the Office of the Interconnection, in violation of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 9(b).

d. Failure of an Electric Distributor to maintain the required underfrequency relays in violation of Operating Agreement, Schedule 7, section 2.

e. Failure to submit data to the Office of the Interconnection in conformance with RAA, Schedule 11.

f. Failure of Black Start Units to fulfill their commitment to provide Black Start Service under Tariff, Schedule 6A.

2. Required Referral to Commission of Perceived Market Design Flaws and Recommended Tariff Changes:

The Market Monitoring Unit is to make a Referral to the Commission in all instances where the Market Monitoring Unit has reason to believe market design flaws exist that it believes could effectively be remedied by rule or PJM Tariff changes. The Market Monitoring Unit must limit distribution of its identifications and recommendations to PJM and to the Commission in the event it believes broader dissemination could lead to exploitation, with an explanation of why further dissemination should be avoided at that time.

All Referrals to the Commission relating to perceived market design flaws and recommended PJM Tariff changes related thereto are to be in writing, whether transmitted electronically, by fax, mail, or courier. The Market Monitoring Unit may alert the Commission orally in advance of the written Referral.

The Referral should be addressed to the Commission's Director of the Office of Energy Market Regulation, with copies directed to both the Director of the Office of Enforcement and the General Counsel.

The Referral must include, but need not be limited to, the following information:

- a. A detailed narrative describing the perceived market design flaw[s];

b. The consequences of the perceived market design flaws, including, if known, an estimate of economic impact on the market;

c. The rule or PJM Tariff revisions that the Market Monitoring Unit believes could remedy the perceived market design flaw; and

d. Any other information the Market Monitoring Unit believes is relevant and may be helpful to the Commission.

Following a Referral to the Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit must continue to notify and inform the Commission of any additional information regarding the perceived market design flaw, its effects on the market, any additional or modified observations concerning the rule or PJM Tariff changes that could remedy the perceived design flaw. The Market Monitoring Unit must also notify and inform the Commission of any recommendations made by the Market Monitoring Unit to PJM, stakeholders, Market Participants or State Commissions regarding the perceived design flaw, and any actions taken by PJM regarding the perceived design flaw.

J. Additional Market Monitoring Unit Authority: In addition to notifications and Referrals under sections IV.I.1 and IV.I.2 above, respectively, the Market Monitoring Unit shall have the additional authority described in this section, as follows:

1. Engage in discussions regarding issues relating to the PJM Market Rules or FERC Market Rules, in order to understand such issues and to attempt to resolve informally such issues or other issues.

2. Excepting matters governed by section IV.I above, file reports and make appropriate regulatory filings with Authorized Government Agencies to address design flaws, structural problems, compliance, market power, or other issues, and seek such appropriate action or make such recommendations as the Market Monitoring Unit shall deem appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make such filings or reports publicly available and provide simultaneous notice of the existence of reports to the PJM members and PJM, subject to protection of confidential information.

3. Consult with Authorized Government Agencies concerning the need for specific investigations or monitoring activities.

4. Consider and evaluate a broad range of additional enforcement mechanisms that may be necessary to assure compliance with the PJM Market Rules. As part of this evaluation process, the Market Monitoring Unit shall consult with Authorized Government Agencies and other interested parties.

5. Report directly to the Commission staff on any matter.

K. Confidentiality:

1. All discussions between the Market Monitoring Unit and Market Participants concerning the informal resolution of compliance issues initially shall remain confidential, subject to the provisions in subsection IV.K.3 below.

2. Except as provided in subsection IV.K.3 below, in exercising its authority to make Referrals, the Market Monitoring Unit shall observe the confidentiality provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement and Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan or the PJM Operating Agreement and Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit: (a) may disclose any information to the Commission in connection with the reporting required under sections IV.I.1 and IV.I.2, above, of this Plan, provided that any written submission to the Commission that includes information that is confidential under the PJM Operating Agreement or Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix shall be accompanied by a request that the information be maintained as confidential, and (b) may make reports or other regulatory filings pursuant to this section IV.J or section V, below, of this Plan if accompanied by a request that information that is confidential under the PJM Operating Agreement or Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix be maintained as confidential.

V. INFORMATION AND DATA

A. **Primary Information Sources:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall rely primarily upon data and information that are customarily gathered in the normal course of business of PJM and such publicly available data and information that may be helpful to accomplish the objectives of the Plan, including, but not limited to, (1) information gathered or generated by PJM in connection with its scheduling and dispatch functions, its operation of the transmission grid in the PJM Region or its determination of Locational Marginal Prices, (2) information required to be provided to PJM in accordance with the PJM Market Rules and (3) any other information that is generated by, provided to, or in the possession of PJM. The foregoing information shall be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit as soon as practicable, including, but not limited to, real-time access to scheduling, dispatch and other operational data.

B. **Other Information Requests:** If other information is required from a Market Participant, the Market Monitoring Unit shall comply with the following procedures:

1. **Request for Additional Data:** If the Market Monitoring Unit determines that additional information is required to accomplish the objectives of the Plan, the Market Monitoring Unit may make reasonable requests of the entities possessing such information to provide the information. Any such request for additional information will be accompanied by an explanation of the need for the information and the Market Monitoring Unit's inability to acquire the information from alternate sources.

2. **Failure to Comply with Request:** The information request recipient shall provide the Market Monitoring Unit with all information that is reasonably requested. If an information request recipient does not provide requested information within a reasonable time, the Market Monitoring Unit may initiate such regulatory or judicial proceedings to compel the production of such information as may be available and deemed appropriate by the Market

Monitoring Unit, including petitioning the Commission for an order that the information is necessary and directing its production. An information request recipient shall have the right to respond to any such petitions and participate in the proceedings thereon.

3. **Information Concerning Possible Undue Preference:** Notwithstanding subsection V.B.1 above, if the Market Monitoring Unit requests information relating to possible undue preference between Transmission Owners and their affiliates, Transmission Owners and their affiliates must provide requested information to the Market Monitoring Unit within a reasonable time, as specified by the Market Monitoring Unit; provided, however, that an information request recipient may petition the Commission for an order limiting all or part of the information request, in which event the Commission's order on the petition shall determine the extent of the information request recipient's obligation to comply with the disputed portion of the information request.

4. **Confidentiality:** Except as provided in section IV.K.3, above, of this Plan, the Market Monitoring Unit shall observe the confidentiality provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement and Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix with respect to information provided under this section if an entity providing the information designates it as confidential.

C. **Complaints:** Any Market Participant or other interested entity may at any time submit information to the Market Monitoring Unit concerning any matter relevant to the Market Monitoring Unit's responsibilities under the Plan, or may request the Market Monitoring Unit to make inquiry or take any action contemplated by the Plan. Such submissions or requests may be made on a confidential basis. The Market Monitoring Unit may request further information from such Market Participant or other entity and make such inquiry as the Market Monitoring Unit considers appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not be required to act with respect to any specific complaint unless the Market Monitoring Unit determines action to be warranted.

D. **Collection and Availability of Information:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall regularly collect and maintain under its sole control the information that it deems necessary for implementing the Plan. A Market Participant shall have sole responsibility to make available to the Market Monitoring Unit any information that the Market Monitoring Unit deems reasonably necessary to document, verify or investigate a claim or request by such Market Participant. All load reduction data are subject to audit by the Market Monitoring Unit. The Market Monitoring Unit shall make publicly available a detailed description of the categories of data collected by the Market Monitoring Unit. To the extent it deems appropriate and upon specific request, the Market Monitoring Unit may release other data to the public, consistent with the obligations of the Market Monitoring Unit and PJM to protect confidential, proprietary, or commercially sensitive information as provided in Tariff, Attachment M - Appendix and the PJM Operating Agreement.

E. **Access to Personnel and Facilities:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall have access to PJM personnel and facilities as necessary to perform the functions set forth in this Plan. If the Market Monitoring Unit seeks data or other information from PJM personnel, it may contact the appropriate personnel that may be in possession of such data or information. If the Market Monitoring Unit seeks a formal opinion or position on a matter from PJM, it shall contact the PJM Liaison or appropriate senior management official to provide such opinion or position.

F. **Market Monitoring Indices:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall develop, and shall refine on the basis of experience, indices or other standards to evaluate the information that it collects and maintains. Prior to using any such index or standard, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide PJM members, Authorized Government Agencies, and other interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of such index or standard. Following such opportunity for comments, the decision to use any index or standard shall be solely that of the Market Monitoring Unit.

G. **Evaluation of Information:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate, and shall refine on the basis of experience, the information it collects and maintains, or that it receives from other sources, regarding the operation of the PJM Markets or other matters relevant to the Plan. As so evaluated, such information shall provide the basis for reports or other actions of the Market Monitoring Unit under this Plan.

VI. **REPORTS**

A. **Reports:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall prepare and submit contemporaneously to the Commission, the State Commissions, the PJM Board, PJM Management and to the PJM Members Committee, annual state-of-the-market reports on the state of competition within, and the efficiency of, the PJM Markets, and quarterly reports that update selected portions of the annual report and which may focus on certain topics of particular interest to the Market Monitoring Unit. The quarterly reports shall not be as extensive as the annual reports. In its annual, quarterly and other reports, the Market Monitoring Unit may make recommendations regarding any matter within its purview. The annual reports shall, and the quarterly reports may, address, among other things, the extent to which prices in the PJM Markets reflect competitive outcomes, the structural competitiveness of the PJM Markets, the effectiveness of bid mitigation rules, and the effectiveness of the PJM Markets in signaling infrastructure investment. These annual reports shall, and the quarterly reports may include recommendations as to whether changes to the Market Monitoring Unit or the Plan are required. In addition, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to the PJM Board, in a timely manner, copies of any reports submitted to Authorized Government Agencies pursuant to Section VI.B. The Market Monitoring Unit may from time-to-time prepare and submit additional reports to the Commission, the PJM Board and PJM Members Committee as the Market Monitoring Unit may deem appropriate in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Plan.

B. **Reports to Authorized Government Agencies:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall contemporaneously submit to the Authorized Government Agencies the reports provided to the PJM Board pursuant to section VI.A above. Subject to applicable law and regulation and any other applicable provisions of the PJM Operating Agreement or PJM Tariff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall, to the extent practicable, respond to reasonable requests by Authorized Government Agencies other than the Commission for reports, subject to protection of confidential, proprietary and commercially sensitive information, the protection of the confidentiality of ongoing inquiries and monitoring activities, and the availability of resources.

C. **Public Reports:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall prepare a detailed public annual report about the Market Monitoring Unit's activities, subject to protection of confidential,

proprietary, and commercially sensitive information and the protection of the confidentiality of ongoing investigations and monitoring activities. The Market Monitoring Unit may, instead of filing a separate report, include the referenced material in a report filed pursuant to section VI.A above.

D. **State Commission Tailored Requests for Information:** Subject to the confidentiality restrictions of Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section I.D. and Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4, the Market Monitoring Unit may provide, at its discretion, information regarding general market trends and the performance of the PJM Markets in response to a State Commission’s tailored request for information unless the requested information is designed to aid state enforcement actions or impinges upon the confidentiality rules of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with regard to Referrals.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to any Market Participant whose information has been requested, or who may be affected by the release of the requested information, written notice, which shall include electronic communication, of a State Commission’s tailored request for information as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the request. If the request for tailored information seeks to obtain Confidential Information, the requirements and limitations of Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section I.D. shall apply. If the request for tailored information seeks to obtain information that is not Confidential Information, if the Market Participant whose information has been requested or who may be affected by the release of the requested information objects to the request or any portion thereof, it shall be given the opportunity to contest the request and to provide a contextual explanation to supplement the information produced by the Market Monitoring Unit so long as the providing of the contextual explanation does not unduly delay the release of the information to the State Commission. To register its objection, the Market Participant must request, in writing, within four (4) Business Days following the Market Monitoring Unit’s receipt of the request, a conference with the State Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the tailored request for information; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the State Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference not resolve the dispute, then the Market Participant whose information has been requested or who may be affected by the release of the requested information, may file a complaint with the FERC pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the request for tailored information within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at the FERC objecting to a particular request for tailored information shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding.

If no complaint challenging the request for tailored information is filed within the ten (10) Business Day period defined above, the Market Monitoring Unit shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the request for tailored information promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Market Monitoring Unit shall use its best efforts to respond to the request for tailored information promptly. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Market Monitoring Unit determines, in its discretion, that responding to the State Commission’s request for tailored

information is unreasonably burdensome and/or will interfere with the Market Monitoring Unit's ability to carry out its core functions based on time and resource availability of its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may decline such a request.

E. **MMU Staff Availability:** The Market Monitoring Unit shall make one or more staff members available for regular conference calls, which may be attended telephonically or in person, by FERC Commission staff, State Commission staff, representatives of PJM, and Market Participants.

VII. AUDIT

The Market Monitoring Unit shall annually (a) document, and advise PJM of, Market Monitoring Unit's actual expenses for the prior year by no later than March 15, and provide a copy of such documentation to the Finance Committee, and (b) provide audited financial statements of the Market Monitoring Unit of revenues and expenses related solely to the services provided to PJM, audited by a nationally recognized independent third party auditor selected by the Market Monitor, by no later than May 15. The audit report shall include, but not be limited to, a review of whether MMU expenditures were for purposes consistent with the functions set forth in this Plan and shall include documentation at a level of supporting detail consistent with that required in section III.E above. The audit report shall be provided to the PJM Board, Finance Committee, Market Monitoring Unit, OPSI, OPSI Advisory Committee, PJM and PJM members subject to the protection of confidential information. The requirement that the Market Monitoring Unit annually document and advise PJM of its expenses for the prior year is also found in Tariff, Schedule 9-MMU, subsection (e).

VIII. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Any liability of PJM arising under or in relation to this Plan shall be subject to this section VIII. The PJM Entities shall not be liable to any Market Participant, any party to the PJM Operating Agreement, any customer under the PJM Tariff, or any other person subject to this Plan in respect of any matter described in or contemplated by this Plan, as the same may be amended or supplemented from time to time, including but not limited to liability for any financial loss, loss of economic advantage, opportunity cost, or actual or consequential damages of any kind resulting from or attributable to any act or omission of any of the PJM Entities under this Plan. Neither the OPSI Advisory Committee nor any State Commission (including commissioners and staff persons) shall be liable to any person under this Plan for any financial loss, loss of economic advantage, opportunity cost, or actual or consequential damages associated with performing any of its functions or duties under this Plan.

IX. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Notwithstanding any provision of the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement, PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit shall not be required to use the dispute resolution procedures in the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement in carrying out its duties and responsibilities under this Plan. However, nothing herein shall prevent PJM or any other person from requesting the use of the dispute resolution procedure set forth in the PJM Tariff or the PJM Operating Agreement, as applicable.

X. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Plan shall be effective as of August 1, 2008.

XI. CODE OF ETHICS

The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees, as applicable, shall adhere to the following Code of Ethics, which is reproduced from Section 17 of PJM Rate Schedule No. 46, Market Monitoring Services Agreement By And Between PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. And Monitoring Analytics, LLC entered into on December 18, 2007, and filed with the Commission to comply with order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket Nos. EL07-56 and EL07-58 et al., issued March 21, 2008, 122 FERC ¶ 61,257.

A. Conflicts of Interest:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit will use its best efforts to assure that all of its employees comply with this Code of Ethics and shall take appropriate disciplinary actions against employees who violate the policy.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees assisting on market monitoring matters for PJM, and their spouses and dependent children, may not have a direct equity or other financial interest in a Market Participant or in a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of a Market Participant. (The term “direct” is meant to exclude investments such as mutual funds in which a person has no direct control, with the exception of sector-specific mutual funds.)

3. The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees assisting on market monitoring matters for PJM, may not undertake a matter for a third party where such representation would require disclosure of market-sensitive or proprietary information of PJM.

B. Prohibited Engagements and Conduct by the Market Monitoring Unit:

1. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to provide advice to, or undertake a matter for or on behalf of, any entity on any entity’s participation in the PJM Markets, except as otherwise authorized under subsections 3 and 5 below.

2. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged by any entity in any litigation, open regulatory docket, alternative dispute resolution procedure, or arbitration with PJM, except as otherwise authorized under subsections 3 and 5 below.

3. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to appear on behalf of or against any entity before a state regulatory commission within the PJM Region in any new engagement in the electricity business except as authorized under the PJM Tariff, as requested by a state regulatory commission, or as otherwise required by law.

4. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall accept any engagement by any market participant outside of the PJM Region that would require the Market Monitoring Unit to take a position adverse to any PJM member or inconsistent with any position taken by the Market Monitoring Unit in the PJM Region.

5. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees will be engaged to appear on behalf of or against any entity before the Commission on any matter within the PJM Region in any new engagement in the electricity business except as authorized under the PJM Tariff, as requested by the Commission, or as otherwise required by law.

6. Before the Market Monitoring Unit accepts any engagement on behalf of or against an Interested Party, it must inform the PJM General Counsel and the PJM Board of such potential engagement and provide the PJM Board with an opportunity to state its objection to such representation on the ground the engagement would present a conflict of interest or result in the material appearance of conflict. At the discretion of the Market Monitoring Unit, the Market Monitoring Unit may notify the PJM General Counsel that the proposed engagement is confidential and request that the General Counsel disclose the proposed engagement only to a PJM Board subcommittee in a manner which limits the disclosure of nonpublic information. Within seven (7) Business Days of being informed of the potential engagement by the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board shall state any objection to such potential engagement. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the PJM Board's determination regarding the potential engagement by the Market Monitoring Unit, the Parties shall jointly engage the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service to determine whether the engagement would present a conflict of interest or result in the material appearance of a conflict. Unless the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service finds no conflict of interest the Market Monitoring Unit shall be precluded from accepting the challenged engagement. For these purposes, the term "Interested Party" means (x) a Market Participant; (v) a state regulatory commission within the PJM Region; or (z) a person or entity with a significant direct financial interest in the organization, governance or operation of PJM but shall not include PJM itself.

7. Employees of the Market Monitoring Unit shall not accept gifts, payments, favors, meals, transportation, entertainment, or services (individually, "Gift," and collectively, "Gifts"), of other than nominal value within a calendar year from PJM, Authorized Government Agencies, any market participant, contractor, supplier or vendor to the Market Monitoring Unit. Except that "Gifts" shall not include any of the foregoing that is generally provided to the attendees of business meetings (e.g. PJM stakeholder meetings). Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150) shall be deemed to be of "nominal value." Similarly, neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor any employee of the Market Monitoring Unit shall offer any Gift to any public official or Market Participant unless such Gifts: are legal; not offered for specific gain or reciprocal action; follow generally accepted ethical standards; and are of nominal value.

8. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall serve as an officer, employee or partner of a Market Participant.

9. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall engage in any transactions in the PJM markets other than the performance of their duties under the PJM Tariff.

10. Neither the Market Monitoring Unit nor its employees shall be compensated, other than by PJM, for any expert witness testimony or commercial services, either to PJM or to any other party, in connection with legal or regulatory proceeding or commercial transaction relating to PJM or to PJM's markets.

11. Employees of the Market Monitoring Unit must advise their supervisor(s) in the event they seek employment with a Market Participant, and must disqualify themselves from participating in any matter that would have an effect on the financial interest of the Market Participant while still in the employ of the Market Monitoring Unit.

C. **Compliance with All Applicable Laws:** The Market Monitoring Unit will use its best efforts to assure the compliance of the Market Monitoring Unit and its employees with all applicable laws, including but not limited to those referenced in the PJM Code of Conduct.

XII. NOTICE TO MARKET PARTICIPANTS

When the Tariff requires the MMU to provide written notice to or communication with a Market Participant, such notice or communication shall include, but not be limited to, a letter, email or posting to a Market Participant's account in the internet-based application designated by the Market Monitoring Unit.

ATTACHMENT M – APPENDIX

I. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA AND INFORMATION

A. Party Access:

1. No Member shall have a right hereunder to receive or review any documents, data or other information of another Member, including documents, data or other information provided to the Market Monitoring Unit, to the extent such documents, data or information have been designated as confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Market Monitoring Unit or to the extent that they have been designated as confidential by such other Member; provided, however, a Member may receive and review any composite documents, data and other information that may be developed based on such confidential documents, data or information if the composite does not disclose any individual Member's confidential data or information.

2. Except as may be provided in this Appendix, the Plan, the PJM Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not disclose to PJM Members or to third parties, any documents, data, or other information of a Member or entity applying for Membership, to the extent such documents, data, or other information has been designated confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Market Monitoring Unit or by such Member or entity applying for membership; provided that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Market Monitoring Unit from providing any such confidential information to its agents, representatives, or contractors to the extent that such person or entity is bound by an obligation to maintain such confidentiality.

The Market Monitoring Unit, its designated agents, representatives, and contractors shall maintain as confidential the electronic tag (“e-Tag”) data of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority (defined as those terms are used in FERC Order No. 771) to the same extent as Member data under this section I. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Market Monitoring Unit from sharing with the market monitor of another Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”), Independent System Operator (“ISO”), upon their request, the e-Tags of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority for intra-PJM Region transactions and interchange transactions scheduled to flow into, out of or through the PJM Region, to the extent such market monitor has requested such information as part of its investigation of possible market violations or market design flaws, and to the extent that such market monitor is bound by a tariff provision requiring that the e-Tag data be maintained as confidential, or in the absence of a tariff requirement governing confidentiality, a written agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit consistent with FERC Order No. 771, and any clarifying orders and implementing regulations.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall collect and use confidential information only in connection with its authority under this Appendix, the Plan, the PJM Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff and the retention of such information shall be in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's data retention policies.

3. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Market Monitoring Unit from releasing a Member's confidential data or information to a third party provided that the Member has

delivered to the Market Monitoring Unit specific, written authorization for such release setting forth the data or information to be released, to whom such release is authorized, and the period of time for which such release shall be authorized. The Market Monitoring Unit shall limit the release of a Member's confidential data or information to that specific authorization received from the Member. Nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from withdrawing such authorization upon written notice to the Market Monitoring Unit, who shall cease such release as soon as practicable after receipt of such withdrawal notice.

4. Reciprocal provisions to this section I hereof, delineating the confidentiality requirements of the Office of the Interconnection and PJM members, are set forth in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.

B. Required Disclosure:

1. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing section to the contrary, and subject to the provisions of section I.C below, if the Market Monitoring Unit is required by applicable law, order, or in the course of administrative or judicial proceedings, to disclose to third parties, information that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement, Tariff, Attachment M or this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit may make disclosure of such information; provided, however, that as soon as the Market Monitoring Unit learns of the disclosure requirement and prior to making disclosure, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the affected Member or Members of the requirement and the terms thereof and the affected Member or Members may direct, at their sole discretion and cost, any challenge to or defense against the disclosure requirement. The Market Monitoring Unit shall cooperate with such affected Members to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the disclosure of the information consistent with applicable law. The Market Monitoring Unit shall cooperate with the affected Members to obtain proprietary or confidential treatment of such information by the person to whom such information is disclosed prior to any such disclosure.

2. Nothing in this section I shall prohibit or otherwise limit the Market Monitoring Unit's use of information covered herein if such information was: (i) previously known to the Market Monitoring Unit without an obligation of confidentiality; (ii) independently developed by or for the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit using non-confidential information; (iii) acquired by the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit from a third party which is not, to the Office of the Interconnection's or Market Monitoring Unit's knowledge, under an obligation of confidence with respect to such information; (iv) which is or becomes publicly available other than through a manner inconsistent with this section I.

3. The Market Monitoring Unit shall impose on any contractors retained to provide technical support or otherwise to assist with the implementation of the Plan or this Appendix a contractual duty of confidentiality consistent with the Plan or this Appendix. A Member shall not be obligated to provide confidential or proprietary information to any contractor that does not assume such a duty of confidentiality, and the Market Monitoring Unit shall not provide any such information to any such contractor without the express written permission of the Member providing the information.

C. Disclosure to FERC and CFTC:

1. Notwithstanding anything in this section I to the contrary, if the FERC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) or the staff of those commissions, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from the Market Monitoring Unit that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the Plan or this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide the requested information to the FERC, CFTC or their staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to the FERC or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may request, consistent with 18 C.F.R. §§ 1b.20 and 388.112, or to the CFTC or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit may request, consistent with 17 C.F.R. §§ 11.3 and 145.9, that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the respective commission and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Market Monitoring Unit shall promptly notify any affected Member(s) if the Market Monitoring Unit receives from the FERC, CFTC or their staff, written notice that the commission has decided to release publicly or has asked for comment on whether such commission should release publicly, confidential information previously provided to a commission Market Monitoring Unit.

2. The foregoing section I.C.1 shall not apply to requests for production of information under Subpart D of the FERC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR Part 385) in proceedings before FERC and its administrative law judges. In all such proceedings, the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit shall follow the procedures in section I.B.

D. Disclosure to Authorized Commissions:

1. Notwithstanding anything in this section I to the contrary, the Market Monitoring Unit shall disclose confidential information, otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the Plan or this Appendix, to an Authorized Commission under the following conditions:

(i) The Authorized Commission has provided the FERC with a properly executed Certification in the form attached to the PJM Operating Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10A. Upon receipt of the Authorized Commission’s Certification, the FERC shall provide public notice of the Authorized Commission’s filing pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.2009. If any interested party disputes the accuracy and adequacy of the representations contained in the Authorized Commission’s Certification, that party may file a protest with the FERC within 14 days of the date of such notice, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.211. The Authorized Commission may file a response to any such protest within seven days. Each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such a protest proceeding. If there are material changes in law that affect the accuracy and adequacy of the representations in the Certification filed with the FERC, the Authorized Commission shall, within thirty (30) days, submit an amended Certification identifying such changes. Any such amended Certification shall be subject to the same procedures for comment and review by the FERC as set forth above in this paragraph.

(ii) Neither the Office of the Interconnection nor the Market Monitoring Unit may disclose data to an Authorized Commission during the FERC's consideration of the Certification and any filed protests. If the FERC does not act upon an Authorized Commission's Certification within 90 days of the date of filing, the Certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this Section I. In the event that an interested party protests the Authorized Commission's Certification and the FERC approves the Certification, that party may not challenge any Information Request made by the Authorized Commission on the grounds that the Authorized Commission is unable to protect the confidentiality of the information requested, in the absence of a showing of changed circumstances.

(iii) Any confidential information provided to an Authorized Commission pursuant to this section I shall not be further disclosed by the recipient Authorized Commission except by order of the FERC.

(iv) The Market Monitoring Unit shall be expressly entitled to rely upon such Authorized Commission Certifications in providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature hereunder, due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracy of such Authorized Commission Certifications.

(v) The Authorized Commission may provide confidential information obtained from the Market Monitoring Unit to such of its employees, attorneys and contractors as needed to examine or handle that information in the course and scope of their work on behalf of the Authorized Commission, provided that (a) the Authorized Commission has internal procedures in place, pursuant to the Certification, to ensure that each person receiving such information agrees to protect the confidentiality of such information (such employees, attorneys or contractors to be defined hereinafter as "Authorized Persons"); (b) the Authorized Commission provides, pursuant to the Certification, a list of such Authorized Persons to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit and updates such list, as necessary, every ninety (90) days; and (c) any third-party contractors provided access to confidential information sign a nondisclosure agreement in the form attached to the PJM Operating Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10 before being provided access to any such confidential information.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit may, in the course of discussions with an Authorized Person, orally disclose information otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, without the need for a prior Information Request. Such oral disclosures shall provide enough information to enable the Authorized Person or the Authorized Commission with which that Authorized Person is associated to determine whether additional Information Requests are appropriate. The Market Monitoring Unit will not make any written or electronic disclosures of confidential information to the Authorized Person pursuant to this section I.D.2. In any such discussions, the Market Monitoring Unit shall ensure that the individual or individuals receiving such confidential information are Authorized Persons as defined herein, orally designate confidential information that is disclosed, and refrain from identifying any specific Affected Member whose information is disclosed. The Market Monitoring Unit shall also be authorized to assist Authorized Persons in interpreting confidential information that is disclosed. The Market

Monitoring Unit shall provide any Affected Member with oral notice of any oral disclosure immediately, but not later than one (1) Business Day after the oral disclosure. Such oral notice to the Affected Member shall include the substance of the oral disclosure, but shall not reveal any confidential information of any other Member and must be received by the Affected Member before the name of the Affected Member is released to the Authorized Person; provided however, disclosure of the identity of the Affected Party must be made to the Authorized Commission with which the Authorized Person is associated within two (2) Business Days of the initial oral disclosure.

3. As regards Information Requests:

(i) Information Requests to the Office of the Interconnection and/or Market Monitoring Unit by an Authorized Commission shall be in writing, which shall include electronic communications, addressed to the Market Monitoring Unit, and shall: (a) describe the information sought in sufficient detail to allow a response to the Information Request; (b) provide a general description of the purpose of the Information Request; (c) state the time period for which confidential information is requested; and (d) re-affirm that only Authorized Persons shall have access to the confidential information requested. The Market Monitoring Unit shall provide an Affected Member with written notice, which shall include electronic communication, of an Information Request by an Authorized Commission as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the Information Request.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of section I.D.3(iii) below, the Market Monitoring Unit shall supply confidential information to the Authorized Commission in response to any Information Request within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the Information Request, to the extent that the requested confidential information can be made available within such period; provided however, that in no event shall confidential information be released prior to the end of the fourth (4th) Business Day without the express consent of the Affected Member. To the extent that the Market Monitoring Unit cannot reasonably prepare and deliver the requested confidential information within such five (5) day period, it shall, within such period, provide the Authorized Commission with a written schedule for the provision of such remaining confidential information. Upon providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit shall either provide a copy of the confidential information to the Affected Member(s), or provide a listing of the confidential information disclosed; provided, however, that the Market Monitoring Unit shall not reveal any Member's confidential information to any other Member.

(iii) Notwithstanding section I.D.3(ii), above, should the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit or an Affected Member object to an Information Request or any portion thereof, any of them may, within four (4) Business Days following the Market Monitoring Unit's receipt of the Information Request, request, in writing, a conference with the Authorized Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the Information Request; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the Authorized Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference not resolve the

dispute, then the Office of the Interconnection, Market Monitoring Unit, or the Affected Member may file a complaint with the FERC pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the Information Request within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at the FERC objecting to a particular Information Request shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The grounds for such a complaint shall be limited to the following: (a) the Authorized Commission is no longer able to preserve the confidentiality of the requested information due to changed circumstances relating to the Authorized Commission’s ability to protect confidential information arising since the filing of or rejection of a protest directed to the Authorized Commission’s Certification; (b) complying with the Information Request would be unduly burdensome to the complainant, and the complainant has made a good faith effort to negotiate limitations in the scope of the requested information; or (c) other exceptional circumstances exist such that complying with the Information Request would result in harm to the complainant. There shall be a presumption that “exceptional circumstances,” as used in the prior sentence, does not include circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested wholesale market data (or Market Monitoring Unit workpapers that support or explain conclusions or analyses) generated in the ordinary course and scope of the operations of the Market Monitoring Unit. There shall be a presumption that circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested personnel files, internal emails and internal company memos, analyses and related work product constitute “exceptional circumstances” as used in the prior sentence. If no complaint challenging the Information Request is filed within the ten (10) day period defined above, the Office of the Interconnection and/or Market Monitoring Unit shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Market Monitoring Unit shall use its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly.

(iv) Any Authorized Commission may initiate appropriate legal action at the FERC within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of information designated as “Confidential,” challenging such designation. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to the designation of information as “Confidential” shall be designated by the party as a “fast track” complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The party filing such a complaint shall be required to prove that the material disclosed does not merit “Confidential” status because it is publicly available from other sources or contains no trade secret or other sensitive commercial information (with “publicly available” not being deemed to include unauthorized disclosures of otherwise confidential data).

4. In the event of any breach of confidentiality of information disclosed pursuant to an Information Request by an Authorized Commission or Authorized Person:

(i) The Authorized Commission or Authorized Person shall promptly notify the Market Monitoring Unit, who shall, in turn, promptly notify any Affected Member of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential information provided pursuant to this section I.

(ii) The Office Market Monitoring Unit shall terminate the right of such Authorized Commission to receive confidential information under this section I upon written notice to such Authorized Commission unless: (i) there was no harm or damage suffered by the Affected Member; or (ii) similar good cause is shown. Any appeal of the Market Monitoring Unit's actions under this section I shall be to Commission. An Authorized Commission shall be entitled to reestablish its certification as set forth in section I.D.1 by submitting a filing with the Commission showing that it has taken appropriate corrective action. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's recertification filing with sixty (60) days of the date of the filing, the recertification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section.

(iii) The Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit, and/or the Affected Member shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from the FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential information to the Market Monitoring Unit.

(iv) No Authorized Person or Authorized Commission shall have responsibility or liability whatsoever under this section for any and all liabilities, losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with the release of confidential information to persons not authorized to receive it, provided that such Authorized Person is an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release. Nothing in this section I.D.4(iv) is intended to limit the liability of any person who is not an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release for any and all economic losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with such unauthorized release.

(v) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section I.D.4(ii) or I.D.4(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to the FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section I.D.4(iii)(c) above may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

E. Market Monitoring:

1. Subject to the requirements of section E.2, the Market Monitoring Unit may release confidential information of Public Service Electric & Gas Company ("PSE&G"), Consolidated Edison Company of New York ("ConEd"), and their affiliates, and the confidential information of any Member regarding generation and/or transmission facilities located within the PSE&G Zone to the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. ("New York ISO"), the market monitoring unit of New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor to the limited extent that the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of PJM, New York ISO or the market monitoring units of the Office of the Interconnection and the New York ISO under FERC Opinion No. 476 (see Consolidated Edison Company v. Public Service Electric and Gas Company, et al., 108 FERC ¶ 61,120, at P 215 (2004)) to conduct joint investigations to ensure that gaming, abuse of market power, or

similar activities do not take place with regard to power transfers under the contracts that are the subject of FERC Opinion No. 476.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit may release a Member's confidential information pursuant to section I.E.1 to the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor only if the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor are subject to obligations limiting the disclosure of such information that are equivalent to or greater than the limitations on disclosure specified in this Section I.E. Information received from the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO, or the New York ISO Market Advisor under section I.E.1 that is designated as confidential shall be protected from disclosure in accordance with this section I.E.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF INPUTS FOR PROSPECTIVE MITIGATION

A. Offer Price Caps:

1. The Market Monitor or his designee shall advise the Office of the Interconnection whether it believes that the cost references, methods and rules included in the Cost Development Guidelines are accurate and appropriate, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review the incremental costs (defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.2) included in the Offer Price Cap of a generating unit in order to ensure that the Market Seller has correctly applied the Cost Development Guidelines, including its PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, and that the level of the Offer Price Cap is otherwise acceptable. The Market Monitoring Unit shall inform PJM if it believes a Market Seller has submitted a cost-based offer that is not compliant with these criteria and whether it recommends that PJM assess the applicable penalty therefor, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

3. On or before the 21st day of each month, the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate in accordance with the applicable criteria whether each generating unit with an offer cap calculated under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.2 is eligible to include an adder based on Frequently Mitigated Unit or Associated Unit status, and shall issue a written notice of the applicable adder, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, to the Market Seller for each unit that meets the criteria for Frequently Mitigated Unit or Associated Unit status.

4. Notwithstanding the number of jointly pivotal suppliers in any hour, if the Market Monitoring Unit determines that a reasonable level of competition will not exist based on an evaluation of all facts and circumstances, it may propose to the Commission the removal of offer-capping suspensions otherwise authorized by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4. Such proposals shall take effect upon Commission acceptance of the Market Monitoring Unit's filing.

5. The Market Monitoring Unit shall review all Fuel Cost Policies submitted by Market Sellers for market power concerns. The Market Monitoring Unit shall communicate its determination regarding these criteria to PJM and the Market Seller pursuant to the process further described in PJM Manual 15.

B. Minimum Generator Operating Parameters:

1. For the 2014/2015 through 2017/2018 Delivery Years, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection a table of default unit class specific parameter limits to be known as the “Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix” to be included in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6(c) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6(c). The Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix shall include default values on a unit-type basis as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6(c) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6(c). The Market Monitoring Unit shall review the Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix annually, and, in the event it determines that revision is appropriate, shall provide a revised matrix to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than December 31 prior to the annual enrollment period.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify Market Sellers of generating units and the Office of the Interconnection no later than April 1 of its determination of market power concerns raised regarding each request for a period exception or persistent exception to a value specified in the Parameter Limited Schedule Matrix or the parameters defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6 and the PJM Manuals, provided that the Market Monitoring Unit receives such request by no later than February 28.

If, prior to the scheduled termination date, a Market Seller submits a request to modify a temporary exception, the Market Monitoring Unit shall review such request using the same standard utilized to evaluate period exception and persistent exception requests, and shall provide its determination of whether the request raises market power concerns, and, if so, any modifications that would alleviate those concerns, to the Market Seller, with a copy to Office of the Interconnection, by no later than 15 Business Days from the date of the modification request.

3. When a Market Seller notifies the Market Monitoring Unit of a material change to the facts relied upon by the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Office of the Interconnection to support a parameter limited schedule period or persistent exception, the Market Monitoring Unit shall make a determination, and provide written notification to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Seller, of any change to its determination regarding the exemption request, based on the material change in facts, by no later than 15 Business Days after receipt of such notice.

4. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any risk premium to which it and a Market Seller owning or operating nuclear generation resource agree or its determination if agreement is not obtained. If a Market Seller submits a risk premium for its nuclear generation resource that is inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit’s determination regarding such risk premium, the Market Monitoring

Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M.

C. RPM Must-Offer Requirement:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall maintain, post on its website and provide to the Office of the Interconnection prior to each RPM Auction (updated, as necessary, on at least a quarterly basis), a list of Existing Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region that are subject to the RPM must-offer requirement set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate requests submitted by Capacity Market Sellers for a determination that a Generation Capacity Resource, or any portion thereof, be removed from Capacity Resource status or exempted from status as a Generation Capacity Resource subject to section II.C.1 above and inform both the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of such determination in writing by no later ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. A Generation Capacity Resource located in the PJM Region shall not be removed from Capacity Resource status to the extent the resource is committed to service of PJM loads as a result of an RPM Auction, FRR Capacity Plan, Locational UCAP transaction and/or by designation as a replacement resource under Tariff, Attachment DD.

3. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate the data and documentation provided to it by a potential Capacity Market Seller to establish the EFORD to be included in a Sell Offer applicable to each resource pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6(b). If a Capacity Market Seller timely submits a request for an alternative maximum level of EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, the Market Monitoring Unit shall attempt to reach agreement with the Capacity Market Seller on the alternate maximum level of the EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. By no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection in writing, notifying the Capacity Market Seller by copy of the same, of any alternative maximum EFORD to which it and the Capacity Market Seller agree or its determination of the alternative maximum EFORD if agreement is not obtained.

4. The Market Monitoring Unit shall consider the documentation provided to it by a potential Capacity Market Seller pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6 of Attachment DD, and determine whether a resource owned or controlled by such Capacity Market Seller meets the criteria to qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement because the resource (i) is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction; (ii) has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity; or (iii) was interconnected to the Transmission System as an Energy Resource and not subsequently converted to a Capacity Resource. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

In order to establish that a resource is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction as set forth in (i) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that:

A. It has a documented plan in place to retire the resource prior to or during the Delivery Year, and has submitted a notice of Deactivation to the Office of the Interconnection consistent with Tariff, Part V, section 113.1, without regard to whether the Office of the Interconnection has requested the Capacity Market Seller to continue to operate the resource beyond its desired deactivation date in accordance with Tariff, Part V, section 113.2 for the purpose of maintaining the reliability of the PJM Transmission System and the Capacity Market Seller has agreed to do so;

B. Significant physical operational restrictions cause long term or permanent changes to the installed capacity value of the resource, or the resource is under major repair that will extend into the applicable Delivery Year, that will result in the imposition of RPM performance penalties pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD;

C. The Capacity Market Seller is involved in an ongoing regulatory proceeding (e.g. – regarding potential environmental restrictions) specific to the resource and has received an order, decision, final rule, opinion or other final directive from the regulatory authority that will result in the retirement of the resource; or,

D. A resource considered an Existing Generating Capacity Resource because it cleared an RPM Auction for a Delivery Year prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction, but which is not yet in service, is unable to achieve full commercial operation prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction. The Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer certifying that the resource will not be in full commercial operation prior to the referenced Delivery Year.

5. If a Capacity Market Seller submits for the portion of a Generation Capacity Resource that it owns or controls, and the Office of Interconnection accepts, a Sell Offer (i) at a level of installed capacity that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is inconsistent with the level established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.6.6, (ii) at a level of installed capacity inconsistent with its determination of eligibility for an exception listed in section II.C.4 above, or (iii) a maximum EFORd that the Market Monitoring Unit believes is inconsistent with the maximum level determined under section II.C.3 of this Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and/or request a determination from the Commission that would require the Generation Capacity Resource to submit a new or revised Sell Offer, notwithstanding any determination to the contrary made under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall also consider the documentation provided by the Capacity Market Seller pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6, for generation resources for which the Office of the Interconnection has not approved an exception to the RPM must-offer

requirement as set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6(g), to determine whether the Capacity Market Seller's failure to offer part or all of one or more generation resources into an RPM Auction would result in an increase of greater than five percent in any Zonal Capacity Price determined through such auction as required by Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6(i), and shall inform both the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination by no later than two (2) Business Days after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

D. Unit Specific Minimum Sell Offers:

1. If a Capacity Market Seller timely submits an exception request, with all of the required documentation as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14(h), the Market Monitoring Unit shall review the request and documentation and shall provide in writing to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by no later than ninety (90) days prior the commencement of the offer period for the RPM Auction in which it seeks to submit its Sell Offer (a) its determination whether the level of the proposed Sell Offer raises market power concerns, and (b) if so it shall calculate and provide to such Capacity Market Seller a minimum Sell offer Based on the data and documentation received.

2. All data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit by a Market Participant is subject to verification by the Market Monitoring Unit.

E. Market Seller Offer Caps:

1. Based on the data and calculations submitted by the Capacity Market Sellers for each Existing Generation Capacity Resource and the formulas specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(d), the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Market Seller Offer Cap for each such resource and provide it to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by no later than ninety (90) days before the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit must attempt to reach agreement with the Capacity Market Seller on the appropriate level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If such agreement cannot be reached, then the Market Monitoring Unit shall inform the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination of the appropriate level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, and the Market Monitoring Unit may pursue any action available to it under Attachment M.

3. Nothing herein shall preclude any Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit from agreeing to, nor require either such entity to agree to, an alternative market seller offer cap determined on a mutually agreeable basis. Any such alternative offer cap shall be filed with the Commission for its approval. This provision is duplicated in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.4(a).

F. Mitigation of Offers from Planned Generation Capacity Resources:

Pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.5, the Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources to determine whether market power mitigation should be applied and notify in writing each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer has been determined to be non-competitive and subject to mitigation, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

G. Data Submission:

Pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7, the Market Monitoring Unit may request additional information from any potential auction participant as deemed necessary by the Market Monitoring Unit, including, without limitation, additional cost data on resources in a class that is not otherwise expected to include the marginal price setting resource. All data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit by a Market Participant is subject to verification by the Market Monitoring Unit.

H. Determination of Default Avoidable Cost Rates:

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall conduct an annual review of the table of default Avoidable Cost Rates included in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(c) and calculated on the bases set forth therein, and determine whether the values included therein need to be updated. If the Market Monitoring Unit determines that the Avoidable Cost Rates need to be updated, it shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection updated values or notice of its determination that updated values are not needed by no later than September 30th of each year.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit shall indicate in its posted reports on RPM performance the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement default Avoidable Cost Rates.

3. If a Capacity Market Seller does not elect to use a default Avoidable Cost Rate and has timely provided to the Market Monitoring Unit its request to apply a unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate, along with the data described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7, the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Avoidable Cost Rate and provide a unit-specific value to the Capacity Market Seller for each such resource, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction whether it agrees that the unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate is acceptable. The Capacity Market Seller and Office of the Interconnection's deadlines relating to the submittal and acceptance of a request for a unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate are delineated in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(d).

I. Determination of PJM Market Revenues:

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Projected PJM Market Revenues for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied pursuant to Tariff,

Attachment DD, section 6.8(d), and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination in writing by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

J. Determination of Opportunity Costs:

The Market Monitoring Unit shall review and verify the documentation of prices available to Existing Generation Capacity Resources in markets external to PJM and proposed for inclusion in Opportunity Costs pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(d)(ii). The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify, in writing, such Generation Capacity Resource and the Office of the Interconnection if it is dissatisfied with the documentation provided and whether it objects to the inclusion of such Opportunity Costs in a Market Seller Offer by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If such Generation Capacity Resource submits a Market Seller Offer that includes Opportunity Costs that have not been documented and verified to the Market Monitoring Unit's satisfaction, then the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination that would require the Generation Capacity Resource to remove them.

III. BLACKSTART SERVICE

A. Upon the submission by a Black Start Unit owner of a request for Black Start Service revenue requirements and changes to the Black Start Service revenue requirements for the Black Start Unit, the Black Start Unit owner and the Market Monitoring Unit shall attempt to agree to values on the level of each component included in the Black Start Service revenue requirements by no later than May 14 of each year. The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the revenue requirement for each Black Start Unit and provide its calculation to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than May 14 of each year.

B. Pursuant to the terms of Tariff, Schedule 6A and the PJM Manuals, the Market Monitoring Unit will analyze any requested generator black start cost changes on an annual basis and shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any costs to which it and the Black Start Unit owner have agreed or the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding any cost components to which agreement has not been obtained. If a Black Start Unit owner includes a cost component inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding such cost component, and the Office of the Interconnection accepts the Black Start Service revenue requirements submitted by the Black Start Unit owner, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination that would require the Black Start Service generator to utilize the values determined by the Market Monitoring Unit or the Office of the Interconnection or such other values as determined by the Commission.

IV. DEACTIVATION RATES

1. Upon receipt of a notice to deactivate a generating unit under Tariff, Part V from the Office of the Interconnection forwarded pursuant to Tariff, Part V, section 113.1, the Market

Monitoring Unit shall analyze the effects of the proposed deactivation with regard to potential market power issues and shall notify the Office of the Interconnection and the generator owner (of, if applicable, its designated agent) within 30 days of the deactivation request if a market power issue has been identified. Such notice shall include the specific market power impact resulting from the proposed deactivation of the generating unit, as well as an initial assessment of any steps that could be taken to mitigate the market power impact.

2. The Market Monitoring Unit and the generating unit owner shall attempt to come to agreement on the level of each component included in the Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit. In the case of cost of service filing submitted to the Commission in alternative to the Deactivation Cost Credit, the Market Monitoring Unit shall indicate to the generating unit owner in advance of filing its views regarding the proposed method or cost components of recovery. The Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of any costs to which it and the generating unit owner have agreed or the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding any cost components to which agreement has not been obtained. If a generating unit owner includes a cost component inconsistent with its agreement or inconsistent with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination regarding such cost components, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and seek a determination that would require the Generating unit to include an appropriate cost component. This provision is duplicated in Tariff, Part V, section 114 and Tariff, Part V, section 119.

V. OPPORTUNITY COST CALCULATION

The Market Monitoring Unit shall review requests for opportunity cost compensation under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B(h) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.

3B(h), discuss with the Office of the Interconnection and individual Market Sellers the amount of compensation, and file exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request a determination of compensation as provided by such sections. These requirements are duplicated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B(h) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-3) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B9H).

VI. FTR FORFEITURE RULE

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits as required under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.1(b) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.1(b), including the determination of the identity of the Effective FTR Holder and an evaluation of the overall benefits accrued by an entity or affiliated entities trading in FTRs and Virtual Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market, and provide such calculations to the Office of the Interconnection. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the Effective FTR Holder. If the Office of the Interconnection imposes a forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit in an amount that the Market

Monitoring Unit disagrees with, then it may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request an adjustment.

VII. FORCED OUTAGE RULE

1. The Market Monitoring Unit shall observe offers submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market to determine whether all or part of a generating unit's capacity (MW) is designated as Maximum Emergency and (i) such offer in the Real-time Energy Market designates a smaller amount of capacity from that unit as Maximum Emergency for the same time period, and (ii) there is no physical reason to designate a larger amount of capacity as Maximum Emergency in the offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market than in the Real-time Energy Market, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of Interconnection.

2. If the Market Monitoring Unit observes that (i) an offer submitted in the Day-ahead Energy market designates all or part of capacity (MW) of a Generating unit as economic maximum that is less than the economic maximum designated in the offer in the Real-time Energy Market, and (ii) there is no physical reason to designate a lower economic maximum in the offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market than in the offer in the Real-time Energy Market, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Office of Interconnection.

VIII. DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

The Market Monitoring Unit shall gather and keep confidential detailed data on the procurement and usage of fuel to produce electric power transmitted in the PJM Region in order to assist the performance of its duties under Tariff, Attachment M. To achieve this objective, the Market Monitoring Unit shall maintain on its website a mechanism that allows Members to conveniently and confidentially submit such data and develop a manual in consultation with stakeholders that describes the nature of and procedure for collecting data. Members of PJM owning a Generating unit that is located in the PJM Region (including Dynamic Transfer units), or is included in a PJM Black Start Service plan, committed as a Generation Capacity Resource for the current or future Delivery Year, or otherwise subject to a commitment to provide service to PJM, shall provide data to the Market Monitoring Unit.

6. MARKET POWER MITIGATION

6.1 Applicability

The provisions of the Market Monitoring Plan (in Tariff, Attachment M and Attachment - M Appendix and this section 6) shall apply to the Reliability Pricing Model Auctions.

6.2 Process

(a) [Reserved for Future Use]

(b) In accordance with the schedule specified in the PJM Manuals, following PJM's conduct of a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.12, but prior to the Office of the Interconnection's final determination of clearing prices and charges pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) apply the Market Structure Test to any LDA having a Locational Price Adder greater than zero and to the entire PJM region; (ii) apply Market Seller Offer Caps, if required under this section 6; and (iii) recompute the optimization algorithm to clear the auction with the Market Seller Offer Caps in place.

(c) Within seven days after the deadline for submission of Sell Offers in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, the Office of the Interconnection shall file with FERC a report of any determination made pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14(h), Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.5(a)(ii), or Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7(c) identified in such sections as subject to the procedures of this section. Such report shall list each such determination, the information considered in making each such determination, and an explanation of each such determination. Any entity that objects to any such determination may file a written objection with FERC no later than seven days after the filing of the report. Any such objection must not merely allege that the determination was in error, and must provide support for the objection, demonstrating that the determination overlooked or failed to consider relevant evidence. In the event that no objection is filed, the determination shall be final. In the event that an objection is filed, FERC shall issue any decision modifying the determination no later than 60 days after the filing of such report; otherwise, the determination shall be final. Final auction results shall reflect any decision made by FERC regarding the report.

6.3 Market Structure Test

(a) [Reserved for Future Use]

(b) Market Structure Test.

A constrained LDA or the PJM Region shall fail the Market Structure Test, and mitigation shall be applied to all jointly pivotal suppliers (including all Affiliates of such suppliers, and all third-party supply in the relevant LDA controlled by such suppliers by contract), if, as to the Sell Offers that comprise the incremental supply determined pursuant to section 6.3(c) below that are based on Generation Capacity Resources, there are not more than three jointly pivotal suppliers. The Office of the Interconnection shall apply the Market Structure Test. The Office of the

Interconnection shall confirm the results of the Market Structure Test with the Market Monitoring Unit.

(c) Determination of Incremental Supply

In applying the Market Structure Test, the Office of the Interconnection shall consider all (i) incremental supply (provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection shall consider only such supply available from Generation Capacity Resources) available to solve the constraint applicable to a constrained LDA offered at less than or equal to 150% of the cost-based clearing price; or (ii) supply for the PJM Region, offered at less than or equal to 150% of the cost-based clearing price, provided that supply in this section includes only the lower of cost-based or market-based offers from Generation Capacity Resources. Cost-based clearing prices are the prices resulting from the RPM auction algorithm using the lower of cost-based or price-based offers for all Capacity Resources.

6.4 Market Seller Offer Caps

(a) The Market Seller Offer Cap, stated in dollars per MW/day of unforced capacity, applicable to price-quantity offers within the Base Offer Segment for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be the Avoidable Cost Rate for such resource, less the Projected PJM Market Revenues for such resource, stated in dollars per MW/day of unforced capacity, provided, however, that the default Market Seller Offer Cap for any Capacity Performance Resource shall be the product of (the Net Cost of New Entry applicable for the Delivery Year and Locational Deliverability Area for which such Capacity Performance Resource is offered times the average of the Balancing Ratios in the three consecutive calendar years (during the Performance Assessment Intervals in such calendar years) that precede the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year), however, for the Base Residual Auction for the 2021/2022 Delivery Year, the Balancing Ratio used in the determination of the default Market Seller Offer Cap shall be 78.5 percent, and provided further that the submission of a Sell Offer with an Offer Price at or below the revised Market Seller Offer Cap permitted under this proviso shall not, in and of itself, be deemed an exercise of market power in the RPM market. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a Capacity Market Seller may seek and obtain a Market Seller Offer Cap for a Capacity Performance Resource that exceeds the revised Market Seller Offer Cap permitted under the prior sentence, if it supports and obtains approval of such alternative offer cap pursuant to the procedures and standards of subsection (b) of this section 6.4. A Capacity Market Seller may not use the Capacity Performance default Market Seller Offer Cap, and also seek to include any one or more categories of the Avoidable Cost Rate defined in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.8 below. The Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be the Opportunity Cost for such resource, if applicable, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.7. Nothing herein shall preclude any Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit from agreeing to, nor require either such entity to agree to, an alternative market seller offer cap determined on a mutually agreeable basis. Any such alternative offer cap shall be filed with the Commission for its approval. This provision is duplicated in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.E.3.

(b) For each Existing Generation Capacity Resource, a potential Capacity Market Seller must provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection data and

documentation required under section 6.7 below to establish the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to each resource by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Capacity Market Seller must promptly address any concerns identified by the Market Monitoring Unit regarding the data and documentation provided, review the Market Seller Offer Cap proposed by the Market Monitoring Unit, and attempt to reach agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit on the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Capacity Market Seller shall notify the Market Monitoring Unit in writing, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, whether an agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit has been reached or, if no agreement has been reached, specifying the level of Market Seller Offer Cap to which it commits by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. The Office of the Interconnection shall review the data submitted by the Capacity Market Seller, make a determination whether to accept or reject the requested unit-specific Market Seller Offer Cap, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit of its determination in writing, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If the Market Monitoring Unit does not provide its determination to the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection by the specified deadline, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction the Office of the Interconnection will make the determination of the level of the Market Seller Offer Cap, which shall be deemed to be final. If the Capacity Market Seller does not notify the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection of the Market Seller Offer Cap it desires to utilize by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, it shall be required to utilize a Market Seller Offer Cap determined using the applicable default Avoidable Cost Rate specified in section 6.7(c) below.

(c) Nothing in this section precludes the Capacity Market Seller from filing a petition with FERC seeking a determination of whether the Sell Offer complies with the requirements of the Tariff.

(d) For any Third Incremental Auction for Delivery Years through the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year. For any Third Incremental Auction for the 2018/2019 or 2019/2020 Delivery Years, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource offering as a Base Capacity resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year. For any Third Incremental Auction *or Final Incremental Auction, as applicable*, for the 2018/2019 Delivery Year or any subsequent Delivery Year, the Market Seller Offer Cap for an Existing Generation Capacity Resource offering as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section 6.4, or if elected by the Capacity Market Seller, shall be equal to the greater of the Net Cost of New Entry times the Balancing Ratio for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year or 1.1 times the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the Base Residual Auction for the relevant LDA and Delivery Year.

6.5 Mitigation

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply market power mitigation measures in any Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for any LDA, Unconstrained LDA Group, or the PJM Region that fails the Market Structure Test.

- (a) Mitigation for Generation Capacity Resources.
 - i) Existing Generation Capacity Resource

Mitigation will be applied on a unit-specific basis and only if the Sell Offer of Unforced Capacity from an Existing Generation Capacity Resource: (1) is greater than the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to such resource; and (2) would, absent mitigation, increase the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the relevant auction. If such conditions are met, such Sell Offer shall be set equal to the Market Seller Offer Cap.

- ii) Planned Generation Capacity Resources

(A) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including External Planned Generation Capacity Resources) shall be presumed to be competitive and shall not be subject to market power mitigation in any Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for which such resource qualifies as a Planned Generation Capacity Resource, but any such Sell Offer shall be rejected if it meets the criteria set forth in subsection (C) below, unless the Capacity Market Seller obtains approval from FERC for use of such offer prior to the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

(B) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including Planned External Generation Capacity Resources) shall be deemed competitive and not be subject to mitigation if: (1) collectively all such Sell Offers provide Unforced Capacity in an amount equal to or greater than two times the incremental quantity of new entry required to meet the LDA Reliability Requirement; and (2) at least two unaffiliated suppliers have submitted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources in such LDA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Capacity Market Seller, together with Affiliates, whose Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources in that modeled LDA are pivotal, shall be subject to mitigation.

(C) Where the two conditions stated in subsection (B) above are not met, or the Sell Offer is pivotal, the Sell Offer shall be rejected if it exceeds 140 percent of: 1) the average of location-adjusted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources from the same asset class as such Sell Offer, submitted (and not rejected) (Asset-Class New Plant Offers) for such Delivery Year; or 2) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers

for such Delivery Year, the average of Asset-Class New Plant Offers for all prior Delivery Years; or 3) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for any prior Delivery Year, the Net CONE applicable for such Delivery Year in the LDA for which such Sell Offer was submitted. For purposes of this section, asset classes shall be as stated in section 6.7(c) below as effective for such Delivery Year, and Asset-Class New Plant Offers shall be location-adjusted by the ratio between the Net CONE effective for such Delivery Year for the LDA in which the Sell Offer subject to this section was submitted and the average, weighted by installed capacity, of the Net CONEs for all LDAs in which the units underlying such Asset Class New Plant Offers are located. Following the conduct of the applicable auction and before the final determination of clearing prices, in accordance with Section 6.2(b) above, each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer is so rejected shall be notified in writing by the Office of the Interconnection by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction and allowed an opportunity to submit a revised Sell Offer that does not exceed such threshold within one (1) Business Day of the Office of the Interconnection's rejection of such Sell Offer. If such revised Sell Offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, the Office of the Interconnection then shall clear the auction with such revised Sell Offer in place. Pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, Section II.F, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify in writing each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer has been determined to be non-competitive and subject to mitigation, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, by no later than one (1) Business Day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

(b) Mitigation for Demand Resources

The Market Seller Offer Cap shall not be applied to Sell Offers of Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources.

6.6 Offer Requirement for Capacity Resources

(a) To avoid application of subsection (h) below, all of the installed capacity of all Existing Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region shall be offered by the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource (which may include submission as Self-Supply) in all RPM Auctions for each Delivery Year, less any amount determined by the Office of the Interconnection to be eligible for an exception to this RPM must-offer requirement, where installed capacity is determined as of the date on which bidding commences for each RPM Auction pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.6.6. The Unforced Capacity of such resources is determined using the EFORD value that is submitted by the Capacity Market Seller in its Sell Offer, which shall not exceed the maximum EFORD for that resource as defined in section 6.6(b). If a resource should be included on the list of Existing Generation Capacity Resources subject to the RPM must-offer requirement that is maintained by

the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.C.1, but is omitted therefrom whether by mistake of the Market Monitoring Unit or failure of the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource to provide information about the resource to the Market Monitoring Unit, this shall not excuse such resource from the RPM must-offer requirement.

(b) For each Existing Generation Capacity Resource, a potential Capacity Market Seller must timely provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection all data and documentation required under this section 6.6 to establish the maximum EFORD applicable to each resource in accordance with standards and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. The maximum EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, is the greater of (i) the average EFORD for the five consecutive years ending on the September 30 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction, or (ii) the EFORD for the 12 months ending on the September 30 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Market Seller may request an alternate maximum EFORD for Sell Offers submitted in such auctions if it has a documented, known reason that would result in an increase in its EFORD, by submitting a written request to the Market Monitoring Unit and Office of the Interconnection, along with data and documentation required to support the request for an alternate maximum EFORD, by no later one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. The Capacity Market Seller must address any concerns identified by the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Office of the Interconnection regarding the data and documentation provided and attempt to reach agreement with the Market Monitoring Unit on the level of the alternate maximum EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. As further described in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.C, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing of its determination of the requested alternate maximum EFORD by no later than ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year. By no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller shall notify the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing whether it agrees with the Market Monitoring Unit on the alternate maximum EFORD or, if no agreement has been reached, specifying the level of alternate maximum EFORD to which it commits. If a Capacity Market Seller fails to request an alternate maximum EFORD prior to the specified deadlines, the maximum EFORD for the applicable RPM Auction shall be deemed to be the default EFORD calculated pursuant to this section.

The maximum EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for a Third or Final Incremental Auction, and for Conditional Incremental Auctions held after the date on which the final EFORD used for a Delivery Year is posted, is the EFORD for the 12 months ending on the September 30 that last precedes the submission of such offers.

(c) [Reserved for Future Use]

(d) In the event that a Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit cannot agree on the maximum level of the alternate EFORD that may be used in a Sell Offer for RPM Auctions held prior to the date on which the final EFORDs used for a Delivery Year are posted, the Office of the Interconnection shall make its own determination of the maximum level of the alternate EFORD based on the requirements of the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, per Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.8, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the Base Residual for the applicable Delivery Year, and shall notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing of such determination.

(e) Nothing in this section precludes the Capacity Market Seller from filing a petition with FERC seeking a determination of whether the EFORD complies with the requirements of the Tariff.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Market Seller may submit an EFORD that it chooses for an RPM Auction held prior to the date on which the final EFORD used for a Delivery Year is posted, provided that (i) it has participated in good faith with the process described in this section 6.6 and in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.C, (ii) the offer is no higher than the level defined in any agreement reached by the Capacity Market Seller and the Market Monitoring Unit that resulted from the foregoing process, and (iii) the offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection subject to the criteria set forth in the Tariff and the PJM Manuals.

(g) A Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls an existing generation resource in the PJM Region that is capable of qualifying as an Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for an RPM Auction may not avoid the rule in subsection (a) or be removed from Capacity Resource status by failing to qualify as a Generation Capacity Resource, or by attempting to remove a unit previously qualified as a Generation Capacity Resource from classification as a Capacity Resource for that RPM Auction. However, generation resource may qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, as shown by appropriate documentation, if the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls such resource demonstrates that it: (i) is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant Delivery Year; (ii) has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity, or (iii) was interconnected to the Transmission System as an Energy Resource and not subsequently converted to a Capacity Resource.

In order to establish that a resource is reasonably expected to be physically unable to participate in the relevant auction as set forth in (i) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that:

- A. It has a documented plan in place to retire the resource prior to or during the Delivery Year, and has submitted a notice of Deactivation to the Office of the Interconnection consistent with Tariff, Part V, section 113.1, without regard to whether the Office of the Interconnection has requested the Capacity Market Seller to continue to operate the resource beyond its desired deactivation date in accordance with Tariff, Part V, section 113.2 for the purpose of maintaining the reliability of the PJM Transmission System and the Capacity Market Seller has agreed to do so;

- B. Significant physical operational restrictions cause long term or permanent changes to the installed capacity value of the resource, or the resource is under major repair that will extend into the applicable Delivery Year, that will result in the imposition of RPM performance penalties pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD;
- C. The Capacity Market Seller is involved in an ongoing regulatory proceeding (e.g. – regarding potential environmental restrictions) specific to the resource and has received an order, decision, final rule, opinion or other final directive from the regulatory authority that will result in the retirement of the resource; or
- D. A resource considered an Existing Generating Capacity Resource because it cleared an RPM Auction for a Delivery Year prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction, but which is not yet in service, is unable to achieve full commercial operation prior to the Delivery Year of the relevant auction. The Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer certifying that the resource will not be in full commercial operation prior to the referenced Delivery Year.

In order to establish that a resource has a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale of its capacity as set forth in (ii) above, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has entered into a unit-specific bilateral transaction for service to load located outside the PJM Region, by a demonstration that such resource is identified on a unit-specific basis as a network resource under the transmission tariff for the control area applicable to such external load, or by an equivalent demonstration of a financially and physically firm commitment to an external sale. The Capacity Market Seller additionally shall identify the megawatt amount, export zone, and time period (in days) of the export.

A Capacity Market Seller that seeks to remove a Generation Capacity Resource from PJM Capacity Resource status and/or seeks approval for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, for any reason other than the reason specified in Paragraph A above, shall first submit such request in writing, along with all supporting data and documentation, to the Market Monitoring Unit for evaluation, notifying the Office of the Interconnection by copy of the same, by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.

In order to obtain an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement for the reason specified in Paragraph A above, a Capacity Market Seller shall first submit a preliminary exception request in writing, along with supporting data and documentation indicating the reasons and conditions upon which the Capacity Market Seller is relying in its analysis of whether to retire such resource, to the Market Monitoring Unit for evaluation, notifying the Office of the Interconnection by copy of the same, by no later than (a) November 1, 2013 for the Base Residual Auction for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, (b) the September 1 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction for the 2018/2019 and subsequent Delivery Years, and (c) two hundred forty (240) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable Incremental Auction. By no later than five (5) Business Days after receipt of any such preliminary exception requests, the Office of the Interconnection will post on its website a summary of the number of megawatts of Generation Capacity Resources for which it has

received notification of preliminary exception requests, on an aggregate basis by Zone and Locational Deliverability Area that comprises a subset of a Zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Thereafter, as applicable, such Capacity Market Seller shall by no later than (a) the December 1 that last precedes the Base Residual Auction for the applicable Delivery Year, or (b) one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable Incremental Auction, either (a) notify the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit in writing that it is withdrawing its preliminary exception request and explaining the changes to its analysis of whether to retire such resource that support its decision to withdraw, or (b) demonstrate that it has met the requirements specified under Paragraph A above. By no later than five (5) Business Days after receipt of such notification, the Office of the Interconnection will post on its website a revised summary of the number of megawatts of Generation Capacity Resources for which it has received requests for exceptions to the RPM must-offer requirement for the reason specified in Paragraph A above, on an aggregate basis by Zone and Locational Deliverability Area that comprises a subset of a Zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

A Capacity Market Seller may only remove the Generation Capacity Resource from PJM Capacity Resource status if (i) the Market Monitoring Unit has determined that the Generation Capacity Resource meets the applicable criteria set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, sections 5.6.6 and this section 6.6 and the Office of the Interconnection agrees with this determination, or (ii) the Commission has issued an order terminating the Capacity Resource status of the resource. Nothing herein shall require a Market Seller to offer its resource into an RPM Auction prior to seeking to remove a resource from Capacity Resource status, subject to satisfaction of this section 6.6.

If the Capacity Market Seller disagrees with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination of its request to remove a resource from Capacity Resource status or its request for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, it must notify the Market Monitoring Unit in writing, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, of the same by no later than eighty (80) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. After the Market Monitoring Unit has made its determination of whether a resource has satisfied the RPM must-offer requirement or meets one of the exceptions thereto and has notified the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of the same pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.C.4, the Office of the Interconnection shall approve or deny the exception request. The exception request shall be deemed to be approved by the Office of the Interconnection, consistent with the determination of the Market Monitoring Unit, unless the Office of the Interconnection notifies the Capacity Market Seller and Market Monitoring Unit, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences, that the exception request is denied.

If the Market Monitoring Unit does not timely notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection of its determination of the request to remove a Generation Capacity Resource from Capacity Resource status or for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Office of the Interconnection shall make the determination whether the request shall be approved or denied, and will notify the Capacity Market Seller of its determination in writing,

with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences.

After the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection have made their determinations of whether a resource meets the criteria to qualify for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Capacity Market Seller must notify the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection whether it intends to exclude from its Sell Offer some or all of the subject capacity on the basis of an identified exception by no later than sixty-five (65) days prior to the date on which the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction commences. PJM does not make determinations of whether withholding of capacity constitutes market power. A Generation Capacity Resource that does not qualify for submission into an RPM Auction because it is not owned or controlled by the Capacity Market Seller for a full Delivery Year is not subject to the offer requirement hereunder; provided, however, that a Capacity Market Seller planning to transfer ownership or control of a Generation Capacity Resource during a Delivery Year pursuant to a sale or transfer agreement entered into after March 26, 2009 shall be required to satisfy the offer requirement hereunder for the entirety of such Delivery Year and may satisfy such requirement by providing for the assumption of this requirement by the transferee of ownership or control under such agreement.

If a Capacity Market Seller doesn't timely seek to remove a Generation Capacity Resource from Capacity Resource status or timely submit a request for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, the Generation Capacity Resource shall only be removed from Capacity Resource status, and may only be approved for an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, upon the Capacity Market Seller requesting and receiving an order from FERC, prior to the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, directing the Office of the Interconnection to remove the resource from Capacity Resource status and/or granting an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement or a waiver of the RPM must-offer requirement as to such resource.

(h) Any existing generation resource located in the PJM Region that satisfies the criteria in the definition of Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, that is not offered into such Base Residual Auction, and that does not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any subsequent Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year; (ii) shall not receive any payments under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

All generation resources located in the PJM Region that satisfy the criteria in the definition of Existing Generation Capacity Resource as of the date on which bidding commences for an Incremental Auction for a particular Delivery Year, but that did not satisfy such criteria as of the date that on which bidding commenced in the Base Residual Auction for that Delivery Year, that is not offered into that Incremental Auction, and that does not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any subsequent Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year; (ii) shall not receive any payments under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced

Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

All Existing Generation Capacity Resources that are offered into a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for a particular Delivery Year but do not clear in such auction, that are not offered into each subsequent Incremental Auction, and that do not meet any of the exceptions stated in the prior subsection (g): (i) may not participate in any Incremental Auctions conducted for such Delivery Year subsequent to such failure to offer; (ii) shall not receive any payments under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14 for such Delivery Year for the capacity of such Generation Capacity Resources; and (iii) shall not be permitted to satisfy any LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation, or any entity's obligation to obtain the commitment of Capacity Resources, for such Delivery Year.

Any such Existing Generation Capacity Resources may also be subject to further action by the Market Monitoring Unit under the terms of Tariff, Attachment M and Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix.

(i) In addition to the remedies set forth in subsections (g) and (h) above, if the Market Monitoring Unit determines that one or more Capacity Market Sellers' failure to offer part or all of one or more existing generation resources, for which the Office of the Interconnection has not approved an exception to the RPM must-offer requirement, into an RPM Auction as required by this Section 6.6 would result in an increase of greater than five percent in any Zonal Capacity Price determined through such auction, and the Office of the Interconnection agrees with that determination, the Office of the Interconnection shall apply to FERC for an order, on an expedited basis, directing such Capacity Market Seller to participate in the relevant RPM Auction, or for other appropriate relief, and PJM will postpone clearing the auction pending FERC's decision on the matter. If the Office of the Interconnection disagrees with the Market Monitoring Unit's determination and does not apply to FERC for an order directing the Capacity Market Seller to participate in the auction or for other appropriate relief, the Market Monitoring Unit may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and to seek appropriate relief.

6.6A Offer Requirement for Capacity Performance Resources

(a) For the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, the installed capacity of every Generation Capacity Resource located in the PJM Region that is capable (or that reasonably can become capable) of qualifying as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be offered as a Capacity Performance Resource by the Capacity Market Seller that owns or controls all or part of such resource (which may include submission as Self-Supply) in all RPM Auctions for each such Delivery Year, less any amount determined by the Office of the Interconnection to be eligible for an exception to the Capacity Performance Resource must-offer requirement, where installed capacity is determined as of the date on which bidding commences for each RPM Auction pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.6.6.

(b) Determinations of EFORd and Unforced Capacity made under this section 6.6 as to a Generation Capacity Resource shall govern the offers required under this section as to the same Generation Capacity Resource.

(c) Exceptions to the requirement in subsection (a) shall be permitted only for a resource which the Capacity Market Seller demonstrates is reasonably expected to be physically incapable of satisfying the requirements of a Capacity Performance Resource. Intermittent Resources, Capacity Storage Resources, Demand Resources, and Energy Efficiency Resources shall not be required to offer as a Capacity Performance Resource, but shall not be precluded from being offered as a Capacity Performance Resource at a level that demonstrably satisfies such requirements. Exceptions shall be determined using the same timeline and procedures as specified in section 6.6.

(d) A resource not exempted or excepted under subsection (c) hereof that is capable of qualifying as a Capacity Performance Resource and does not offer into an RPM Auction as a Capacity Performance Resource shall be subject to the same restrictions on subsequent offers, and other possible remedies, as specified in section 6.6.

6.7 Data Submission

(a) Potential participants in any PJM Reliability Pricing Model Auction shall submit, together with supporting documentation for each item, to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the posted date for the conduct of such auction, a list of owned or controlled generation resources by PJM transmission zone for the specified Delivery Year, including the amount of gross capacity, the EFORd and the net (unforced) capacity. A potential participant intending to offer any Capacity Performance Resource at or below the default Market Seller Offer Cap described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.4(a) must provide the associated offer cap and the MW to which the offer cap applies.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) below, potential participants in any PJM Reliability Pricing Model Auction in any LDA or Unconstrained LDA Group that request a unit specific Avoidable Cost Rate shall, in addition, submit the following data, together with supporting documentation for each item, to the Market Monitoring Unit no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for such auction:

i. If the Capacity Market Seller intends to submit a non-zero price in its Sell Offer in any such auction, the Capacity Market Seller shall submit a calculation of the Avoidable Cost Rate and Projected PJM Market Revenues, as defined in subsection (d) below, together with detailed supporting documentation.

ii. If the Capacity Market Seller intends to submit a Sell Offer based on opportunity cost, the Capacity Market Seller shall also submit a calculation of Opportunity Cost, as defined in subsection (d), with detailed supporting documentation.

(c) Potential auction participants identified in subsection (b) above need not submit the data specified in that subsection for any Generation Capacity Resource:

i. that is in an Unconstrained LDA Group or, if this is the relevant market, the entire PJM Region, and is in a resource class identified in the table below as not likely to include the marginal price-setting resources in such auction; or

ii. for which the potential participant commits that any Sell Offer it submits as to such resource shall not include any price above: (1) the applicable default level identified below for the relevant resource class, less (2) the Projected PJM Market Revenues for such resource, as determined in accordance with this Tariff.

Nothing herein precludes the Market Monitoring Unit from requesting additional information from any potential auction participant as deemed necessary by the Market Monitoring Unit, including, without limitation, additional cost data on resources in a class that is not otherwise expected to include the marginal price setting resource as outlined in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.G. Any Sell Offer submitted in any auction that is inconsistent with any agreement or commitment made pursuant to this subsection shall be rejected, and the Capacity Market Seller shall be required to resubmit a Sell Offer that complies with such agreement or commitment within one (1) Business Day of the Office of the Interconnection’s rejection of such Sell Offer. If the Capacity Market Seller does not timely resubmit its Sell Offer, fails to request a unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate by the specified deadline, or if the Office of the Interconnection determines that the information provided by the Capacity Market Seller in support of the requested unit-specific Avoidable Cost Rate or Sell Offer is incomplete, the Capacity Market Seller shall be deemed to have submitted a Sell Offer that complies with the commitments made under this subsection, with a default offer for the applicable class of resource or nearest comparable class of resource determined under this subsection (c)(ii). The obligation imposed under section 6.6(a) above shall not be satisfied unless and until the Capacity Market Seller submits (or is deemed to have submitted) a Sell Offer that conforms to its commitments made pursuant to this subsection or subject to the procedures set forth in section 6.4 above and Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.H.

The default retirement and mothball Avoidable Cost Rates (“ACR”) referenced in this subsection (c)(ii) are as set forth in the tables below for the 2013/2014 Delivery Year through the 2016/2017 Delivery Year. Capacity Market Sellers shall use the one-year mothball Avoidable Cost Rate shown below, unless such Capacity Market Seller satisfies the criteria set forth in section 6.7(e) below, in which case the Capacity Market Seller may use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate. PJM shall also publish on its Web site the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rates. A Capacity Market Seller may not use the default Market Seller Offer Cap contained in the ACR tables in this subsection, and also seek to include any one or more categories of the Avoidable Cost Rate defined section 6.8 below.

Maximum Avoidable Cost Rates by Technology Class								
Technology	2013/14 Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2013/14 Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2014/15 Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2014/15 Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2015/16 Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2015/16 Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2016/2017 Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	2016/2017 Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)
Nuclear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Pumped Storage	\$23.64	\$33.19	\$24.56	\$34.48	\$25.56	\$35.89	\$24.05	\$33.78
Hydro	\$80.80	\$105.67	\$83.93	\$109.76	\$87.35	\$114.24	\$82.23	\$107.55
Sub-Critical Coal	\$193.98	\$215.02	\$201.49	\$223.35	\$209.71	\$232.46	\$197.43	\$218.84
Super Critical Coal	\$200.41	\$219.21	\$208.17	\$227.70	\$216.66	\$236.99	\$203.96	\$223.10
Waste Coal - Small	\$255.81	\$309.83	\$265.72	\$321.83	\$276.56	\$334.96	\$260.35	\$315.34
Waste Coal – Large	\$94.61	\$114.29	\$98.27	\$118.72	\$102.28	\$123.56	\$96.29	\$116.32
Wind	N/A							
CC-2 on 1 Frame F	\$35.18	\$49.90	\$36.54	\$51.83	\$38.03	\$53.94	\$35.81	\$50.79
CC-3 on 1 Frame E/Siemens	\$39.06	\$52.89	\$40.57	\$54.94	\$42.23	\$57.18	\$39.75	\$53.83
CC–3 or More on 1 or More Frame F	\$30.46	\$42.28	\$31.64	\$43.92	\$32.93	\$45.71	\$30.99	\$43.03
CC-NUG Cogen. Frame B or E Technology	\$130.76	\$175.71	\$135.82	\$182.52	\$141.36	\$189.97	\$133.09	\$178.83
CT - 1st & 2nd Gen. Aero (P&W FT 4)	\$27.96	\$37.19	\$29.04	\$38.63	\$30.22	\$40.21	\$28.45	\$37.85
CT - 1st & Gen. Frame B	\$27.63	\$36.87	\$28.70	\$38.30	\$29.87	\$39.86	\$28.11	\$37.52
CT - 2nd Gen. Frame E	\$26.26	\$35.14	\$27.28	\$36.50	\$28.39	\$37.99	\$26.73	\$35.77
CT - 3rd Gen. Aero (GE LM 6000)	\$63.57	\$93.70	\$66.03	\$97.33	\$68.72	\$101.30	\$64.70	\$95.37
CT - 3rd Gen. Aero (P&W FT - 8 TwinPak)	\$33.34	\$49.16	\$34.63	\$51.06	\$36.04	\$53.14	\$33.93	\$50.03
CT - 3rd Gen. Frame F	\$26.96	\$38.83	\$28.00	\$40.33	\$29.14	\$41.98	\$27.43	\$39.52
Diesel	\$29.92	\$37.98	\$31.08	\$39.45	\$32.35	\$41.06	\$30.44	\$38.66
Oil and Gas Steam	\$74.20	\$90.33	\$77.07	\$93.83	\$80.21	\$97.66	\$75.51	\$91.94

Commencing with the Base Residual Auction for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the default retirement and mothball Avoidable Cost Rates referenced in section (c)(ii) above, and post them on its website, by no later than one hundred fifty (150) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for each Base Residual Auction. To determine the applicable ACR rates, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the actual rate of change in the historical values from the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs or a comparable index approved by the Commission (“Handy-Whitman Index”) to the extent they are available to update the base values for the Delivery Year, and for future Delivery Years for which the updated Handy-Whitman Index values are not yet available the Office of the Interconnection shall update the base values for the Delivery Year using the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change. The ACR rates shall be expressed in dollar values for the applicable Delivery Year.

Maximum Avoidable Cost Rates by Technology Class (Expressed in 2011 Dollars for the 2011/2012 Delivery Year)		
Technology	Mothball ACR (\$/MW-Day)	Retirement ACR (\$/MW-Day)
Combustion Turbine - Industrial Frame	\$24.13	\$33.04
Coal Fired	\$136.91	\$157.83
Combined Cycle	\$29.58	\$40.69
Combustion Turbine - Aero Derivative	\$26.13	\$37.18
Diesel	\$25.46	\$32.33
Hydro	\$68.78	\$89.96
Oil and Gas Steam	\$63.16	\$76.90
Pumped Storage	\$20.12	\$28.26

To determine the default retirement and mothball ACR values for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, the Office of the Interconnection shall multiply the base default retirement and mothball ACR values in the table above by a factor equal to one plus the most recent annual average rate of change in the July Handy-Whitman Indices for the 2011 to 2013 calendar years to determine updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values. The updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values shall then be multiplied by a factor equal to one plus the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change in the applicable Handy-Whitman Index, taken to the fourth power, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website.

To determine the default retirement and mothball ACR values for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years for Base Capacity Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall multiply the updated base default retirement and mothball ACR values from the immediately preceding Delivery Year by a factor equal to one plus the most recent annual average rate of change in the July Handy-Whitman Index. These values become the new adjusted base default retirement and mothball ACR values, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website. These resulting adjusted base values for the Delivery Year shall be multiplied by a factor equal to one plus the most recent ten-calendar-year annual average rate of change in the

applicable Handy-Whitman Index, taken to the fourth power, as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection and posted to its website.

PJM shall also publish on its website the number of Generation Capacity Resources and megawatts per LDA that use the retirement Avoidable Cost Rates.

After the Market Monitoring Unit conducts its annual review of the table of default Avoidable Cost Rates included in section 6.7(c) above in accordance with the procedure specified in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.H, it will provide updated values or notice of its determination that updated values are not needed to Office of the Interconnection. In the event that the Office of the Interconnection determines that the values should be updated, the Office of the Interconnection shall file its proposed values with the Commission by no later than October 30th prior to the commencement of the offer period for the first RPM Auction for which it proposes to apply the updated values.

(d) In order for costs to qualify for inclusion in the Market Seller Offer Cap, the Capacity Market Seller must provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection relevant unit-specific cost data concerning each data item specified as set forth in section 6 by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction. If cost data is not available at the time of submission for the time periods specified in section 6.8 below, costs may be estimated for such period based on the most recent data available, with an explanation of and basis for the estimate used, as may be further specified in the PJM Manuals. Based on the data and calculations submitted by the Capacity Market Sellers for each existing generation resource and the formulas specified below, the Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate the Market Seller Offer Cap for each such resource, and notify the Capacity Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection in writing of its determination pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.E.

i. Avoidable Cost Rate: The Avoidable Cost Rate for an existing generation resource shall be determined using the formula below and applied to the unit's Base Offer Segment.

ii. Opportunity Cost: Opportunity Cost shall be the documented price available to an existing generation resource in a market external to PJM. In the event that the total MW of existing generation resources submitting opportunity cost offers in any auction for a Delivery Year exceeds the firm export capability of the PJM system for such Delivery Year, or the capability of external markets to import capacity in such year, the Office of the Interconnection will accept such offers on a competitive basis. PJM will construct a supply curve of opportunity cost offers, ordered by opportunity cost, and accept such offers to export starting with the highest opportunity cost, until the maximum level of such exports is reached. The maximum level of such exports is the lesser of the Office of the Interconnection's ability to permit firm exports or the ability of the importing area(s) to accept firm imports or imports of capacity, taking account of relevant export limitations by location. If, as a result, an opportunity cost offer is not accepted from an existing generation resource, the Market Seller Offer Cap applicable to Sell Offers relying on such generation resource shall be the Avoidable Cost Rate less the Projected Market Revenues for such resource (as defined in section 6.4 above). The default Avoidable Cost Rate shall be the one year mothball Avoidable Cost Rate set forth in the

tables in section 6.7(c) above unless Capacity Market Seller satisfies the criteria delineated in section 6.7(e) below.

iii. **Projected PJM Market Revenues:** Projected PJM Market Revenues are defined by section 6.8(d) below, for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied.

(e) In order for the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate set forth in the table in section 6.7(c) to apply, by no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction, a Capacity Market Seller must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit a written sworn, notarized statement of a corporate officer representing that the Capacity Market Seller will retire the Generation Capacity Resource if it does not receive during the relevant Delivery Year at least the applicable retirement Avoidable Cost Rate because it would be uneconomic to continue to operate the Generation Capacity Resource in the Delivery Year without the retirement Avoidable Cost Rate, and specifying the date the Generation Capacity Resource would otherwise be retired.

6.8 Avoidable Cost Definition

(a) Avoidable Cost Rate:

The Avoidable Cost Rate for a Generation Capacity Resource that is the subject of a Sell Offer shall be determined using the following formula, expressed in dollars per MW-year:

$$\text{Avoidable Cost Rate} = [\text{Adjustment Factor} * (\text{AOML} + \text{AAE} + \text{AFAE} + \text{AME} + \text{AVE} + \text{ATFI} + \text{ACC} + \text{ACLE}) + \text{ARPIR} + \text{APIR} + \text{CPQR}]$$

Where:

- **Adjustment Factor** equals 1.10 (to provide a margin of error for understatement of costs) plus an additional adjustment referencing the 10-year average Handy-Whitman Index in order to account for expected inflation from the time interval between the submission of the Sell Offer and the commencement of the Delivery Year.
- **AOML (Avoidable Operations and Maintenance Labor)** consists of the avoidable labor expenses related directly to operations and maintenance of the generating unit for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AOML are those incurred for: (a) on-site based labor engaged in operations and maintenance activities; (b) off-site based labor engaged in on-site operations and maintenance activities directly related to the generating unit; and (c) off-site based labor engaged in off-site operations and maintenance activities directly related to generating unit equipment removed from the generating unit site.
- **AAE (Avoidable Administrative Expenses)** consists of the avoidable administrative expenses related directly to employees at the generating unit for twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be

provided. The categories of expenses included in AAE are those incurred for: (a) employee expenses (except employee expenses included in AOML); (b) environmental fees; (c) safety and operator training; (d) office supplies; (e) communications; and (f) annual plant test, inspection and analysis.

- **AFAE (Avoidable Fuel Availability Expenses)** consists of avoidable operating expenses related directly to fuel availability and delivery for the generating unit that can be demonstrated by the Capacity Market Seller based on data for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided, or on reasonable projections for the Delivery Year supported by executed contracts, published tariffs, or other data sufficient to demonstrate with reasonable certainty the level of costs that have been or shall be incurred for such purpose. The categories of expenses included in AFAE are those incurred for: (a) firm gas pipeline transportation; (b) natural gas storage costs; (c) costs of gas balancing agreements; and (d) costs of gas park and loan services. AFAE expenses are for firm fuel supply and apply solely for offers for a Capacity Performance Resource
- **AME (Avoidable Maintenance Expenses)** consists of avoidable maintenance expenses (other than expenses included in AOML) related directly to the generating unit for the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AME are those incurred for: (a) chemical and materials consumed during maintenance of the generating unit; and (b) rented maintenance equipment used to maintain the generating unit.
- **AVE (Avoidable Variable Expenses)** consists of avoidable variable expenses related directly to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AVE are those incurred for: (a) water treatment chemicals and lubricants; (b) water, gas, and electric service (not for power generation); and (c) waste water treatment.
- **ATFI (Avoidable Taxes, Fees and Insurance)** consists of avoidable expenses related directly to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. The categories of expenses included in AFTI are those incurred for: (a) insurance, (b) permits and licensing fees, (c) site security and utilities for maintaining security at the site; and (d) property taxes.
- **ACC (Avoidable Carrying Charges)** consists of avoidable short-term carrying charges related directly to the generating unit in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. Avoidable short-term carrying charges shall include short term carrying charges for maintaining reasonable levels of inventories of fuel and spare parts that result from short-term operational unit decisions as measured by industry best practice standards. For the purpose of determining ACC,

short term is the time period in which a reasonable replacement of inventory for normal, expected operations can occur.

- **ACLE (Avoidable Corporate Level Expenses)** consists of avoidable corporate level expenses directly related to the generating unit incurred in the twelve months preceding the month in which the data must be provided. Avoidable corporate level expenses shall include only such expenses that are directly linked to providing tangible services required for the operation of the generating unit proposed for Deactivation. The categories of avoidable expenses included in ACLE are those incurred for: (a) legal services, (b) environmental reporting; and (c) procurement expenses.
- **CPQR (Capacity Performance Quantifiable Risk)** consists of the quantifiable and reasonably-supported costs of mitigating the risks of non-performance associated with submission of a Capacity Performance Resource offer (or of a Base Capacity Resource offer for the 2018/19 or 2019/20 Delivery Years), such as insurance expenses associated with resource non-performance risks. CPQR shall be considered reasonably supported if it is based on actuarial practices generally used by the industry to model or value risk and if it is based on actuarial practices used by the Capacity Market Seller to model or value risk in other aspects of the Capacity Market Seller's business. Such reasonable support shall also include an officer certification that the modeling and valuation of the CPQR was developed in accord with such practices. Provision of such reasonable support shall be sufficient to establish the CPQR. A Capacity Market Seller may use other methods or forms of support for its proposed CPQR that shows the CPQR is limited to risks the seller faces from committing a Capacity Resource hereunder, that quantifies the costs of mitigating such risks, and that includes supporting documentation (which may include an officer certification) for the identification of such risks and quantification of such costs. Such showing shall establish the proposed CPQR upon acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection.
- **APIR (Avoidable Project Investment Recovery Rate) = $PI * CRF$**

Where:

- **PI** is the amount of project investment completed prior to June 1 of the Delivery Year, except for Mandatory Capital Expenditures ("CapEx") for which the project investment must be completed during the Delivery Year, that is reasonably required to enable a Generation Capacity Resource that is the subject of a Sell Offer to continue operating or improve availability during Peak-Hour Periods during the Delivery Year.

- **CRF** is the annual capital recovery factor from the following table, applied in accordance with the terms specified below.

Age of Existing Units (Years)	Remaining Life of Plant (Years)	Levelized CRF
1 to 5	30	0.107
6 to 10	25	0.114
11 to 15	20	0.125
16 to 20	15	0.146
21 to 25	10	0.198
25 Plus	5	0.363
Mandatory CapEx	4	0.450
40 Plus Alternative	1	1.100

Unless otherwise stated, Age of Existing Unit shall be equal to the number of years since the Unit commenced commercial operation, up to and through the relevant Delivery Year.

Remaining Life of Plant defines the amortization schedule (i.e., the maximum number of years over which the Project Investment may be included in the Avoidable Cost Rate.)

Capital Expenditures and Project Investment

For any given Project Investment, a Capacity Market Seller may make a one-time election to recover such investment using: (i) the highest CRF and associated recovery schedule to which it is entitled; or (ii) the next highest CRF and associated recovery schedule. For these purposes, the CRF and recovery schedule for the 25 Plus category is the next highest CRF and recovery schedule for both the Mandatory CapEx and the 40 Plus Alternative categories. The Capacity Market Seller using the above table must provide the Market Monitoring Unit with information, identifying and supporting such election, including but not limited to the age of the unit, the amount of the Project Investment, the purpose of the investment, evidence of corporate commitment (e.g., an SEC filing, a press release, or a letter from a duly authorized corporate officer indicating intent to make such investment), and detailed information concerning the governmental requirement (if applicable). Absent other written notification, such election shall be deemed based on the CRF such Seller employs for the first Sell Offer reflecting recovery of any portion of such Project Investment.

For any resource using the CRF and associated recovery schedule from the CRF table that set the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in any Delivery Year, such Capacity Market Seller must also provide to the Market Monitoring Unit, for informational purposes only, evidence of the actual expenditure of the Project Investment, when such information becomes available.

If the project associated with a Project Investment that was included in a Sell Offer using a CRF and associated recovery schedule from the above table has not entered into commercial operation prior to the end of the relevant Delivery Year, and the resource’s Sell Offer sets the clearing price for the relevant LDA, the Capacity Market Seller shall be required to elect to either (i) pay a charge that is equal to the difference between the Capacity Resource Clearing Price for such LDA for the relevant Delivery Year and what the clearing price would have been absent the

APIR component of the Avoidable Cost Rate, this difference to be multiplied by the cleared MW volume from such Resource (“rebate payment”); (ii) hold such rebate payment in escrow, to be released to the Capacity Market Seller in the event that the project enters into commercial operation during the subsequent Delivery Year or rebated to LSEs in the relevant LDA if the project has not entered into commercial operation during the subsequent Delivery Year; or (iii) make a reasonable investment in the amount of the PI in other Existing Generation Capacity Resources owned or controlled by the Capacity Market Seller or its Affiliates in the relevant LDA. The revenue from such rebate payments shall be allocated pro rata to LSEs in the relevant LDA(s) that were charged a Locational Reliability Charge for such Delivery Year, based on their Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation in the relevant LDA(s). If the Sell Offer from the Generation Capacity Resource did not set the Capacity Resource Clearing Price in the relevant LDA, no alternative investment or rebate payment is required. If the difference between the Capacity Resource Clearing Price for such LDA for the relevant Delivery Year and what the clearing price would have been absent the APIR amount does not exceed the greater of \$10 per MW-day or a 10% increase in the clearing price, no alternative investment or rebate payment is required.

Mandatory CapEx Option

The Mandatory CapEx CRF and recovery schedule is an option available, beginning in the third *Base Residual Auction* (Delivery Year 2009-10), to a resource that must make a Project Investment to comply with a governmental requirement that would otherwise materially impact operating levels during the Delivery Year, where: (i) such resource is a coal, oil or gas-fired resource that began commercial operation no fewer than fifteen years prior to the start of the first Delivery Year for which such recovery is sought, and such Project Investment is equal to or exceeds \$200/kW of capitalized project cost; or (ii) such resource is a coal-fired resource located in an LDA for which a separate VRR Curve has been established for the relevant Delivery Years, and began commercial operation at least 50 years prior to the conduct of the relevant *Base Residual Auction*.

A Capacity Market Seller that wishes to elect the Mandatory CapEx option for a Project Investment must do so beginning with the Base Residual Auction for the Delivery Year in which such project is expected to enter commercial operation. A Sell Offer submitted in any Base Residual Auction for which the Mandatory CapEx option is selected may not exceed an offer price equivalent to 0.90 times the then-current Net CONE (on an unforced-equivalent basis).

40 Plus Alternative Option

The 40 Plus Alternative CRF and recovery schedule is an option available, beginning in the third *Base Residual Auction* (Delivery Year 2009-10), for a resource that is a gas- or oil-fired resource that began commercial operation no less than 40 years prior to the conduct of the relevant *Base Residual Auction* (excluding, however, any resource in any Delivery Year for which the resource is receiving a payment under Tariff, Part V. Generation Capacity Resources electing this 40 Plus Alternative CRF shall be treated as At Risk Generation for purposes of the sensitivity runs in the RTEP process). Resources electing the 40 Plus Alternative option will be modeled in the RTEP process as “at-risk” at the end of the one-year amortization period.

A Capacity Market Seller that wishes to elect the 40 Plus Alternative option for a Project Investment must provide written notice of such election to the Office of the Interconnection no later than six months prior to the Base Residual Auction for which such election is sought; provided however that shorter notice may be provided if unforeseen circumstances give rise to the need to make such election and such seller gives notice as soon as practicable.

The Office of the Interconnection shall give market participants reasonable notice of such election, subject to satisfaction of requirements under the PJM Operating Agreement for protection of confidential and commercially sensitive information. A Sell Offer submitted in any Base Residual Auction for which the 40 Plus Alternative option is selected may not exceed an offer price equivalent to the then-current Net CONE (on an unforced-equivalent basis).

Multi-Year Pricing Option

A Seller submitting a Sell Offer with an APIR component that is based on a Project Investment of at least \$450/kW may elect this Multi-Year Pricing Option by providing written notice to such effect the first time it submits a Sell Offer that includes an APIR component for such Project Investment. Such option shall be available on the same terms, and under the same conditions, as are available to Planned Generation Capacity Resources under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14(c).

- **ARPIR (Avoidable Refunds of Project Investment Reimbursements)** consists of avoidable refund amounts of Project Investment Reimbursements payable by a Generation Owner to PJM under Tariff, Part V, section 118 or avoidable refund amounts of project investment reimbursements payable by a Generation Owner to PJM under a Cost of Service Recovery Rate filed under Tariff, Part V, section 119 and approved by the Commission.

(b) For the purpose of determining an Avoidable Cost Rate, avoidable expenses are incremental expenses directly required to operate a Generation Capacity Resource that a Generation Owner would not incur if such generating unit did not operate in the Delivery Year or meet Availability criteria during Peak-Hour Periods during the Delivery Year.

(c) For the purpose of determining an Avoidable Cost Rate, avoidable expenses shall exclude variable costs recoverable under cost-based offers to sell energy from operating capacity on the PJM Interchange Energy Market under the Operating Agreement.

(d) Projected PJM Market Revenues for any Generation Capacity Resource to which the Avoidable Cost Rate is applied shall include all actual unit-specific revenues from PJM energy markets, ancillary services, and unit-specific bilateral contracts from such Generation Capacity Resource, net of energy and ancillary services market offers for such resource. Net energy market revenues shall be based on the non-zero market-based offers of the Capacity Market Seller of such Generation Capacity Resource unless one of the following conditions is met, in which case the cost-based offer shall be used: (x) the market-based offer for the resource is zero, (y) the market-based offer for the resource is higher than its cost-based offer and such offer has been mitigated, or (z) the market-based offer for the resource is less than such Capacity Market Seller's fuel and environmental costs for the resource which shall be determined either

by directly summing the fuel and environmental costs if they are available, or by subtracting from the cost-based offer for the resource all costs developed pursuant to the Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals that are not fuel or environmental costs.

The calculation of Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be equal to the rolling simple average of such net revenues as described above from the three most recent whole calendar years prior to the year in which the *Base Residual Auction* is conducted.

If a Generation Capacity Resource did not receive PJM market revenues during the entire relevant time period because the Generation Capacity Resource was not integrated into PJM during the full period, then the Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be calculated using only those whole calendar years within the full period in which such Resource received PJM market revenues.

If a Generation Capacity Resource did not receive PJM market revenues during the entire relevant time period because it was not in commercial operation during the entire period, or if data is not available to the Capacity Market Seller for the entire period, despite the good faith efforts of such seller to obtain such data, then the Projected PJM Market Revenues shall be calculated based upon net revenues received over the entire period by comparable units, to be developed by the MMU and the Capacity Market Seller.

10A. CHARGES FOR NON-PERFORMANCE AND CREDITS FOR PERFORMANCE

(a) For the 2018/2019 Delivery Year and any subsequent Delivery Year (and for certain purposes for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years as provided in subsections (h) and (i) hereof), each Capacity Market Seller that commits a Capacity Resource for a Delivery Year (whether through an RPM Auction, a bilateral transaction, or as Locational UCAP), and each Locational UCAP Seller that sells Locational UCAP from a Capacity Resource for a Delivery Year, shall be charged to the extent the performance of each of its committed Capacity Resources during all or any part of a clock-hour when an Emergency Action is in effect falls short of the expected performance of such resources (as determined herein) and the revenue from such charges shall be provided to Market Participants with generation or demand response resources that perform during such hour in excess of the level expected based on commitments (if any) of such resources.

(b) Performance shall be measured for purposes of this assessment during each Performance Assessment Interval.

(c) For each Performance Assessment Interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether, and the extent to which, the actual performance of each Capacity Resource and Locational UCAP has fallen short of the performance expected of such committed Capacity Resource, and the magnitude of any such shortfall, based on the following formula:

Performance Shortfall = Expected Performance - Actual Performance

Where the result of such formula is a positive number and where:
Expected Performance =

for Generation Capacity Resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve a declared Emergency Action; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and Capacity Storage Resources: [(Resource Committed Capacity * the Balancing Ratio)];

where

Resource Committed Capacity = the total megawatts of Unforced Capacity of the Capacity Resource committed by such Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller; and

The Balancing Ratio = (All Actual Generation Performance, Storage Resource Performance, Net Energy Imports and Demand Response Bonus Performance) / (All Committed Generation and Storage Capacity); provided, however, that Net Energy Imports shall be included in the calculation of the Balancing Ratio only

for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by any external Generation Capacity Resource would have helped resolve the Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; and provided further that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, Net Energy Imports shall be included in the calculation of the Balancing Ratio only for any Performance Assessment Hour for which the Emergency Action was declared for the entire PJM Region; and provided further that the Balancing Ratio shall not exceed a value of 1.0.

for purposes of which

All Committed Generation and Storage Capacity = the total megawatts of Unforced Capacity of all Generation Capacity Resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and all Capacity Storage Resources committed by all Capacity Market Sellers, FRR Entities, Locational UCAP Sellers;

All Actual Generation Performance and Storage Resource Performance = the total amount of Actual Performance for all generation resources (including external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, performance of external Generation Capacity Resources shall be assessed only during Performance Assessment Hours for Emergency Actions declared for the entire PJM Region) and storage resources during the interval;

Net Energy Imports = the sum of interchange transactions importing energy into PJM (not including those associated with external Generation Capacity Resources and therefore included in All Actual Generation Performance) minus the sum of interchange transactions exporting energy out of PJM, but not less than zero;

Demand Response Bonus Performance = the sum of Bonus performance provided by Demand Response resources as calculated in (g) below;

and for Demand Resources, Energy Efficiency Resources, and Qualifying Transmission Upgrades: Resource Committed Capacity;

where

Resource Committed Capacity = the total megawatts of capacity committed from such Capacity Resource committed capacity without making any adjustment for the Forecast Pool Requirement

and

Actual Performance =

for each generation resource, the metered output of energy delivered to PJM by such resource plus the resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval;

for each storage resource, the metered output of energy delivered to PJM by such resource plus the resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval;

for each Demand Resource, the demand response provided to PJM by such resource, plus such resource's real-time reserve or regulation assignment, if any, during the Performance Assessment Interval, as established through the PJM demand response settlement procedure consistent with the standards specified in RAA, Schedule 6;

for each Energy Efficiency Resource, the load reduction quantity approved by PJM subsequent to the pre-delivery year submittal of a post-installation measurement and verification report; and

for each Qualified Transmission Upgrade, the megawatt quantity cleared by such Qualified Transmission Upgrade if it is in service during the Performance Assessment Interval, and zero if it is not in service during such Performance Assessment Interval.

Such calculation shall encompass all resources located in the area defined by the Emergency Action; provided, however, that Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for external Generation Capacity Resources for any Performance Assessment Interval for which performance by such external resource would have helped resolve the declared Emergency Action that was the subject to the Performance Assessment Hour; provided, however, that for any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for external Generation Capacity Resources only during Performance Assessment Hours which the Emergency Action was declared for the entire PJM Region. At the start of the Delivery Year, PJM will inform the Capacity Market Seller of an external resource as to which Locational Deliverability Area it has been assigned. For purposes of this provision, Qualifying Transmission Upgrades shall be deemed to be located in the Locational Deliverability Area into which such upgrade increased the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit, and a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade shall be included in calculations of Expected Performance and Actual Performance only if, and to the extent that, the declared Emergency Action encompasses the Locational

Deliverability Area into which such upgrade increased the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit. The Performance Shortfall shall be calculated for each Performance Assessment Interval, and any committed Capacity Resource for which the above calculation produces a negative number for a Performance Assessment Interval shall not have a Performance Shortfall for such Performance Assessment Interval. For any resource that is partially committed as a Capacity Performance Resource and partially committed as a Base Capacity Resource, the performance of such resource during a Performance Assessment Interval shall first be attributed to the resource's Capacity Performance Resource obligation; any performance by such resource in excess of the Capacity Performance Resource's Expected Performance shall be attributed to the resource's Base Capacity Resource obligation.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) above, a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP of a Capacity Market Seller or Locational UCAP Seller shall not be considered in the calculation of a Performance Shortfall for a Performance Assessment Interval to the extent such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP was unavailable during such Performance Assessment Interval solely because the resource on which such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP is based was on a Generator Planned Outage or Generator Maintenance Outage approved by the Office of the Interconnection, or was not scheduled to operate by the Office of the Interconnection, or was online but was scheduled down, by the Office of the Interconnection, based on a determination by the Office of the Interconnection that such scheduling action was appropriate to the security-constrained economic dispatch of the PJM Region. Such a resource shall be considered in the calculation of a Performance Shortfall if it otherwise was needed and would have been scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection to perform, but was not scheduled to operate, or was scheduled down, solely due to: (i) any operating parameter limitations submitted in the resource's offer, or (ii) the seller's submission of a market-based offer higher than its cost-based.

(e) Subject to the Non-Performance Charge Limit specified in subsection (f) hereof, each Capacity Market Seller and Locational UCAP Seller shall be assessed a Non-Performance Charge for each of its Capacity Resources or Locational UCAP that has a Performance Shortfall for a Performance Assessment Interval based on the following formula, applied to each such resource:

$$\text{Non-Performance Charge} = \text{Performance Shortfall} * \text{Non-Performance Charge Rate}$$

Where

For Capacity Performance Resources and Seasonal Capacity Performance Resources, the Non-Performance Charge Rate = (Net Cost of New Entry (stated in terms of installed capacity) for the LDA and Delivery Year for which such calculation is performed * (the number of days in the Delivery Year / 30) / (the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals in an hour).

and for Base Capacity Resources the Non-Performance Charge Rate = (Weighted Average Resource Clearing Price applicable to the resource * (the number of days in the Delivery Year / 30) (the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals in an hour)

(f) The Non-Performance Charges for each Capacity Performance Resource or (including Locational UCAP from such a resource) for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to 1.5 times the Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times the number of days in the Delivery Year. All references to Net Cost of New Entry in this section 10A shall be to the Net Cost of New Entry for the LDA and Delivery Year for which the calculation is performed. The total Non-Performance Charges for each Base Capacity Resource (including Locational UCAP from such a resource) for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to the total payments due such Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP under Attachment DD, section 5.14 for such Delivery Year. The Non-Performance Charges for each Seasonal Capacity Performance Resource for a Delivery Year shall not exceed a Non-Performance Charge Limit equal to 1.5 times the Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times the number of days in the season applicable to such resource.

(g) Revenues collected from assessment of Non-Performance Charges for a Performance Assessment Interval shall be distributed to each Market Participant, whether or not such Market Participant committed a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP for a Performance Assessment Interval, that provided energy or load reductions above the levels expected for such resource during such hour. For purposes of this provision, the performance expected of a resource, and the revenue distribution payment, if any, for a resource, shall be determined in accordance with the following formulae:

Formula 1: $\text{Market Participant Bonus Performance} = \text{Actual Performance} - \text{Expected Performance}$

And

Formula 2: $\text{Performance Payment} = (\text{Market Participant Bonus Performance} / \text{All Market Participants Bonus Performance}) * \text{Non-Performance Charge Revenues}$.

Where the result of Formula 1 is a positive number and where:

Actual Performance is as defined in subsection (c), provided, however, that Actual Performance for purposes of this calculation shall not exceed the megawatt level at which such resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the Performance Assessment Intervals; and provided further that Actual Performance for a Market Participant that imports energy into the PJM Region during such Performance Assessment Interval shall be the net import, if any, from all interchange transactions scheduled by such Market Participant during such Performance Assessment Interval;

Expected Performance is as defined in subsection (c), provided, however, that for purposes of this calculation, Expected Performance shall be zero for any resource that is not a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP, or that is a Capacity Resource or Locational UCAP, but for which the Performance Assessment Interval occurs outside the resource's capacity obligation period, including, without limitation, a Base Capacity Demand Resource providing demand response during non-summer months; and

All Market Participants Bonus Performance is the sum of the results of calculating Formula 1 of this subsection (g) for all Market Participants that have Bonus Performance during such Performance Assessment Interval.

(h) The provisions of this section 10A shall apply during the 2016/2017 Delivery Year, provided that:

- (i) Non-Performance Charges shall be determined solely for and assessed solely on, Capacity Performance Resources committed for such Delivery Year;
- (ii) The Non-Performance Charge shall be 0.5 times the Non-Performance Charge calculated under subsection (e) hereof; and
- (iii) The Non-Performance Charge Limit for a Delivery Year shall be 0.75 times Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times 365.

(i) The provisions of this section 10A shall apply during the 2017-2018 Delivery Year, provided that:

- (i) Non-Performance Charges shall be determined solely for, and assessed solely on, Capacity Performance Resources committed for such Delivery Year;
- (ii) The Non-Performance Charge shall be 0.6 times the Non-Performance Charge calculated under subsection (e) hereof; and
- (iii) The Non-Performance Charge Limit for a Delivery Year shall be 0.9 times Net Cost of New Entry times the megawatts of Unforced Capacity committed by such resource times 365.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall bill charges and credits for performance during Performance Assessment Intervals within three calendar months after the calendar month that included such Performance Assessment Intervals, provided, for any Non-Performance Charge, the amount shall be divided by the number of months remaining in the Delivery Year for which no invoice has been issued, and the resulting amount shall be invoiced each such remaining month in the Delivery Year or during the first month of the next Delivery Year if three months do not remain in the current Delivery Year.

APPENDIX III
GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Section(s) of the
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(Clean Format)

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Acceleration Request:

“Acceleration Request” shall mean a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, to accelerate or reschedule a transmission outage scheduled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.2 or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.2 and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.4.

Act:

“Act” shall mean the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, Title 6, §§ 18-101 to 18-1109 of the Delaware Code.

Active and Significant Business Interest:

“Active and Significant Business Interest” is a term that shall be used to assess the scope of a Member’s PJM membership and shall be based on a Member’s activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets. A Member’s Active and Significant Business Interest shall: 1) be determined relative to the scope of the Member’s PJM membership and activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets considering, among other things, the Member’s public statements and/or regulatory filings regarding its PJM activities; and 2) reflect a substantial contributor to the Member’s recent market activity, revenues, costs, investment, and/or earnings when considering the Member and its corporate affiliates’ interests within the PJM footprint.

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the portion of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement that is required in addition to the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to ensure adequate resources are procured to meet real-time load and operational needs, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Affected Member:

“Affected Member” shall mean a Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM’s markets or its membership in PJM provided confidential information to PJM, which confidential information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating

Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreement, Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:

“Agreement,” “Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.,” “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean this Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements thereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of PJM Interconnection L.L.C., on file with the Commission.

Annual Meeting of the Members:

“Annual Meeting of the Members” shall mean the meeting specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.3.1.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall mean the Regional Entity for the region in which a Network Customer, Transmission Customer, New Service Customer, or Transmission Owner operates.

Associate Member:

“Associate Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.7.

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

“Auction Revenue Rights Credits” shall mean the allocated share of total FTR auction revenues or costs credited to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Authorized Commission:

“Authorized Commission” shall mean (i) a State public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or (ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

Authorized Person:

“Authorized Person” shall have the meaning set forth in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

Balancing Congestion Charges:

“Balancing Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of congestion charges collected from Market Participants that are purchasing energy in the Real-time Energy Market minus [the sum of congestion charges paid to Market Participants that are selling energy in the Real-time Energy Market plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the thirty-minute reserve requirement for the PJM Region established consistent with the Applicable Standards, plus any additional thirty-minute reserves scheduled in response to an RTO-wide Hot or Cold Weather Alert or other reasons for conservative operations.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

“Batch Load Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource that has a cyclical production process such that at most times during the process it is consuming energy, but at consistent regular intervals, ordinarily for periods of less than ten minutes, it reduces its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall refer to a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities has consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection); provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such

generating unit's capacity that is designated as a Generation Capacity Resource, or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Board Member:

“Board Member” shall mean a member of the PJM Board.

Definitions C - D

Capacity Resource:

“Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Catastrophic Force Majeure:

“Catastrophic Force Majeure” shall not include any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, or Curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, unless as a consequence of any such action, event, or combination of events, either (i) all, or substantially all, of the Transmission System is unavailable, or (ii) all, or substantially all, of the interstate natural gas pipeline network, interstate rail, interstate highway or federal waterway transportation network serving the PJM Region is unavailable. The Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure has occurred for purposes of this Agreement, the PJM Tariff, and the Reliability Assurance Agreement, based on an examination of available evidence. The Office of the Interconnection’s determination is subject to review by the Commission.

Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time:

“Cold/Warm/Hot Notification Time” shall mean the time interval between PJM notification and the beginning of the start sequence for a generating unit that is currently in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. The start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc.

Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval, measured in hours, from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero for a generating unit in its cold/warm/hot temperature state. For combined cycle units, “Cold/Warm/Hot Start-up Time” shall mean the time interval from the beginning of the start sequence to the point after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure in its cold/warm/hot temperature state, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For all generating units, the start sequence may include steps such as any valve operation, starting feed water pumps, startup of auxiliary equipment, etc. Other more detailed actions that could signal the beginning of the start sequence could include, but are not limited to, the operation of pumps, condensers, fans, water chemistry evaluations, checklists, valves, fuel systems, combustion turbines, starting engines or systems, maintaining stable fuel/air ratios, and other auxiliary equipment necessary for startup.

Cold Weather Alert:

“Cold Weather Alert” shall mean the notice that PJM provides to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions.

Committed Offer:

The “Committed Offer shall mean 1) for pool-scheduled resources, an offer on which a resource was scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day, and 2) for self-scheduled resources, either the offer on which the Market Seller has elected to schedule the resource or the applicable offer for the resource determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4, or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6 for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program:

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” shall mean the program to be used by the NERC and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess and enforce compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards. As part of a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and the Regional Entities may, among other things, conduct investigations, determine fault and assess monetary penalties.

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Transmission Owners Agreement or Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” “PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” or “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall mean one Zone or multiple contiguous Zones, as designated in the PJM Manuals.

Coordinated External Transaction:

“Coordinated External Transaction” shall mean a transaction to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

“Coordinated Transaction Scheduling” or “CTS” shall mean the scheduling of Coordinated External Transactions at a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Counterparty:

“Counterparty” shall mean PJMSettlement as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with a Market Participant or other entities, including the agreements and transactions with customers regarding transmission service and other transactions under the PJM Tariff and this Operating Agreement. PJMSettlement shall not be a counterparty to (i) any bilateral transactions between Members, or (ii) any Member’s self-supply of energy to serve its load, or (iii) any Member’s self-schedule of energy reported to the extent that energy serves that Member’s own load.

Credit Breach:

“Credit Breach” is the status of a Participant that does not currently meet the requirements of Tariff, Attachment Q or other provisions of the Agreements.

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. Control Area shall be designated in Schedule A to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45). The CTS Enabled Interfaces between the PJM Control Area and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. shall be designated consistent with Attachment 3, section 2 of the Joint Operating Agreement between Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

CTS Interface Bid:

“CTS Interface Bid” shall mean a unified real-time bid to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13.

Curtailed Service Provider:

“Curtailed Service Provider” or “CSP” shall mean a Member or a Special Member, which action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-Members, participates in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Ancillary Services markets, and/or Reliability Pricing Model by causing a reduction in demand.

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

“Day-ahead Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits” shall mean those congestion credits paid to Market Participants for supply transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market including generation schedules, Increment Offers, Up-to Congestion Transactions and import transactions.

Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges” shall be equal to the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges minus [the sum of Day-ahead Energy Market Injection Congestion Credits plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45), plus any congestion charges calculated pursuant to agreements between the Office of the Interconnection and other entities, as applicable)].

Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges:

“Day-ahead Energy Market Withdrawal Congestion Charges” shall mean those congestion charges collected from Market Participants for withdrawal transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market from transactions including Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, Up-to Congestion Transactions and Export Transactions.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

“Day-ahead Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Prices:

“Day-ahead Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves” shall mean thirty-minute reserves as defined by the Reliability *First* Corporation and SERC.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the sum of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement and Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources” shall mean synchronized and non-synchronized generation resources and Demand Resources electrically located within the PJM Region that are capable of providing Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

Day-ahead Settlement Interval:

“Day-ahead Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every one clock hour.

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

“Day-ahead System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Decrement Bid:

“Decrement Bid” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is a bid to purchase energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Default Allocation Assessment:

“Default Allocation Assessment” shall mean the assessment determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 15.2.2.

Demand Bid:

“Demand Bid” shall mean a bid, submitted by a Load Serving Entity in the Day-ahead Energy Market, to purchase energy at its contracted load location, for a specified timeframe and megawatt quantity, that if cleared will result in energy being scheduled at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market and in the physical transfer of energy during the relevant Operating Day.

Demand Bid Limit:

“Demand Bid Limit” shall mean the largest MW volume of Demand Bids that may be submitted by a Load Serving Entity for any hour of an Operating Day, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Bid Screening:

“Demand Bid Screening” shall mean the process by which Demand Bids are reviewed against the applicable Demand Bid Limit, and rejected if they would exceed that limit, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1B.

Demand Resource:

“Demand Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall mean an entity, including an existing Transmission Owner or Nonincumbent Developer, designated by the Office of the Interconnection with the responsibility to construct, own, operate, maintain, and finance Immediate-need Reliability Projects, Short-term Projects, Long-lead Projects, or Economic-based Enhancements or Expansions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8.

Direct Load Control:

“Direct Load Control” shall mean load reduction that is controlled directly by the Curtailment Service Provider’s market operations center or its agent, in response to PJM instructions.

Dispatch Rate:

“Dispatch Rate” shall mean the control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Offer Data.

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall mean a Pseudo-Tie or Dynamic Schedule.

Definitions E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall mean an enhancement or expansion described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.7(b) (i) – (iii) that is designed to relieve transmission constraints that have an economic impact.

Economic Load Response Participant:

“Economic Load Response Participant” shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and/or Ancillary Services markets through reductions in demand.

Economic Maximum:

“Economic Maximum” shall mean the highest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Economic Minimum:

“Economic Minimum” shall mean the lowest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Effective Date:

“Effective Date” shall mean August 1, 1997, or such later date that FERC permits the Operating Agreement to go into effect.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

(i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common

ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that: 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean: (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Emergency Load Response Program:

“Emergency Load Response Program” shall mean the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 8.

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. For purposes of Member Committee classification, a Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

“Energy Market Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of available run hours due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations and (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Energy Storage Resource:

“Energy Storage Resource” shall mean flywheel or battery storage facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Seller.

Equivalent Load:

“Equivalent Load” shall mean the sum of a Market Participant’s net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM Region, if any, plus its net bilateral transactions.

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Primary Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

External Market Buyer:

“External Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM Region, or for load in the PJM Region that is not served by Network Transmission Service.

External Resource:

“External Resource” shall mean a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Final Offer:

“Final Offer” shall mean the offer on which a resource was dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection for a particular clock hour for an Operating Day.

Finance Committee:

“Finance Committee” shall mean the body formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 7.5.1.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

“Financial Transmission Right Obligation” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(b), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(c).

Financial Transmission Right Option:

“Financial Transmission Right Option” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(c), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.2(c).

Flexible Resource:

“Flexible Resource” shall mean a generating resource that must have a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall mean individual Transmission Owner FERC-filed planning criteria as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.2(e) and filed with FERC Form No. 715 and posted on the PJM website.

FTR Holder:

“FTR Holder” shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR.

Fuel Cost Policy:

“Fuel Cost Policy” shall mean the document provided by a Market Seller to PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit in accordance with PJM Manual 15 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, which documents the Market Seller’s method used to price fuel for calculation of the Market Seller’s cost-based offer(s) for a generation resource.

Definitions G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

“Generating Market Buyer” shall mean an Internal Market Buyer that is a Load Serving Entity that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyer’s load in the PJM Region, or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases, with right equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources located in the PJM Region. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation resource shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generation Resource Maximum Output:

“Generation Resource Maximum Output” shall mean, for Customer Facilities identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output for a generating unit shall equal the unit’s pro rata share of the Maximum Facility Output, determined by the Economic Maximum values for the available units at the Customer Facility. For generating units not identified in an Interconnection Service Agreement or Wholesale Market Participation Agreement, the Generation Resource Maximum Output shall equal the generating unit’s Economic Maximum.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Hot Weather Alert:

“Hot Weather Alert” shall mean the notice provided by PJM to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for extreme hot and/or humid weather conditions which may cause capacity requirements and/or unit unavailability to be substantially higher than forecast are expected to persist for an extended period.

Definitions I - L

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall mean a reliability-based transmission enhancement or *expansion that the Office of the Interconnection has identified to resolve a need that must be addressed within* three years or less from the year the Office of the Interconnection identified the existing or projected limitations on the Transmission System that gave rise to the need for such enhancement or expansion pursuant to the study process described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.3.

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Incremental Energy Offer:

“Incremental Energy Offer” shall mean offer segments comprised of a pairing of price (in dollars per MWh) and megawatt quantities, which must be a non-decreasing function and taken together produce all of the energy segments above a resource’s Economic Minimum. No-load Costs are not included in the Incremental Energy Offer.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

“Incremental Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

Information Request:

“Information Request” shall mean a written request, in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement for disclosure of confidential information pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

Interface Pricing Point:

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.6A.

Internal Market Buyer:

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

LLC:

“LLC” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

Load Management:

“Load Management” shall mean a Demand Resource (“DR”) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Management Event:

“Load Management Event” shall mean a) a single temporally contiguous dispatch of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day, or b) multiple dispatches of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day that are temporally contiguous.

Load Reduction Event:

“Load Reduction Event” shall mean a reduction in demand by a Member or Special Member for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Load Serving Entity:

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (ii) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Local Plan:

“Local Plan” shall include Supplemental Projects as identified by the Transmission Owners within their zone and Subregional RTEP projects developed to comply with all applicable

reliability criteria, including Transmission Owners' planning criteria or based on market efficiency analysis and in consideration of Public Policy Requirements.

Location:

"Location" as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

Locational Marginal Price:

"Locational Marginal Price" or "LMP" shall mean the market clearing marginal price for energy at the location the energy is delivered or received, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

LOC Deviation:

"LOC Deviation," shall mean, for units other than wind units, the LOC Deviation shall equal the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource's bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments and limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit. For wind units, the LOC Deviation shall mean the deviation of the generating unit's output equal to the lesser of the PJM forecasted output for the unit or the desired megawatt amount for the resource determined according to the point on the Final Offer curve corresponding to the Real-time Settlement Interval real-time Locational Marginal Price at the resource's bus, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, minus the actual output of the unit.

Long-lead Project:

"Long-lead Project" shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Loss Price:

"Loss Price" shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Definitions M - N

Maintenance Adder:

“Maintenance Adder” shall mean an adder that may be included to account for variable operation and maintenance expenses in a Market Seller’s Fuel Cost Policy. The Maintenance Adder is calculated in accordance with the applicable provisions of PJM Manual 15, and may only include expenses incurred as a result of electric production.

Market Buyer:

“Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make purchases in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit defined in 18 CFR § 35.28(a)(7) and established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff that is responsible for implementing the Market Monitoring Plan, including the Market Monitor. The Market Monitoring Unit may also be referred to as the IMM or Independent Market Monitor for PJM.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other product or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Participant Energy Injection:

“Market Participant Energy Injection” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Day-ahead generation schedules, real-time generation output, Increment Offers, internal bilateral transactions and import transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Participant Energy Withdrawal:

“Market Participant Energy Withdrawal” shall mean transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, including but not limited to Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, real-time load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero), internal bilateral transactions and Export Transactions, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Market Seller:

“Market Seller” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Daily Starts:

“Maximum Daily Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in an Operating Day under normal operating conditions.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Maximum Run Time:

“Maximum Run Time” shall mean the maximum number of hours a generating unit can run over the course of an Operating Day, as measured by PJM’s State Estimator.

Maximum Weekly Starts:

“Maximum Weekly Starts” shall mean the maximum number of times that a generating unit can be started in one week, defined as the 168 hour period starting Monday 0001 hour, under normal operating conditions.

Member:

“Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.6 and that (i) is a member of the LLC immediately prior to the Effective Date, or (ii) has executed an Additional Member Agreement in the form set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 4.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, section 8, composed of representatives of all the Members.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Minimum Down Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours under normal operating conditions between unit shutdown and unit startup, calculated as the shortest time difference between the unit’s generator breaker opening and after the unit’s generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero. For combined cycle units, “Minimum Down Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours between the last generator breaker opening and after first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero.

Minimum Run Time:

For all generating units that are not combined cycle units, “Minimum Run Time” shall mean the minimum number of hours a unit must run, in real-time operations, from the time after generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator

megawatts greater than zero, to the time of generator breaker opening, as measured by PJM's State Estimator. For combined cycle units, "Minimum Run Time" shall mean the time period after the first combustion turbine generator breaker closure, which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated State Estimator megawatts greater than zero, and the last generator breaker opening as measured by PJM's State Estimator.

MISO:

"MISO" shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

"Multi-Driver Project" shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion that addresses more than one of the following: reliability violations, economic constraints or State Agreement Approach initiatives.

NERC:

"NERC" shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor thereto.

NERC Functional Model:

"NERC Functional Model" shall be the set of functions that must be performed to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system. The NERC Reliability Standards establish the requirements of the responsible entities that perform the functions defined in the Functional Model.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

"NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator" shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

NERC Reliability Standards:

"NERC Reliability Standards" shall mean those standards that have been developed by NERC and approved by FERC to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system.

NERC Rules of Procedure:"NERC Rules of Procedure" shall be the rules and procedures developed by NERC and approved by the FERC. These rules include the process by which a responsible entity, who is to perform a set of functions to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system, must register as the Registered Entity.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.4.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Tariff.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

No-load Cost:

“No-load Cost” shall mean the hourly cost required to create the starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental offer curve for a generating unit.

Non-Disclosure Agreement:

“Non-Disclosure Agreement” shall mean an agreement between an Authorized Person and the Office of the Interconnection, pursuant to Operating Agreement, section, the form of which is appended to this Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10, wherein the Authorized Person is given access to otherwise restricted confidential information, for the benefit of their respective Authorized Commission.

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall mean: (1) a transmission developer that does not have an existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J; or (2) a Transmission Owner that proposes a transmission project outside of its existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, 1.5A.6.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions O - P

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) or PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

“Open Access Same-Time Information System,” “PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” or “OASIS” shall mean the electronic communication system and information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission’s regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Original PJM Agreement:

“Original PJM Agreement” shall mean that certain agreement between certain of the Members, originally dated September 26, 1956, and as amended and supplemented up to and including December 31, 1996, relating to the coordinated operation of their electric supply systems and the interchange of electric capacity and energy among their systems.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is engaged in buying, selling or transmitting electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, financial transmission rights or other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith intent to do so, and; (ii) does not qualify for the Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer sectors.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement, except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures:

“PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures” shall mean the procedures for the resolution of disputes set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 5.

PJM Governing Agreements:

“PJM Governing Agreements” shall mean the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Operating Agreement, the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or any other applicable agreement approved by the FERC and intended to govern the relationship by and among PJM and any of its Members.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the Office of the Interconnection for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the interval net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Operating Agreement and Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its interval Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the interval outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the interval scheduled deliveries of

Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the interval scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Mid-Atlantic Region:

“PJM Mid-Atlantic Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Transmission Facilities of Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC, PECO Energy Company, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, and Rockland Electric Company.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Zones within PJM as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J.

PJMSettlement:

“PJMSettlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Operating Agreement, section 3.3.

PJM South Region:

“PJM South Region” shall mean the Transmission Facilities of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

PJM Tariff, Tariff, O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff,” “Tariff,” “O.A.T.T.,” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff”, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM West Region:

“PJM West Region” shall mean the Zones of Allegheny Power; Commonwealth Edison Company (including Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana); AEP East Affiliate Companies; The Dayton Power and Light Company; the Duquesne Light Company; American Transmission Systems, Incorporated; Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. and East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point-to-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-to-Point Transmission Service” shall mean the reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-appendix, section 8.

President:

“President” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, section 9.2.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Alert:

“Primary Reserve Alert” shall mean a notification from PJM to alert Members of an anticipated shortage of Operating Reserve capacity for a future critical period.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Prohibited Securities:

“Prohibited Securities” shall mean the Securities of a Member, Eligible Customer, or Nonincumbent Developer, or their Affiliates, if:

- (1) the primary business purpose of the Member or Eligible Customer, or their Affiliates, is to buy, sell or schedule energy, power, capacity, ancillary services or transmission services as indicated by an industry code within the “Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution” industry group under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) or otherwise determined by the Office of the Interconnection;
- (2) the Nonincumbent Developer has been pre-qualified as eligible to be a Designated Entity pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6;
- (3) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during its most recently

completed fiscal year is equal to or greater than 0.5% of its gross revenues for the same time period; or

(4) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during the prior calendar year is equal to or greater than 3% of the total transactions for which PJMSettlement is a Counterparty pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 3.3 for the same time period.

The Office of the Interconnection shall compile and maintain a list of the Prohibited Securities publicly traded and post this list for all employees and distribute the list to the Board Members.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall refer to Public Policy Requirements, as well as public policy initiatives of state or federal entities that have not been codified into law or regulation but which nonetheless may have important impacts on long term planning considerations.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall refer to policies pursued by: (a) state or federal entities, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted statutes or regulations, including but not limited to, state renewable portfolio standards and requirements under Environmental Protection Agency regulations; and (b) local governmental entities such as a municipal or county government, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted laws or regulations passed by the local governmental entity.

Definitions Q - R

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Offer:

“Real-time Offer” shall mean a new offer or an update to a Market Seller’s existing cost-based or market-based offer for a clock hour, submitted after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Settlement Interval:

“Real-time Settlement Interval” shall mean the interval used by settlements, which shall be every five minutes.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall mean an organization that NERC has delegated the authority to propose and enforce reliability standards pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

Regional RTEP Project:

“Regional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated at 230 kV or above which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Registered Entity:

“Registered Entity” shall mean the entity registered under the NERC Functional Model and NERC Rules of Procedures for the purpose of compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and responsible for carrying out the tasks within a NERC function without regard to whether a task or tasks are performed by another entity pursuant to the terms of the PJM Governing Agreements.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Related Parties:

“Related Parties” shall mean, solely for purposes of the governance provisions of the Operating Agreement: (i) any generation and transmission cooperative and one of its distribution cooperative members; and (ii) any joint municipal agency and one of its members. For purposes of the Operating Agreement, representatives of state or federal government agencies shall not be deemed Related Parties with respect to each other, and a public body's regulatory authority, if any, over a Member shall not be deemed to make it a Related Party with respect to that Member.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement or PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” or “PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load-Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC. No. 44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.5 in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2(h), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2(h), and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2, and the parallel provisions of Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.2; provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Revenue Data for Settlements:

“Revenue Data for Settlements” shall mean energy quantities used in accounting and billing as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix and the corresponding provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1.

Definitions S – T

Sector Votes:

“Sector Votes” shall mean the affirmative and negative votes of each sector of a Senior Standing Committee, as specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.4.

Securities:

“Securities” shall mean negotiable or non-negotiable investment or financing instruments that can be sold and bought. Securities include bonds, stocks, debentures, notes and options.

Segment:

“Segment” shall have the same meaning as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e).

Senior Standing Committees:

“Senior Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, and the Markets, and Reliability Committee, as established in Operating Agreement, section 8.1 and Operating Agreement, section 8.6.

SERC:

“SERC” or “Southeastern Electric Reliability Council” shall mean the reliability council under section 202 of the Federal Power Act established pursuant to the SERC Agreement dated January 14, 1970, or any successor thereto.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date of more than three years but no more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.02, or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Standing Committees:

“Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, the committees established and maintained under Operating Agreement, section 8.6, and such other committees as the Members Committee may establish and maintain from time to time.

Start-Up Costs:

“Start-Up Costs” shall mean the unit costs to bring the boiler, turbine and generator from shutdown conditions to the point after breaker closure which is typically indicated by telemetered or aggregated state estimator megawatts greater than zero and is determined based on the cost of start fuel, total fuel-related cost, performance factor, electrical costs (station service), start maintenance adder, and additional labor cost if required above normal station manning. Start-Up Costs can vary with the unit offline time being categorized in three unit temperature conditions: hot, intermediate and cold.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Certification:

“State Certification” shall mean the Certification of an Authorized Commission, pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18, the form of which is appended to the Operating Agreement as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10A, wherein the Authorized Commission identifies all Authorized Persons employed or retained by such Authorized Commission, a copy of which shall be filed with FERC.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.3.

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Subregional RTEP Project:

“Subregional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated below 230 kV which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Supplemental Project:

“Supplemental Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement that is not required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection and is not a state public policy project pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.9(a)(ii). Any system upgrades required to maintain the reliability of the system that are driven by a Supplemental Project are considered part of that Supplemental Project and are the responsibility of the entity sponsoring that Supplemental Project.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System:

“System” shall mean the interconnected electric supply system of a Member and its interconnected subsidiaries exclusive of facilities which it may own or control outside of the PJM Region. Each Member may include in its system the electric supply systems of any party or parties other than Members which are within the PJM Region, provided its interconnection agreements with such other party or parties do not conflict with such inclusion.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.3 or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 7.4.3.

Third Party Request:

“Third Party Request” shall mean any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of confidential information provided to the Authorized Person or Authorized Commission by the Office of the Interconnection or the Market Monitoring Unit. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for confidential information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

Tie Line:

“Tie Line” shall have the same meaning provided in the Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer:

“Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate lost opportunity cost credits. For pool-scheduled resources specified in PJM Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1), the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the greater of the Committed Offer or last Real-Time Offer submitted for the offer on which the resource was committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each hour in an Operating Day. For all other pool-scheduled resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, as determined by the offer curve associated with the greater of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day. For self-scheduled generation resources, the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer shall equal the Real-time Settlement Interval offer integrated under the applicable offer curve for the LOC Deviation, where for self-scheduled generation resources (a) operating pursuant to a cost-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be the greater of the originally submitted cost-based offer or the cost-based offer that the resource was dispatched on in real-time; or (b) operating pursuant to a market-based offer, the applicable offer curve shall be determined in accordance with the following process: (1) select the greater of the cost-based day-ahead offer and updated costbased Real-time Offer; (2) for resources with multiple cost-based offers, first, for each cost-based offer select the greater of the day-ahead offer and updated Real-time Offer, and then select the lesser of the resulting cost-based offers; and (3) compare the offer selected in (1), or for resources with multiple cost-based offers the offer selected in (2), with the market-based day-ahead offer and the market-based Real-time Offer and select the highest offer.

Total Operating Reserve Offer:

“Total Operating Reserve Offer” shall mean the applicable offer used to calculate Operating Reserve credits. The Total Operating Reserve Offer shall equal the sum of all individual Real-time Settlement Interval energy offers, inclusive of Start-Up Costs (shut-down costs for Demand Resources) and No-load Costs, for every Real-time Settlement Interval in a Segment, integrated under the applicable offer curve up to the applicable megawatt output as further described in the PJM Manuals. The applicable offer used to calculate day-ahead Operating Reserve credits shall

be the Committed Offer, and the applicable offer used to calculate balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer for each hour in an Operating Day.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses, which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.1.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.2.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.6A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall mean an upgrade to a Transmission Owner’s own transmission facilities, which is an improvement to, addition to, or replacement of a part of, an existing facility and is not an entirely new transmission facility.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the PJM Manuals.

Turn Down Ratio:

“Turn Down Ratio” shall mean the ratio of a generating unit’s economic maximum megawatts to its economic minimum megawatts.

Definitions U - Z

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A.

User Group:

“User Group” shall mean a group formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 8.7.

VACAR:

“VACAR” shall mean the group of five companies, consisting of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Duke Energy Progress, Inc.; South Carolina Public Service Authority; South Carolina Electric and Gas Company; and Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.6.

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Voting Member:

“Voting Member” shall mean (i) a Member as to which no other Member is an Affiliate or Related Party, or (ii) a Member together with any other Members as to which it is an Affiliate or Related Party.

Weighted Interest:

“Weighted Interest” shall be equal to $(0.1(1/N) + 0.5(B/C) + 0.2(D/E) + 0.2(F/G))$, where:

- N = the total number of Members excluding ex officio Members and State Consumer Advocates (which, for purposes of Operating Agreement, section 15.2 shall be calculated as of five o'clock p.m. Eastern Time on the date PJM declares a Member in default)
- B = the Member's internal peak demand for the previous calendar year (which, for Load Serving Entities under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, shall be that used to calculate Accounted For Obligation as determined by the Office of the

Interconnection pursuant to RAA, Schedule 7 averaged over the previous calendar year)

C = the sum of factor B for all Members

D = the Member's generating capability from Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region as of January 1 of the current calendar year, determined by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to RAA, Schedule 9

E = the sum of factor D for all Members

F = the sum of the Member's circuit miles of transmission facilities multiplied by the respective operating voltage for facilities 100 kV and above as of January 1 of the current calendar year

G = the sum of factor F for all Members

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment H-A.

11.7 Associate Membership Requirements.

- (a) If any of the following conditions apply, an entity may qualify as an Associate Member:
 - (i) The entity is not a member of the End-Use Customer sector and has not been a Market Participant over the past six months, and has no verifiable plans to become a Market Participant over the next six months;
 - (ii) The entity does not meet the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.6 ;
- (b) The following rights and obligations shall apply to Associate Members:
 - (i) Associate Members shall pay the one half of the annual membership fee, and the application fee is waived;
 - (ii) Associate Members may participate in all stakeholder process activities;
 - (iii) Associate Members shall not vote in any stakeholder activities, working groups or committees;
 - (iv) Associate Members shall not participate in any of PJM's markets;
 - (v) Associate Members may become Members if they meet the requirements of a Member as defined in this Agreement;
 - (vi) Associate Members may participate in training offered by PJM at no cost;
 - (vii) Associate Members shall not be subject to default assessments pursuant to this Agreement.

18.17 Confidentiality.

18.17.1 Party Access.

(a) No Member shall have a right hereunder to receive or review any documents, data or other information of another Member, including documents, data or other information provided to the Office of the Interconnection, to the extent such documents, data or information have been designated as confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit or to the extent that they have been designated as confidential by such other Member; provided, however, a Member may receive and review any composite documents, data and other information that may be developed based on such confidential documents, data or information if the composite does not disclose any individual Member's confidential data or information.

(b) Except as may be provided in this Agreement or in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Office of the Interconnection shall not disclose to its Members or to third parties, any documents, data, or other information of a Member or entity applying for Membership, to the extent such documents, data, or other information has been designated confidential pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Office of the Interconnection or by such Member or entity applying for membership; provided that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from providing any such confidential information to its agents, representatives, or contractors to the extent that such person or entity is bound by an obligation to maintain such confidentiality; provided further that nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from providing Member confidential information to the NERC, any Applicable Regional Entity, or to any reliability coordinator, to the extent that (i) the Office of the Interconnection determines in its reasonable discretion that the exchange of such information is required to enhance and/or maintain reliability within the Members' Applicable Regional Entities and their neighboring Regional Entities, or within the region of any reliability coordinator, (ii) such entity is bound by a written agreement to maintain such confidentiality, and (iii) the Office of the Interconnection has notified the affected party of its intention to release such information no less than five Business Days prior to the release. The Office of the Interconnection, its designated agents, representatives, and contractors shall maintain as confidential the electronic tag ("e-Tag") data of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority (defined as those terms are used in FERC Order No. 771) to the same extent as Member data under this section 18.17. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors from providing to another Regional Transmission Organization ("RTO") or Independent System Operator ("ISO"), upon their request, the e-Tags of an e-Tag Author or Balancing Authority for intra-PJM Region transactions and interchange transactions scheduled to flow into, out of or through the PJM Region, to the extent such RTO or ISO has requested such information as part of its investigation of possible market violations or market design flaws, and to the extent that such RTO or ISO is bound by a tariff provision requiring that the e-Tag data be maintained as confidential or, in the absence of a tariff requirement governing confidentiality, a written agreement with the Office of the Interconnection consistent with FERC Order No. 771 and any clarifying orders and implementing regulations. The Office of the Interconnection shall collect and use confidential information only in connection with its authority under this Agreement and the Open Access

Transmission Tariff and the retention of such information shall be in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's data retention policies.

(c) Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Office of the Interconnection from releasing a Member's confidential data or information to a third party provided that the Member has delivered to the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit specific, written authorization for such release setting forth the data or information to be released, to whom such release is authorized, and the period of time for which such release shall be authorized. The Office of the Interconnection shall limit the release of a Member's confidential data or information to that specific authorization received from the Member. Nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from withdrawing such authorization upon written notice to the Office of the Interconnection, who shall cease such release as soon as practicable after receipt of such withdrawal notice.

(d) Reciprocal provisions to this section 18.17.1, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.2, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.3, Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4 and Operating Agreement, section 18.17.5, delineating the confidentiality requirements of PJM's Market Monitoring Unit, are set forth in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section I.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No. 719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation on the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection. However, to protect the confidential, market sensitive and/or proprietary bidding strategies of Market Participants as well as the identity of Market Participants from being discernible from the published data, the posted information will not reveal the (a) name of the resource, (b) characteristics of a specific resource, (c) identity of the load, (d) name of the individual or entity submitting the data, (e) identity of the resource owner, or (f) location of the resource at a level lower than its Zone. The Office of the Interconnection also reserves the right to take any other precautionary measures that it deems appropriate to preserve the confidential, market sensitive and/or proprietary bidding strategies of Market Participants to the extent not specifically set forth herein.

(f) To the extent permitted pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 38.2 (or successor provisions), nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Office of the Interconnection from sharing non-public, operational information with an interstate natural gas pipeline operator for the purpose of promoting reliable service or operational planning. Further, the Office of the Interconnection shall be permitted to share non-public, operational information with natural gas local distribution companies and/or intrastate natural gas pipeline operators, as appropriate, for the purpose of promoting reliable service or operational planning, provided that such party has acknowledged, in writing, that it shall not disclose, or use anyone as a conduit for disclosure of, non-public, operational information received from the Office of Interconnection to a third party or in an unduly discriminatory or preferential manner or to the detriment of any natural gas and/or electric market. Such non-public, operational information received from natural gas local

distribution companies and/or intrastate natural gas pipeline operators pursuant to this section will be subject to the confidentiality provisions set forth in this section 18.17.

18.17.2 Required Disclosure.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing section to the contrary, and subject to the provisions of section 18.17.3 below, if the Office of the Interconnection is required by applicable law, order, or in the course of administrative or judicial proceedings, to disclose to third parties, information that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, the Office of the Interconnection or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors may make disclosure of such information; provided, however, that as soon as the Office of the Interconnection learns of the disclosure requirement and prior to it or its designated agents, representatives, or contractors making disclosure, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the affected Member or Members of the requirement and the terms thereof and the affected Member or Members may direct, at their sole discretion and cost, any challenge to or defense against the disclosure requirement. The Office of the Interconnection shall cooperate with such affected Members to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the disclosure of the information consistent with applicable law. The Office of the Interconnection shall cooperate with the affected Members to obtain proprietary or confidential treatment of such information by the person to whom such information is disclosed prior to any such disclosure.

(b) Nothing in this section 18.17 shall prohibit or otherwise limit the Office of the Interconnection's use of information covered herein if such information was: (i) previously known to the Office of the Interconnection without an obligation of confidentiality; (ii) independently developed by or for the Office of the Interconnection using non-confidential information; (iii) acquired by the Office of the Interconnection from a third party which is not, to the Office of the Interconnection's knowledge, under an obligation of confidence with respect to such information; (iv) which is or becomes publicly available other than through a manner inconsistent with this section 18.17.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall impose on any contractors retained to provide technical support or otherwise to assist with the implementation or administration of this Agreement or of the Open Access Transmission Tariff a contractual duty of confidentiality consistent with this Agreement. A Member shall not be obligated to provide confidential or proprietary information to any contractor that does not assume such a duty of confidentiality, and the Office of the Interconnection shall not provide any such information to any such contractor without the express written permission of the Member providing the information.

18.17.3 Disclosure to FERC and CFTC.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, if the FERC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), or the staff of those commissions, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from the Office of the Interconnection that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, the Office of the Interconnection shall provide the requested information to the FERC, CFTC or their respective staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to

the FERC or its staff, the Office of the Interconnection may request, consistent with 18 C.F.R. §§ 1b.20 and 388.112, or to the CFTC or its staff, the Office of the Interconnection may request, consistent with 17 C.F.R. §§ 11.3 and 145.9, that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the respective commission and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Office of the Interconnection shall promptly notify any affected Member(s) if the Office of the Interconnection receives from the FERC, CFTC or their staff written notice that the commission has decided to release publicly, or has asked for comment on whether such commission should release publicly, confidential information previously provided to a commission by the Office of the Interconnection.

(b) Section 18.17.3(a) above shall not apply to requests for production of information under Subpart D of the FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR Part 385) in proceedings before FERC and its administrative law judges. In all such proceedings, the Office of the Interconnection shall follow the procedures in section 18.17.2 above.

(c) Pursuant to the FERC Order No. 760, as codified under 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(g)(4), to the extent that the Office of the Interconnection already collects such data described in Order No. 760, the Office of the Interconnection shall electronically deliver to the FERC, on an ongoing basis and in a form and manner consistent with its own collection of data and in a form and manner acceptable to the FERC, data related to the markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers. Section 18.17.3(a) above shall not apply to data supplied to the FERC under this subsection (c) to satisfy the FERC Order No. 760 requirements.

(d) Pursuant to the FERC Order No. 771 and any clarifying orders, as codified under 18 C.F.R. § 366.2(d), the Office of the Interconnection shall ensure that FERC is included as an addressee on all e-Tags for transactions that sink within the PJM Region.

18.17.4 Disclosure to Authorized Commissions.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, the Office of the Interconnection shall disclose confidential information, otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, to an Authorized Commission under the following conditions:

- (i) The Authorized Commission has provided the FERC with a properly-executed Certification in the form attached hereto as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10A. Upon receipt of the Authorized Commission's Certification, the FERC shall provide public notice of the Authorized Commission's filing pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.2009. If any interested party disputes the accuracy and adequacy of the representations contained in the Authorized Commission's Certification, that party may file a protest with the Commission within 14 days of the date of such notice, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.211. The Authorized Commission may file a response to any such protest within seven days. Each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such a FERC protest proceeding. If there are material changes in law that affect the accuracy and adequacy of the representations in the Certification filed with the Commission, the

Authorized Commission shall, within thirty (30) days, submit an amended Certification identifying such changes. Any such amended Certification shall be subject to the same procedures for comment and review by the Commission as set forth above in this paragraph.

The Office of the Interconnection may not disclose data to an Authorized Commission during the Commission's consideration of the Certification and any filed protests. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's Certification within 90 days of the date of filing, the Certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section. In the event that an interested party protests the Authorized Commission's Certification and the Commission approves the Certification, that party may not challenge any Information Request made by the Authorized Commission on the grounds that the Authorized Commission is unable to protect the confidentiality of the information requested, in the absence of a showing of changed circumstances.

- (ii) Any confidential information provided to an Authorized Commission pursuant to this section shall not be further disclosed by the recipient Authorized Commission except by order of the Commission.
- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection shall be expressly entitled to rely upon such Authorized Commission Certifications in providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature hereunder, due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracy of such Authorized Commission Certifications.
- (iv) The Authorized Commission may provide confidential information obtained from the Office of the Interconnection to such of its employees, attorneys and contractors as needed to examine or handle that information in the course and scope of their work on behalf of the Authorized Commission, provided that (a) the Authorized Commission has internal procedures in place, pursuant to the Certification, to ensure that each person receiving such information agrees to protect the confidentiality of such information (such employees, attorneys or contractors to be defined hereinafter as "Authorized Persons"); (b) the Authorized Commission provides, pursuant to the Certification, a list of such Authorized Persons to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit and updates such list, as necessary, every ninety (90) days; and (c) any third-party contractors provided access to confidential information sign a non-disclosure agreement in the form attached hereto as Operating Agreement, Schedule 10 before being provided access to any such confidential information.

- (v) The Office of the Interconnection shall maintain a schedule of all Authorized Persons and the Authorized Commissions they represent, which shall be made publicly available on its website, or by written request. Such schedule shall be compiled by the Office of the Interconnection, based on information provided by any Authorized Commission. The Office of the Interconnection shall update the schedule promptly upon receipt of information from an Authorized Commission, but shall have no obligation to verify or corroborate any such information, and shall not be liable or otherwise responsible for any inaccuracies in the schedule due to incomplete or erroneous information conveyed to and relied upon by the Office of the Interconnection in the compilation and/or maintenance of the schedule.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection may, in the course of discussions with an Authorized Person, orally disclose information otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, without the need for a prior Information Request. Such oral disclosures shall provide enough information to enable the Authorized Person or the Authorized Commission with which that Authorized Person is associated to determine whether additional Information Requests are appropriate. The Office of the Interconnection will not make any written or electronic disclosures of confidential information to the Authorized Person pursuant to this section 18.17.4(b). In any such discussions, the Office of the Interconnection shall ensure that the individual or individuals receiving such confidential information are Authorized Persons as defined herein, orally designate confidential information that is disclosed, and refrain from identifying any specific Affected Member whose information is disclosed. The Office of the Interconnection shall also be authorized to assist Authorized Persons in interpreting confidential information that is disclosed. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide any Affected Member with oral notice of any oral disclosure immediately, but not later than one (1) Business Day after the oral disclosure. Such oral notice to the Affected Member shall include the substance of the oral disclosure, but shall not reveal any confidential information of any other Member and must be received by the Affected Member before the name of the Affected Member is released to the Authorized Person; provided however, disclosure of the identity of the Affected Party must be made to the Authorized Commission with which the Authorized Person is associated within two (2) Business Days of the initial oral disclosure.

(c) As regards Information Requests:

- (i) Information Requests to the Office of the Interconnection and/or Market Monitoring Unit by an Authorized Commission shall be in writing, which shall include electronic communications, addressed to the Office of the Interconnection, and shall: (a) describe the information sought in sufficient detail to allow a response to the Information Request; (b) provide a general description of the purpose of the Information Request; (c) state the time period for which confidential information is requested; and (d) re-affirm that only Authorized Persons shall have access to the confidential information requested. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide an Affected Member with written notice, which shall include electronic

communication, of an Information Request by an Authorized Commission as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) Business Days after the receipt of the Information Request.

- (ii) Subject to the provisions of section (c)(iii) below, the Office of the Interconnection shall supply confidential information to the Authorized Commission in response to any Information Request within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the Information Request, to the extent that the requested confidential information can be made available within such period; provided however, that in no event shall confidential information be released prior to the end of the fourth (4th) Business Day without the express consent of the Affected Member. To the extent that the Office of the Interconnection cannot reasonably prepare and deliver the requested confidential information within such five (5) day period, it shall, within such period, provide the Authorized Commission with a written schedule for the provision of such remaining confidential information. Upon providing confidential information to the Authorized Commission, the Office of the Interconnection shall either provide a copy of the confidential information to the Affected Member(s), or provide a listing of the confidential information disclosed; provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection shall not reveal any Member's confidential information to any other Member.

- (iii) Notwithstanding section (c)(ii) above, should the Office of the Interconnection or an Affected Member object to an Information Request or any portion thereof, any of them may, within four (4) Business Days following the Office of the Interconnection's receipt of the Information Request, request, in writing, a conference with the Authorized Commission to resolve differences concerning the scope or timing of the Information Request; provided, however, nothing herein shall require the Authorized Commission to participate in any conference. Any party to the conference may seek assistance from FERC staff in resolution of the dispute or terminate the conference process at any time. Should such conference be refused or terminated by any participant or should such conference not resolve the dispute, then the Office of the Interconnection or the Affected Member may file a complaint with the Commission pursuant to Rule 206 objecting to the Information Request within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of written notice from any conference participant terminating such conference. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to a particular Information Request shall be designated by the party as a "fast track" complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The grounds for such a complaint shall be limited to the following: (a) the Authorized Commission is no longer able to preserve the confidentiality of the requested information due to changed circumstances relating to the Authorized Commission's ability to protect confidential information arising since the filing of or rejection of

a protest directed to the Authorized Commission's Certification; (b) complying with the Information Request would be unduly burdensome to the complainant, and the complainant has made a good faith effort to negotiate limitations in the scope of the requested information; or (c) other exceptional circumstances exist such that complying with the Information Request would result in harm to the complainant. There shall be a presumption that "exceptional circumstances," as used in the prior sentence, does not include circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested wholesale market data (or Market Monitoring Unit workpapers that support or explain conclusions or analyses) generated in the ordinary course and scope of the operations of the Office of the Interconnection and/or the Market Monitoring Unit. There shall be a presumption that circumstances in which an Authorized Commission has requested personnel files, internal emails and internal company memos, analyses and related work product constitute "exceptional circumstances" as used in the prior sentence. If no complaint challenging the Information Request is filed within the ten (10) day period defined above, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly. If a complaint is filed, and the Commission does not act on that complaint within ninety (90) days, the complaint shall be deemed denied and the Office of Interconnection shall use its best efforts to respond to the Information Request promptly.

- (iv) Any Authorized Commission may initiate appropriate legal action at FERC within ten (10) Business Days following receipt of information designated as "Confidential," challenging such designation. Any complaints filed at FERC objecting to the designation of information as "Confidential" shall be designated by the party as a "fast track" complaint and each party shall bear its own costs in connection with such FERC proceeding. The party filing such a complaint shall be required to prove that the material disclosed does not merit "Confidential" status because it is publicly available from other sources or contains no trade secret or other sensitive commercial information (with "publicly available" not being deemed to include unauthorized disclosures of otherwise confidential data).

(d) In the event of any breach of confidentiality of information disclosed pursuant to an Information Request by an Authorized Commission or Authorized Person:

- (i) The Authorized Commission or Authorized Person shall promptly notify the Office of the Interconnection, who shall, in turn, promptly notify any Affected Member of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential information provided pursuant to this section.
- (ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall terminate the right of such Authorized Commission to receive confidential information under this

section upon written notice to such Authorized Commission unless: (i) there was no harm or damage suffered by the Affected Member; or (ii) similar good cause is shown. Any appeal of the Office of the Interconnection's and/or the Market Monitoring Unit's actions under this section shall be to FERC. An Authorized Commission shall be entitled to reestablish its certification as set forth in section 18.17.4(a) above by submitting a filing with the Commission showing that it has taken appropriate corrective action. If the Commission does not act upon an Authorized Commission's re-certification filing with sixty (60) days of the date of the filing, the re-certification shall be deemed approved and the Authorized Commission shall be permitted to receive confidential information pursuant to this section.

- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection and/or the Affected Member shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential information to the Office of the Interconnection.
- (iv) No Authorized Person or Authorized Commission shall have responsibility or liability whatsoever under this section for any and all liabilities, losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with the release of confidential information to persons not authorized to receive it, provided that such Authorized Person is an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release. Nothing in this section (d)(iv) is intended to limit the liability of any person who is not an agent, servant, employee or member of an Authorized Commission at the time of such unauthorized release for any and all economic losses, damages, demands, fines, monetary judgments, penalties, costs and expenses caused by, resulting from, or arising out of or in connection with such unauthorized release.
- (v) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(ii) or (d)(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(iii)(c) above may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

18.17.5 Disclosure to New York ISO and New York ISO Market Advisor Concerning Facilities in PSE&G Zone.

- (a) Subject to the requirements of section 18.17.5(b) below, the Office of the Interconnection may release confidential information of Public Service Electric & Gas Company ("PSE&G"), Consolidated Edison Company of New York ("ConEd"), and their affiliates, and the confidential

information of any Member regarding generation and/or transmission facilities located within the PSE&G Zone to the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. (“New York ISO”), the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor to the limited extent that the Office of the Interconnection or its Market Monitoring Unit determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Office of the Interconnection, the New York ISO and the market monitoring units of the Office of the Interconnection and the New York ISO under FERC Opinion No. 476 (see Consolidated Edison Company v. Public Service Electric and Gas Company, et al., 108 FERC ¶ 61,120, at P 215 (2004)) to conduct joint investigations to ensure that gaming, abuse of market power, or similar activities do not take place with regard to power transfers under the contracts that are the subject of FERC Opinion No. 476.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection may release a Member’s confidential information pursuant to section 18.17.5(a) above to the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor only if the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO and the New York ISO Market Advisor are subject to obligations limiting the disclosure of such information that are equivalent to or greater than the limitations on disclosure specified in this section 18.17. Information received from the New York ISO, the market monitoring unit of the New York ISO, or the New York ISO Market Advisor under section 18.17.5(a) above that is designated as confidential shall be protected from disclosure in accordance with this section 18.17.

18.17.6 Disclosure of EMS Data to Transmission Owners on PJM EMS Terminal

(a) While the Office of the Interconnection has overall power system reliability in the Office of the Interconnection region, Transmission Owners within the Office of the Interconnection region perform certain reliability functions with respect to their individual Transmission Facilities and distribution systems. In order to facilitate reliable operations between the Office of the Interconnection and the Transmission Owners, the Office of the Interconnection may, without written authorization from any Member, install a read-only terminal in any Transmission Owner’s secure control room facility, with access to Office of the Interconnection’s Energy Management System (EMS) and its associated data transmission and generation data under the terms and conditions set forth in this section 18.17.6.

(b) The data and information produced by the Office of the Interconnection’s EMS are confidential and/or commercially sensitive because it will display the real-time status of electric transmission lines and generation facilities, the disclosure of which could impact the market and the commercial interests of its participants. In addition, the responsive information will contain detailed information about real-time grid conditions, transmission lines, power flows, and outages, which may fall within the definition of Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII) as set forth in 18 CFR § 388.112. The Office of the Interconnection shall not release any generator cost, price or other market information without written authorization pursuant to section 18.17.1 (c) above unless otherwise provided for under this Agreement. The only generator information that will be made available on the read-only PJM EMS terminal is real-time MW/MVAR output and Minimum/Maximum MW Range.

(c) The confidential or CEII information provided to the Transmission Owner on a read-only PJM EMS terminal shall only be held in the secure control room facility of the Transmission Owner. Such data shall be used for informational and operational purposes within the control room by Transmission Function employees as defined in the FERC's rules and regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 358.3 (j). No "screen-scraping" or other data transfer of information from the read-only terminal to other Transmission Owner systems or databases shall be permitted. No storage of information from the read-only terminal shall be permitted. The data shall be held confidential within the transmission function environment and not be disclosed to other personnel within the Transmission Owners' company, subsidiaries, marketing organizations, energy affiliates or independent third parties. The Transmission Owner may use the confidential or CEII information only for the purpose of performing Transmission Owner's reliability function and shall not otherwise use the confidential information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person.

(d) In the event of any breach:

- (i) The Transmission Owners shall promptly notify the Office of the Interconnection, which shall, in turn, promptly notify FERC and any Affected Member(s) of any inadvertent or intentional release, or possible release, of confidential or CEII information disclosed as provided above.
- (ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall terminate all rights of the Transmission Owner to receive confidential or CEII information as provided in this section 18.17.6; provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection may restore a Transmission Owners' status after consulting with the Affected Member(s) and to the extent that: (a) the Office of the Interconnection determines that the disclosure was not due to the intentional, reckless or negligent action or omission of the Authorized Person; (b) there were no harm or damages suffered by the Affected Member(s); or (c) similar good cause shown. Any appeal of the Office of the Interconnection's actions under this section shall be to FERC.
- (iii) The Office of the Interconnection and/or the Affected Member(s) shall have the right to seek and obtain at least the following types of relief: (a) an order from FERC requiring any breach to cease and preventing any future breaches; (b) temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunctive relief and/or damages with respect to any breach; and (c) the immediate return of all confidential or CEII information to the Office of the Interconnection.
- (iv) Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(ii) or (d)(iii)(a) above, shall be submitted to FERC for hearing and resolution. Any dispute or conflict requesting the relief in section (d)(iii)(b) and (c) above may be submitted to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and resolution.

18.17.7 Disclosure of Generator Data to Transmission Owners

(a) In order to facilitate reliable operations between the Office of the Interconnection and the Transmission Owners, the Office of the Interconnection may, without written authorization from any Member, provide to each Transmission Owner upon the Transmission Owner's request the following confidential generator information for any generator that: (1) is or will be modeled within the Transmission Owner's energy management system; or (2) is or will be identified in a Transmission Owner's restoration plan:

- (i) real-time unit status;
- (ii) real-time megawatt output;
- (iii) real-time megavolt amperes reactive ("MVAR");
- (iv) the start date, start time, stop date, and stop time for the unit's scheduled outages;
- (v) the unit's reactive capability curve; and
- (vi) data provided for Transmission Owner use for system restoration planning purposes only, including but not limited to the unit's start-up times, ramp rate, start-up auxiliary load profile and emergency low-load operation capabilities.

The Office of the Interconnection will provide such data only where it possesses such data. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide this confidential information only to transmission function employees, as transmission function employee is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations.

(b) A Transmission Owner may only use the generator data provided under section 18.17.7(a) above for the purpose of executing the Transmission Owner's reliability function and transmission function, as transmission function is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations, and shall not otherwise use the confidential information for its own benefit or the benefit of any other person. A Transmission Owner may disclose the generator data obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above only to the Transmission Owner's transmission function employees whose access to such data is necessary to perform the Transmission Owner's transmission functions. Transmission Owners shall not disclose the generator data obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above to any person, including marketing function employees as defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations, except as permitted under this section 18.17.7.

(c) Each Transmission Owner shall protect and keep confidential all the information it receives from the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to this section 18.17.7. It may, copy, post, distribute, disclose or disseminate the data obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above only in the following manner. Each Transmission Owner may make a limited number of copies

of written or electronic materials to enable the Transmission Owner to adequately use the information obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above within the terms and conditions of this section of this Agreement. If the Transmission Owner prints or electronically conveys any information in obtained pursuant to section 18.17.7(a) above, it shall protect each copy in accordance with this section 18.17.7 and mark each copy as “Confidential Information.”

(d) The Transmission Owner shall destroy all information obtained under section 18.17.7(a) above upon the completion of the use of such information for the purpose of performing Transmission Owner’s transmission functions, as transmission functions is defined in section 18 C.F.R. § 358 of the FERC rules and regulations.

(e) A Transmission Owner shall be responsible for the breach of this section 18.17.7 by any of its employees or representatives. In the event of any breach by the Transmission Owner of this section 18.17.7 by any of its employees or representatives, section 18.17.6(d) shall apply to the release of the confidential information.

1.5A Economic Load Response Participant.

As used in this section 1.5A, the term “end-use customer” refers to an individual location or aggregation of locations that consume electricity as identified by a unique electric distribution company account number.

1.5A.1 Qualification.

A Member or Special Member that is an end-use customer, Load Serving Entity or Curtailment Service Provider that has the ability to cause a reduction in demand as metered on an electric distribution company account basis (or for non-interval metered residential Direct Load Control customers, as metered on a statistical sample of electric distribution company accounts utilizing current data, as described in the PJM Manuals) or has an On-Site Generator that enables demand reduction may become an Economic Load Response Participant by complying with the requirements of the applicable Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority and all other applicable federal, state and local regulatory entities together with this section 1.5A including, but not limited to, section 1.5A.3 below. A Member or Special Member may aggregate multiple individual end-use customer sites to qualify as an Economic Load Response Participant, subject to the requirements of section 1.5A.10 below.

1.5A.2 Special Member.

Entities that are not Members and desire to participate solely in the Real-time Energy Market by reducing demand may become a Special Member by paying an annual membership fee of \$500 plus 10% of each payment owed by PJM Settlement for a Load Reduction Event not to exceed \$5,000 in a calendar year. For entities that become Special Members pursuant to this section, the following obligations are waived: (i) the \$1,500 membership application fee set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.4.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.4.3; (ii) liability under Operating Agreement, section 15.2 for Member defaults; (iii) thirty days notice for waiting period; and (iv) the requirement for 24/7 control center coverage. In addition, such Members shall not have voting privileges in committees or sector designations, and shall not be permitted to form user groups. On January 1 of a calendar year, a Special Member under this section, at its sole election, may become a Member rather than a Special Member subject to all rules governing being a Member, including regular application and membership fee requirements.

1.5A.3 Registration.

1. Prior to participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Ancillary Services Market, Economic Load Response Participants must complete either the Economic Load Response or Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registration Form posted on the Office of the Interconnection’s website and submit such form to the Office of the Interconnection for each end-use customer, or aggregation of end-use customers, pursuant to the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals. Notwithstanding the below sub-provisions, Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market will not require the identification of the

relevant Load Serving Entity, nor will such relevant Load Serving Entity be notified of such registration or requested to verify such registration. All other below sub-provisions apply equally to Economic Load Response Regulation Only registrations, and Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as well as Economic Load Response registrations.

a. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is subject to another contractual obligation or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. A relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity which seeks to assert that the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibit or condition (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response program shall provide to PJM, within the referenced ten Business Day review period, either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer's participation.
- ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall assume that the load to be reduced is not subject to other contractual obligations or to laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority that prohibit or condition the end-use customer's participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program, and the Office of the Interconnection shall accept the registration, provided it meets the requirements of this section 1.5A.

- b. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:
- i. After confirming that an entity has met all of the qualifications to be an Economic Load Response Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity, as determined based upon the type of registration submitted (i.e., either an Economic Load Response registration, Economic Load Response residential customer registrations not participating in the Day-ahead Energy Market, or an Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration), of an Economic Load Response Participant's registration and request verification as to whether the load that may be reduced is permitted to participate in PJM's Economic Load Response Program. The relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity shall have ten Business Days to respond. If the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the load that may be reduced is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then the electric distribution company or the Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection within the referenced ten Business Day review period evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.
 - ii. In the absence of a response from the relevant electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity within the referenced ten Business Day review period, the Office of the Interconnection shall reject the registration. If it is able to do so in compliance with this section 1.5A, including this subsection 1.5A.3, the Economic Load Response Participant may submit a new registration for consideration if a prior registration has been rejected pursuant to this subsection.
2. In the event that the end-use customer is subject to another contractual obligation, special settlement terms may be employed to accommodate such contractual obligation. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify the end-use customer or appropriate Curtailment Service Provider, or relevant electric distribution company and/or Load Serving Entity that the Economic Load Response Participant has or has not met the requirements of this section 1.5A. An end-use

customer that desires not to be simultaneously registered to reduce demand under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs and under this section, upon one-day advance notice to the Office of the Interconnection, may switch its registration for reducing demand, if it has been registered to reduce load for 15 consecutive days under its current registration.

1.5A.3.01 Economic Load Response Registrations in Effect as of August 28, 2009

1. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed more than 4 million MWh in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of the later of either August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets, Order 719-A, 128 FERC ¶ 61,059 (2009) (“Order 719-A”)) or the effective date of a Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority law or regulation prohibiting or conditioning (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has not been satisfied) the end-use customer’s participation in PJM’s Economic Load Response Program, the existing Economic Load Response Participant’s registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated upon an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity submitting to the Office of the Interconnection either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority’s legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law prohibiting or conditioning the end-use customer’s participation.

i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

2. For end-use customers of an electric distribution company that distributed 4 million MWh or less in the previous fiscal year:

a. Effective as of August 28, 2009 (the effective date of Order 719-A), an existing Economic Load Response Participant's registration submitted to the Office of the Interconnection prior to August 28, 2009, will be deemed to be terminated unless an electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program and provides evidence to the Office of the Interconnection documenting that the permission or conditional permission is pursuant to the laws or regulations of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority. If the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity verifies that the existing registration is permitted or conditionally permitted (which condition the electric

distribution company or Load Serving Entity asserts has been satisfied) to participate in the Economic Load Response Program, then, within ten Business Days of verifying such permission or conditional permission, the electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity must provide to the Office of the Interconnection evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program. Evidence from the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the Economic Load Response Participant to participate in the Economic Load Response Program shall be in the form of either: (a) an order, resolution or ordinance of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, (b) an opinion of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority's legal counsel attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation, or (c) an opinion of the state Attorney General, on behalf of the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority, attesting to the existence of a regulation or law permitting or conditionally permitting the end-use customer's participation.

- i. For registrations terminated pursuant to this section, all Economic Load Response Participant activity incurred prior to the termination date of the registration shall be settled by PJM Settlement in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the PJM Tariff, PJM Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

3. All registrations submitted to the Office of the Interconnection on or after August 28, 2009, including requests to extend existing registrations, will be processed by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the provisions of this section 1.5A, including this subsection 1.5A.3.

1.5A.3. 02 Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations.

An Economic Load Response Regulation Only registration allows end-use customer participation in the Regulation market only, and may be submitted by a Curtailment Service Provider that is different than the Curtailment Service Provider that submits an Emergency Load Response Program registration, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program registration or Economic Load Response registration for the same end-use customer. An end-use customer that is registered as Economic Load Response Regulation Only shall not be permitted to register and/or participate in any other Ancillary Service markets at the same time, but may have a second, simultaneously existing Economic Load Response registration to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as set forth in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.4 Metering and Electronic Dispatch Signal.

a) The Curtailment Service Provider is responsible for ensuring that end-use customers have metering equipment that provides integrated hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis. For non-interval metered residential customers not participating in the pilot program under section 1.5A.7 below, the Curtailment Service Provider must ensure that a representative sample of residential customers has metering equipment that provides integrated

hourly kWh values on an electric distribution company account basis, as set forth in the PJM Manuals. The metering equipment shall either meet the electric distribution company requirements for accuracy, or have a maximum error of two percent over the full range of the metering equipment (including potential transformers and current transformers) and the metering equipment and associated data shall meet the requirements set forth herein and in the PJM Manuals. End-use customer reductions in demand must be metered by recording integrated hourly values for On-Site Generators running to serve local load (net of output used by the On-Site Generator), or by metering load on an electric distribution company account basis and comparing actual metered load to its Customer Baseline Load, calculated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A, or on an alternative metering basis approved by the Office of the Interconnection and agreed upon by all relevant parties, including any Curtailment Service Provider, electric distribution company and end-use customer. To qualify for compensation for such load reductions that are not metered directly by the Office of the Interconnection, hourly data reflecting meter readings for each day during which the load reduction occurred and all associated days to determine the reduction must be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals within 60 days of the load reduction.

Curtailment Service Providers that have end-use customers that will participate in the Regulation market may be permitted to use Sub-metered load data instead of load data at the electric distribution company account number level for Regulation measurement and verification as set forth in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following:

- a. Curtailment Service Providers, must clearly identify for the Office of the Interconnection all electrical devices that will provide Regulation and identify all other devices used for similar processes within the same Location that will not provide Regulation. The Location must contribute to management of frequency control on the PJM electric grid or PJM shall deny use of Sub-metered load data for the Location.
- b. If the registration to participate in the Regulation market contains an aggregation of Locations, the relevant Curtailment Service Provider will provide the Office of the Interconnection with load data for each Location's Sub-meter through an after-the-fact load data submission process.
- c. The Office of the Interconnection may conduct random, unannounced audits of all Locations that are registered to participate in the Regulation market to ensure that devices that are registered by the Curtailment Service Providers as providing Regulation service are not otherwise being offset by a change in usage of other devices within the same Location.
- d. The Office of the Interconnection may suspend the Regulation market activity of Economic Load Response Participants, including Curtailment Service Providers, that do not comply with the Economic Load Response and Regulation market requirements as set forth in Schedule 1 and the PJM Manuals, and may refer the

matter to the Market Monitoring Unit and/or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Office of Enforcement.

b) Curtailment Service Providers shall be responsible for maintaining, or ensuring that Economic Load Response Participants maintain, the capability to receive and act upon an electronic dispatch signal from the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with any standards and specifications contained in the PJM Manuals.

1.5A.5 On-Site Generators.

An Economic Load Response Participant that intends to use an On-Site Generator for the purpose of reducing demand to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall represent to the Office of the Interconnection in writing that it holds all necessary environmental permits applicable to the operation of the On-Site Generator. Unless notified otherwise, the Office of the Interconnection shall deem such representation applies to each time the On-Site Generator is used to reduce demand to enable participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and that the On-Site Generator is being operated in compliance with all applicable permits, including any emissions, run-time limits or other operational constraints that may be imposed by such permits.

1.5A.6 Variable-Load Customers.

The loads of an Economic Load Response Participant shall be categorized as variable or non-variable at the time the load is registered, based on hourly load data for the most recent 60 days provided by the Market Participant in the registration process; provided, however, that any alternative means of making such determination when 60 days of data is not available shall be subject to review and approval by the Office of the Interconnection and provided further that 60 days of hourly load data shall not be required on an individual customer basis for non-interval metered residential or Small Commercial Customers that provide Economic Load Response through a direct load control program under which an electric distribution company, Load Serving Entity, or CSP has direct control over such customer's load, without reliance upon any action by such customer to reduce load. Non-Variable Loads shall be those for which the Customer Baseline Load calculation and adjustment methods prescribed by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.2 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.3 result in a relative root mean square hourly error of twenty percent or less compared to the actual hourly loads based on the hourly load data provided in the registration process and using statistical methods prescribed in the PJM Manuals. All other loads shall be Variable Loads.

1.5A.7 Non-Hourly Metered Customer Pilot.

Non-hourly metered customers may participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market as Economic Load Response Participants on a pilot basis under the following circumstances. The Curtailment Service Provider or PJM must propose an alternate method for measuring hourly demand reductions. The Office of the Interconnection shall approve alternate measurement mechanisms on a case-by-case basis for a time specified by the Office of the Interconnection

(“Pilot Period”). Demand reductions by non-hourly metered customers using alternate measurement mechanisms on a pilot basis shall be limited to a combined total of 500 MW of reductions in the Emergency Load Response Program, Pre-Emergency Load Response Program and the PJM Interchange Energy Market or Synchronized Reserve market. With the sole exception of the requirement for hourly metering as set forth in section 1.5A.4 above, non-hourly metered customers that qualify as Economic Load Response Participants pursuant to this section 1.5A.7 shall be subject to the rules and procedures for participation by Economic Load Response Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including, without limitation, the Net Benefits Test and the requirement for dispatch by the Office of the Interconnection. Following completion of a Pilot Period, the alternate method shall be evaluated by the Office of the Interconnection to determine whether such alternate method should be included in the PJM Manuals as an accepted measurement mechanism for demand reductions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.5A.8 Batch Load Demand Resource Provision of Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) A Batch Load Demand Resource may provide Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the PJM Interchange Energy Market provided it has pre-qualified by providing the Office of the Interconnection with documentation acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection that shows six months of one minute incremental load history of the Batch Load Demand Resource, or in the event such history is unavailable, other such information or data acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection to demonstrate that the resource meets the definition of “Batch Load Demand Resource” pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.3.1A.001 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.3.1A.001. This requirement is a one-time pre-qualification requirement for a Batch Load Demand Resource.

(b) Batch Load Demand Resources may provide up to 20 percent of the total system-wide PJM Synchronized Reserve requirement in any hour, or up to 20 percent of the total system-wide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves requirement in any hour; provided, however, that in the event the Office of the Interconnection determines in its sole discretion that satisfying 20 percent of either such requirement from Batch Load Demand Resources is causing or may cause a reliability degradation, the Office of the Interconnection may reduce the percentage of either such requirement that may be satisfied by Batch Load Demand Resources in any hour to as low as 10 percent. This reduction will be effective seven days after the posting of the reduction on the PJM website. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, as soon as practicable, the Office of the Interconnection unilaterally shall make a filing under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to revise the rules for Batch Load Demand Resources so as to continue such reduction. The reduction shall remain in effect until the Commission acts upon the Office of the Interconnection’s filing and thereafter if approved or accepted by the Commission.

(c) A Batch Load Demand Resource that is consuming energy at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or, if committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, at the time of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection to reduce load, shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection’s calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event, or to such

instruction to reduce load, by reducing load as quickly as it is capable and by keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following the reduction, or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required. A Batch Load Demand Resource that has reduced its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts before the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, before a dispatch instruction to reduce load) shall respond to the Office of the Interconnection's calling of a Synchronized Reserve Event (or such instruction to reduce load) by reducing any load that is present at the time the Synchronized Reserve Event is called (or at the time of such instruction to reduce load) as quickly as it is capable, delaying the restart of its production processes, and keeping its consumption at or near zero megawatts for the entire length of the Synchronized Reserve Event following any such reduction (or, in the case of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, until a dispatch instruction that load reductions are no longer required). Failure to respond as described in this section shall be considered non-compliance with the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instruction associated with a Synchronized Reserve Event, or as applicable, associated with an instruction to a resource committed to provide Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to reduce load.

1.5A.9 Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Market Participation.

Economic Load Response Participants shall be compensated under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6 only if they participate in the Day-ahead or Real-time Energy Markets as a dispatchable resource.

1.5A.10 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Registrations.

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Energy Market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis or can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response in the Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve, Synchronized Reserve or Regulation markets when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to section 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation shall be served by the same electric distribution company or Load Serving Entity where the electric distribution company is the Load Serving Entity for all End-Use Customers in the aggregation. Residential customers that are part of an aggregate that does not participate in the Day-Ahead Energy Market do not need to share the same Load Serving Entity. If the aggregation will provide Synchronized Reserves, all customers in the aggregation must also be part of the same Synchronized Reserve sub-zone;

iii. All End-Use Customers in an aggregation that settle at Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate, or node prices shall be located in the same Transmission Zone, existing load aggregate or at the same node, respectively;

iv. A single CBL for the aggregation shall be used to determine settlements pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.6 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.6;

v. If the aggregation will only provide energy to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve. If the aggregation will provide an Ancillary Service to the market then only one End-Use Customer within the aggregation shall have the ability to reduce more than 0.099 megawatt of load unless the Curtailment Service Provider, Load Serving Entity and PJM approve;

vi. Each End-Use Customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for energy or the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Ancillary Services; and

vii. An End-Use Customer's participation in the Energy and Ancillary Services markets shall be administered under one economic registration.

1.5A.10.01 Aggregation for Economic Load Response Regulation Only Registrations

The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of end-use customers in the Regulation market that can provide less than 0.1 megawatt of demand response when they currently have no alternative opportunity to participate on an individual basis. Aggregations pursuant to section 1.5A.1 above shall be subject to the following requirements:

- i. All end-use customers in an aggregation shall be specifically identified;
- ii. All end-use customers in the aggregation must be served by the same electric distribution company and must also be part of the same Transmission Zone; and
- iii. Each end-use customer site must meet the requirements for market participation by a demand resource except for the 0.1 megawatt minimum load reduction requirement for Regulation service.

1.5A.11 Reporting

(a) PJM will post on its website a report of demand response activity, and will provide a summary thereof to the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee on an annual basis.

(b) As PJM receives evidence from the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities pursuant to section 1.5A.3 above, PJM will post on its website a list of those

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authorities that the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities assert prohibit or condition retail participation in PJM's Economic Load Response Program together with a corresponding reference to the Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority evidence that is provided to PJM by the electric distribution companies or Load Serving Entities.

2.6A Interface Prices.

PJM shall from time to time, as appropriate, define and revise Interface Pricing Points for purposes of calculating LMPs for energy exports to or energy imports from external balancing authority areas. Such Interface Pricing Points may represent external balancing authority areas, aggregates of external balancing authority areas, or portions of any external balancing authority area. Subject to the terms of this section 2.6A, PJM may define Interface Pricing Points and interface pricing methods for a sub-area of a balancing authority area different from the pricing points and interface pricing methods applicable to the adjacent balancing authority area where the sub-area is located, and no action of the balancing authority area or any entity whose transactions do not source and/or sink within the sub-area shall affect the pricing points or interface pricing methods established for such sub-area. Definitions of Interface Pricing Points and price calculation methodologies may vary, depending on such factors as whether an external balancing authority area operates an organized electric market with locational pricing, whether the external balancing authority has entered an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and the availability of data from the external balancing authority area on such relevant items as unit costs, run status, and output. PJM shall negotiate in good faith with any external balancing authority that seeks to enter into an interregional congestion management agreement with PJM, and will file such agreement, upon execution, with the Commission. In the event PJM and an external balancing authority do not reach a mutually acceptable agreement, the external balancing authority may request, and PJM shall file with the Commission within 90 days after such request, an unexecuted congestion management agreement for such balancing authority. Nothing herein precludes PJM from entering into agreements with External Resource owners for the Dynamic Transfer of such resources, as contemplated by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, at prices determined in accordance with such agreements. Acceptable pricing point definitions and pricing methodologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) External Balancing Authority Areas that are Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM shall determine a set of nodes external to the PJM system representing an external balancing authority area or set of balancing authority areas via flow analysis, utilizing standard power flow analysis tools, of the impact of transactions from the balancing authority area or areas on the transmission facilities connecting PJM with such external area(s). PJM shall then weight the contribution of each identified node to the calculation of the interface price. For each Interface Pricing Point, a set of Tie Lines will be defined and each node in the interface definition will be assigned to a Tie Line. PJM shall utilize the sensitivity of the Tie Lines to an injection at each external pricing point to weight the node associated with that Tie Line in the Interface Pricing Point calculation, as more fully described in the PJM Manuals.

(b) External Areas that are Not Part of Larger Centrally Dispatched Organizations. PJM may define pricing points aggregating multiple directly or non-directly connected external balancing authority areas that are not part of larger centrally dispatched organizations. Prices at such points representing aggregated balancing authority areas shall be determined as described in subsection (a) above; provided, however, that PJM shall define Interface Pricing Points corresponding to individual, directly connected balancing authority areas, and establish

alternative pricing methodologies for use as to such areas, to the extent that necessary supporting data is provided from the external area, as follows:

(1) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to a directly connected individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with High-Low Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within the balancing authority area provides the data described in section (B) below.

(A) Under High-Low Pricing, the price for imports of energy to PJM from the external balancing authority area shall equal the LMP calculated by PJM at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the lowest price in such area; and the price for exports of energy from PJM to the external balancing authority area shall equal the price at the generator bus in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that has the highest price in such area, updated every 5 minutes in the real time market and calculated for each hour in the Day-Ahead market, to the extent and for the periods that the information described below is provided.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM real-time telemetered load, generation and similar data for such area or sub-area demonstrating that the transaction receiving such pricing sources, or sinks as appropriate, in such area or sub-area. Such data shall be of the type and in the form specified in the PJM Manuals. If such data is provided, any transaction, regardless of participant, sourcing or sinking in such area will be priced in accordance with section (A) above. During any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(2) PJM will define an Interface Pricing Point corresponding to an individual external balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area and determine prices in accordance with Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, as defined in section (A) below, if the balancing authority area or sub-area within a directly connected balancing authority area provides, in addition to the data specified in section (1)(B) above, the data described in section (B) below provided, however, that such pricing methodology shall terminate, and pricing shall be governed by the methodology described in subsection (a) or (b)(1) above, as applicable, on January 31, 2010 for any

external balancing authority area that has not executed an interregional congestion management agreement with the Office of the Interconnection prior to January 31, 2010.

(A) Under Marginal Cost Proxy Pricing, PJM shall compare the individual bus LMP for each generator in the PJM model in the directly connected balancing authority area or sub-area having a telemetered output greater than zero MW to the marginal cost for that generator.

In real time, during each 5-minute calculation of LMPs for the PJM Region, PJM shall calculate the energy price for imports to PJM from such area or sub-area as the lowest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP less than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP less than its marginal cost, then the import price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators in such area with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in that area for that 5-minute interval. PJM shall determine the set of marginal units in the external area by summing the output of the units serving load in that area in ascending order of the units' marginal costs until such sum equals the real time load in such external area. Units in the external area with marginal costs at or above that of the last unit included in the sum shall be the marginal units for that area for that interval.

PJM similarly shall calculate the energy price for exports from PJM to such area or sub-area as the highest LMP of any generator bus in such area or sub-area with an output greater than 0 MW that has an LMP greater than its marginal cost for such 5-minute interval. If no generator with an output greater than 0 MW has an LMP greater than its marginal cost, then the export price shall be the average of the bus LMPs for the set of generators with an output greater than 0 MW that PJM determines to be the marginal units in such area for that 5-minute interval, as described above.

Locational interface prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be calculated in the same manner as set forth above for the Real-time Energy Market, except that such prices will be determined on an hourly basis, utilizing information regarding whether each unit in such area is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day, provided as specified in subsection (B) below.

(B) Such pricing point and pricing methodology shall be provided only to the extent the external balancing authority area or sub-area provides or causes to be provided to PJM (i) unit-specific, real time telemetered output data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area; (ii) unit-specific marginal cost data for each unit in the PJM network model in such area or sub-area, prepared in accordance with the PJM Manuals and subject to the same review of the Market Monitoring Unit as any such cost data for internal PJM units; and (iii) a day-ahead indication for each unit in such area or sub-area as to whether that unit is scheduled to run for each hour of the following day. During

any hour in which any entity makes any purchases from other external areas outside of such area or sub-area (other than delivery of external designated Network Resources or such other exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals) at the same time that energy sales into PJM are being made, or purchases energy from PJM for delivery into such area or sub-area while sales from such area to other external areas are simultaneously implemented (subject to any exceptions specifically documented for such area or sub-area in the PJM Manuals), pricing will revert to the applicable import or export pricing point that would otherwise be assigned to such external area or sub-area.

(C) PJM shall post the individual generator bus LMPs in the directly connected external control areas for informational purposes; provided, however, that no settlement shall take place at such external bus LMPs, and such nodes shall not be available for the submission of Virtual Transactions in the PJM Day-ahead Energy Market.

(3) All data provided to PJM by balancing and/or reliability authorities hereunder will be used only for the purpose of implementing the interface pricing set forth herein, will be treated confidentially by PJM, and will be afforded the same treatment provided to Member confidential data under the PJM Operating Agreement.

(4) PJM reserves the right to audit the data supplied to PJM hereunder by giving written notice to the relevant balancing/reliability authority/market operator no more than three months following provision of such data, and at least ten (10) business days in advance of the date that PJM wishes to initiate such audit, with completion of the audit occurring within sixty (60) days of such notice. Each party shall be responsible for its own expenses related to any such audit.

**SCHEDULE 10 -
FORM OF NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT**

THIS NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT (the “Agreement”) is made this ___ day of _____, 20___, by and between _____, an Authorized Person, as defined below, and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, with offices at 2750 Monroe Blvd., Audubon, PA 19403 (“PJM”). The Authorized Person and PJM shall be referred to herein individually as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

Whereas, PJM serves as the Regional Transmission Organization with reliability and/or functional control responsibilities over transmission systems involving fourteen states including the District of Columbia, and operates and oversees wholesale markets for electricity pursuant to the requirements of the PJM Tariff and the Operating Agreement, as defined below; and

Whereas, the Market Monitoring Unit serves as the monitor for PJM’s wholesale markets for electricity, and

Whereas, the Operating Agreement requires that PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information; and

Whereas, the Operating Agreement requires PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit to disclose Confidential Information to Authorized Persons upon satisfaction of conditions stated in the Operating Agreement, which may include, but are not limited to, the execution of this Agreement by the Authorized Person and the maintenance of the confidentiality of such information pursuant to the terms of this Agreement; and

Whereas, PJM desires to provide Authorized Persons with the broadest possible access to Confidential Information, consistent with PJM’s and the Market Monitoring Unit’s obligations and duties under the PJM Operating Agreement, the PJM Tariff and other applicable FERC directives; and

Whereas, this Agreement is a statement of the conditions and requirements, consistent with the requirements of the Operating Agreement, whereby PJM or the Market Monitoring Unit may provide Confidential Information to the Authorized Person.

NOW, THEREFORE, intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS.

1.1 Affected Member.

A Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM's markets or its membership in PJM provided Confidential Information to PJM, which Confidential Information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under this Agreement.

1.2 Authorized Commission.

(i) A State (which shall include the District of Columbia) public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or (ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

1.3 Authorized Person.

A person, including the undersigned, which has executed this Agreement and is authorized in writing by an Authorized Commission to receive and discuss Confidential Information. Authorized Persons may include attorneys representing an Authorized Commission or consultants and/or contractors directly employed or retained by an Authorized Commission, provided however that consultants or contractors may not initiate requests for Confidential Information from PJM or the Market Monitoring Unit.

1.4 Confidential Information.

Any information that would be considered non-public or confidential under the Operating Agreement.

1.5 FERC.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

1.6 Information Request.

A written request, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for disclosure of Confidential Information pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

1.7 Operating Agreement.

The Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., as it may be further amended or restated from time to time.

1.8 Market Monitoring Unit.

The Market Monitoring Unit established under Tariff, Attachment M.

1.9 PJM Tariff.

The PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, as it may be amended from time to time.

1.10 Third Party Request.

Any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of Confidential Information. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for Confidential Information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

2.4 Care and Use of Confidential Information.

2.4.1 Control of Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person(s) shall be the custodian(s) of any and all Confidential Information received pursuant to the terms of this Agreement from PJM or the Market Monitoring Unit.

2.4.2 Access to Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person shall ensure that Confidential Information received by that Authorized Person is disseminated only to those persons publicly identified as Authorized Persons on Exhibit "A" to the certification provided by the State Commission to PJM pursuant to the procedures contained in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

2.4.3 Schedule of Authorized Persons.

(i) The Authorized Person shall promptly notify PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit of any change that would affect the Authorized Person's status as an Authorized Person, and in such event shall request, in writing, deletion from the schedule referred to in section (ii), below.

(ii) PJM shall maintain a schedule of all Authorized Persons and the Authorized Commissions they represent, which shall be made publicly available on the PJM website and/or by written request. Such schedule shall be compiled by PJM, based on information provided by any Authorized Person and/or Authorized Commission. PJM shall update the schedule promptly upon receipt of information from an Authorized Person or Authorized Commission, but shall have no obligation to verify or corroborate any such information, and shall not be liable or otherwise responsible for any inaccuracies in the schedule due to incomplete or erroneous information conveyed to and relied upon by PJM in the compilation and/or maintenance of the schedule.

2.4.4 Use of Confidential Information.

The Authorized Person shall use the Confidential Information solely for the purpose of assisting the Authorized Commission in discharging its legal responsibility to monitor the wholesale and retail electricity markets, operations, transmission planning and siting and generation planning and siting materially affecting retail customers within the State, and for no other purpose.

2.4.5 Return of Confidential Information.

Upon completion of the inquiry or investigation referred to in the Information Request, or for any reason the Authorized Person is, or will no longer be an Authorized Person, the Authorized Person shall (a) return the Confidential Information and all copies thereof to PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, or (b) provide a certification that the Authorized Person has destroyed all paper copies and deleted all electronic copies of the Confidential Information. PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, as applicable, may waive this condition in writing if such Confidential Information has become publicly available or non-confidential in the course of business or

pursuant to the PJM Tariff, PJM rule or order of the FERC.

2.4.6 Notice of Disclosures.

The Authorized Person, directly or through the Authorized Commission, shall promptly notify PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, and PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit shall promptly notify any Affected Member, of any inadvertent or intentional release or possible release of the Confidential Information provided pursuant to this Agreement. The Authorized Person shall take all steps to minimize any further release of Confidential Information, and shall take reasonable steps to attempt to retrieve any Confidential Information that may have been released.

2.5 Ownership and Privilege.

Nothing in this Agreement, or incident to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Person pursuant to any Information Request, is intended, nor shall it be deemed, to be a waiver or abandonment of any legal privilege that may be asserted against subsequent disclosure or discovery in any formal proceeding or investigation. Moreover, no transfer or creation of ownership rights in any intellectual property comprising Confidential Information is intended or shall be inferred by the disclosure of Confidential Information by PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, and any and all intellectual property comprising Confidential Information disclosed and any derivations thereof shall continue to be the exclusive intellectual property of PJM, the Market Monitoring Unit (to the extent that it owns any intellectual property), and/or the Affected Member.

5. Notices.

All notices required pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing, and served upon the following individuals in person, or at the following addresses or email addresses:

If to the Authorized Person:

(email address)

with a copy to

(email address)

If to PJM:

General Counsel
2750 Monroe Blvd.
Audubon, PA 19403
Vincent.Duane@pjm.com

If to the Market Monitoring Unit:

Monitoring Analytics, LLC
[address and contact information]

**SCHEDULE 10A -
FORM OF CERTIFICATION**

This Certification (the “Certification”) is given this ___ day of _____, 200_, by _____, a _____ (the “Authorized Commission”), to and for the benefit of PJM Interconnection, LLC (“PJM”) and its Members. The Authorized Commission and PJM shall be referred to herein collectively as the “Parties”.

Whereas, the Authorized Commission has designated the individuals on attached Exhibit “A” (the “Authorized Persons”) to receive Confidential Information from PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, such Exhibit A to be updated from time to time, and

Whereas, as a condition precedent to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Persons, the Authorized Commission is required to make certain representations and warranties to PJM, and

Whereas, PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit will provide Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission subject to the terms of this Certification; and

Whereas, the Parties desire to set forth those representations and warranties herein.

Now, therefore, the Authorized Commission hereby makes the following representations and warranties, all of which shall be true and correct as of the date of execution of this Certification, and at all times thereafter, and with the express understanding that PJM, the Market Monitoring Unit, and any Affected Member shall rely on each representation and/or warranty:

4. Defense Against Requests for Disclosure.

The Authorized Commission shall, unless precluded from doing so by law, use reasonable efforts to defend against, and direct Authorized Persons to defend against, disclosure of any Confidential Information pursuant to any Third Party Request through all available legal process, including, but not limited to, obtaining any necessary protective orders. The Authorized Commission shall provide PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit with prompt notice of any such Third Party Request or legal proceedings, and shall consult with PJM, the Market Monitoring Unit, and/or any Affected Member in its efforts to deny the request or defend against such legal process. In the event a protective order or other remedy is denied, the Authorized Commission agrees to furnish only that portion of the Confidential Information which their legal counsel advises PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit (and of which PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit shall, in turn, advise any Affected Member) in writing is legally required to be furnished, and to exercise their best efforts to obtain assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded to such Confidential Information.

5. Use and Destruction of Confidential Information.

a. The Authorized Commission shall use, and allow the use of, the Confidential Information solely for the purpose of discharging its legal responsibility to examine and evaluate wholesale and retail electricity markets, operations, transmission planning and siting and generation planning and siting materially affecting retail customers within their respective State, and for no other purpose.

b. Upon completion of the inquiry or investigation referred to in any Information Request initiated by or on behalf of the Authorized Commission, or for any reason any Authorized Person is, or will no longer be an Authorized Person, the Authorized Commission will ensure that such Authorized Person either (a) returns the Confidential Information and all copies thereof to PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, or (b) provides a certification that the Authorized Person and/or the Authorized Commission (i) has destroyed all paper copies and deleted all electronic copies of the Confidential Information or (ii) that any information required by any provision of state law to be retained will continue to be protected from disclosure.

6. Notice of Disclosure of Confidential Information.

The State Commission shall promptly notify PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit of any inadvertent or intentional release or possible release of the Confidential Information provided to any Authorized Person, and shall take all available steps to minimize any further release of Confidential Information and/or retrieve any Confidential Information that may have been released.

7. Release of Claims.

PJM and the Market Monitoring Unit shall be expressly entitled to rely upon any Authorized Commission Certification, in providing Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission, and shall in no event be liable, or subject to damages or claims of any kind or nature due to the ineffectiveness or inaccuracies of such orders, or the inaccuracy of such certification of counsel, or PJM or the Market Monitoring Unit's reliance on such orders, and the Authorized Commission hereby waives any such claim, now or in the future, whether known or unknown.

8. Ownership and Privilege.

Nothing in this Certification, or incident to the provision of Confidential Information to the Authorized Commission pursuant to any Information Request, is intended, nor shall it be deemed, to be a waiver or abandonment of any legal privilege that may be asserted against subsequent disclosure or discovery in any formal proceeding or investigation. Moreover, no transfer or creation of ownership rights in any intellectual property comprising Confidential Information is intended or shall be inferred by the disclosure of Confidential Information by PJM and/or the Market Monitoring Unit, and any and all intellectual property comprising Confidential Information disclosed and any derivations thereof shall continue to be the exclusive intellectual property of PJM, the Market Monitoring Unit, and/or the Affected Member.

Executed, as of the date first set out above.

[Commission]

By: _____
Its: _____

SEE NEXT PAGE

**EXHIBIT A –
CERTIFICATION
LIST OF AUTHORIZED PERSONS**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Tel #</u>	<u>Scope and Duration of Authority</u>
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Section(s) of the
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement
(Clean Format)

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used herein shall have the respective meanings assigned herein or in the Schedules hereto, or in the PJM Tariff or PJM Operating Agreement if not otherwise defined in this Agreement, for all purposes of this Agreement (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Articles, Sections or Schedules, are to Articles, Sections or Schedules of this Agreement. As used in this Agreement:

Agreement:

“Agreement” shall mean this Reliability Assurance Agreement, together with all Schedules hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Demand Resource:

“Annual Demand Resource” shall mean a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection during the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such Delivery Year by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of June through October and the following May, and 6:00AM through 9:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of November through April unless there is an Office of the Interconnection approved maintenance outage during October through April. The Annual Demand Resource must be available in the corresponding Delivery year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Annual Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer and winter periods described in such Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery

Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through September of a Delivery Year, and will be available to the Office of the Interconnection for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Base Capacity Demand Resource must be available June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or self-supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Base Capacity Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of RAA, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall refer to a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection; provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Capacity Resource or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Black Start Capability:

“Black Start Capability” shall mean the ability of a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the power system.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO):

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or “CETO” shall mean the amount of electric energy that a given area must be able to import in order to remain within a loss of load expectation of one event in 25 years when the area is experiencing a localized capacity emergency, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Without limiting the foregoing, CETO shall be calculated based in part on EFORD determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 5, Paragraph C.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL):

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or “CETL” shall mean the capability of the transmission system to support deliveries of electric energy to a given area experiencing a localized capacity emergency as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Capacity Import Limit:

For any Delivery Year up to and including the 2019/2020 Delivery Year, “Capacity Import Limit” shall mean, (a) for the PJM Region, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines for each Delivery Year, through appropriate modeling and the application of engineering judgment, the transmission system can receive, in aggregate at the interface of the PJM Region with all external balancing authority areas and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus (2) the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin; and (b) for certain source zones identified in the PJM manuals as groupings of one or more balancing authority areas, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines the transmission system can receive at the interface of the PJM Region with each such source zone and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin times (2) the ratio of the maximum import quantity from each such source zone divided by the PJM total maximum import quantity. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM shall make such determination based on the latest peak load forecast for the studied period, the same computer simulation model of loads, generation and transmission topography employed in the determination of Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for such Delivery Year, including external facilities from an industry standard model of the loads, generation, and transmission topography of the Eastern Interconnection under peak conditions. PJM shall specify in the PJM Manuals the areas and minimum distribution factors for identifying monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers on the PJM interface. Employing such tools, PJM shall model increased power transfers from external areas into PJM to determine the transfer level at which one or more reliability criteria is violated on any monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers. For the

PJM Region Capacity Import Limit, PJM shall optimize transfers from other source areas not experiencing any reliability criteria violations as appropriate to increase the Capacity Import Limit. The aggregate megawatt quantity of transfers into PJM at the point where any increase in transfers on the interface would violate reliability criteria will establish the Capacity Import Limit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be pseudo-tied into the PJM Region, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to the relevant Delivery Year;

(ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM; and

(iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6 to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions; provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Capacity Resources:

“Capacity Resources” shall mean megawatts of (i) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 9 and Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 10 that are or will be owned by or contracted to a Party and that are or will be committed to satisfy that Party's obligations under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, for a Delivery Year; (ii) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources not owned or contracted for by a Party which are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in such Schedules 9 and 10; and (iii) load reduction capability provided by Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources that are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall have the same meaning as in the Tariff.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Transmission Owners Agreement or Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement,” “PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” or “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. on file with the Commission, as amended from time to time.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common generation control scheme is applied in order to:

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation of a Load Serving Entity during the Delivery Year, determined in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8 or, as to an FRR Entity, in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean a Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan under RAA, Schedule 8.1.

Demand Resource (DR):

“Demand Resource” or “DR” shall mean a Limited Demand Resource, Extended Summer Demand Resource, Annual Demand Resource, Base Capacity Demand Resource or Summer-Period Demand Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements of RAA, Schedule 6 that offers and that clears load reduction capability in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction or that is committed through an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Officer Certification Form:

“Demand Resource Officer Certification Form” shall mean a certification as to an intended Demand Resource Sell Offer, in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 and the PJM Manuals.

Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan:

“Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan” shall mean the plan required by Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 in support of an intended offer of Demand Resources in an RPM Auction, or an intended inclusion of Demand Resources in an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or “DR Factor” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, that factor approved from time to time by the PJM Board used to determine the unforced capacity value of a Demand Resource in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Electric Cooperative:

“Electric Cooperative” shall mean an entity owned in cooperative form by its customers that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership of electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint

municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of RAA, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the periods described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention. Annual Energy Efficiency Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resources are types of Energy Efficiency Resources.

Existing Demand Resource:

“Existing Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource for which the Demand Resource Provider has identified existing end-use customer sites that are registered for the current Delivery

Year with PJM (even if not registered by such Demand Resource Provider) and that the Demand Resource Provider reasonably expects to have under a contract to reduce load based on PJM dispatch instructions by the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is offered.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean, for purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource that, as of the date on which bidding commences for such auction: (a) is in service; or (b) is not yet in service, but has cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. A Generation Capacity Resource shall be deemed to be in service if interconnection service has ever commenced (for resources located in the PJM Region), or if it is physically and electrically interconnected to an external Control Area and is in full commercial operation (for resources not located in the PJM Region). The additional megawatts of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being, or has been, modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof shall not be deemed to be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource until such time as those megawatts (a) are in service; or (b) are not yet in service, but have cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through October and the following May, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Extended Summer Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Extended Summer Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Facilities Study Agreement:

“Facilities Study Agreement” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Part VI, section 206.

FERC or Commission:

“FERC” or “Commission” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Tariff, Operating Agreement and Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall have the meaning specified in the Tariff.

Firm Transmission Service:

“Firm Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an Emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or the Office of the Interconnection.

Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative or FRR Alternative:

“Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative” or “FRR Alternative” shall mean an alternative method for a Party to satisfy its obligation to provide Unforced Capacity hereunder, as set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” or “FPR” shall mean the amount equal to one plus the unforced reserve margin (stated as a decimal number) for the PJM Region required pursuant to this Reliability Assurance Agreement, as approved by the PJM Board pursuant to Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 4.1.

FRR Capacity Plan or FRR Plan:

“FRR Capacity Plan” or “FRR Plan” shall mean a long-term plan for the commitment of Capacity Resources to satisfy the capacity obligations of a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative, as more fully set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

FRR Entity:

“FRR Entity” shall mean, for the duration of such election, a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative hereunder.

FRR Service Area:

“FRR Service Area” shall mean (a) the service territory of an IOU as recognized by state law, rule or order; (b) the service area of a Public Power Entity or Electric Cooperative as recognized by franchise or other state law, rule, or order; or (c) a separately identifiable geographic area that is: (i) bounded by wholesale metering, or similar appropriate multi-site aggregate metering, that is visible to, and regularly reported to, the Office of the Interconnection, or that is visible to, and regularly reported to an Electric Distributor and such Electric Distributor agrees to aggregate the load data from such meters for such FRR Service Area and regularly report such aggregated information, by FRR Service Area, to the Office of the Interconnection; and (ii) for which the FRR Entity has or assumes the obligation to provide capacity for all load (including load growth) within such area. In the event that the service obligations of an Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity are not defined by geographic boundaries but by physical connections to a defined set of customers, the FRR Service Area in such circumstances shall be defined as all customers physically connected to transmission or distribution facilities of such Electric Cooperative or

Public Power Entity within an area bounded by appropriate wholesale aggregate metering as described above.

Full Requirements Service:

“Full Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply all of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a generation unit, or the contractual right to capacity from a specified generation unit, that meets the requirements of RAA, Schedule 9 and RAA, Schedule 10, and, for generation units that are committed to an FRR Capacity Plan, that meets the requirements of RAA, Schedule 8.1. A Generation Capacity Resource may be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource or a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership, or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generation resources located in the PJM Region. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation resource shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner. For purposes of Members Committee sector classification, a Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility qualifies as a maintenance outage pursuant to the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Incremental Auction:

“Incremental Auction” shall mean any of several auctions conducted for a Delivery Year after the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and before the first day of such Delivery Year, including the First Incremental Auction, Second Incremental Auction, Third Incremental Auction, Conditional *or Final* Incremental Auction, *as applicable*. Incremental Auctions (other than the Conditional Incremental Auction), shall be held for the purposes of:

- (i) allowing Market Sellers that committed Capacity Resources in the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, which subsequently are determined to be unavailable to deliver the committed Unforced Capacity in such Delivery Year (due to resource retirement, resource cancellation or construction delay, resource derating, EFORd increase, a decrease in the Nominated Demand Resource Value of a Planned Demand Resource, delay or cancellation of a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade, or similar occurrences) to submit Buy Bids for replacement Capacity Resources; and
- (ii) allowing the Office of the Interconnection to reduce or increase the amount of committed capacity secured in prior auctions for such Delivery Year if, as a result of changed circumstances or expectations since the prior auction(s), there is, respectively, a significant excess or significant deficit of committed capacity for such Delivery Year, for the PJM Region or for an LDA.

IOU:

“IOU” shall mean an investor-owned utility with substantial business interest in owning and/or operating electric facilities in any two or more of the following three asset categories: generation, transmission, distribution.

Limited Demand Resource:

“Limited Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will, at a minimum, be available for interruption for at least 10 Load Management Events during the summer period of June through September in the Delivery Year, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 6-hour duration. At a minimum, the Limited Demand Resource shall be available for such interruptions on weekdays, other than NERC holidays, from 12:00PM (noon) to 8:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Limited Demand Resource must be available during the summer period of June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Limited Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Load Serving Entity or LSE:

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (ii) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Locational Reliability Charge:

“Locational Reliability Charge” shall mean the charge determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Markets and Reliability Committee:

“Markets and Reliability Committee” shall mean the committee established pursuant to the Operating Agreement as a Standing Committee of the Members Committee.

Maximum Emergency Service Level:

“Maximum Emergency Service Level” or “MESL” of Price Responsive Demand shall mean the level, determined at a PRD Substation level, to which Price Responsive Demand shall be reduced during the Delivery Year when a Maximum Generation Emergency is declared and the

Locational Marginal Price exceeds the price associated with such Price Responsive Demand identified by the PRD Provider in its PRD Plan.

Member:

“Member” shall have the meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, section 8 composed of the representatives of all the Members.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

“Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall mean the quantity of network transmission service confirmed by PJM for use by a market participant to import power and energy from an identified Generation Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region, upon demonstration by such market participant that it owns such Generation Capacity Resource, has an executed contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource, or has a contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource contingent upon securing firm transmission service from such resource.

Network Resources:

“Network Resources” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

Nominal PRD Value:

“Nominal PRD Value” shall mean, as to any PRD Provider, an adjustment, determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1, to the peak-load forecast used to determine the quantity of capacity sought through an RPM Auction, reflecting the aggregate effect of Price Responsive Demand on peak load resulting from the Price Responsive Demand to be provided by such PRD Provider.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

“Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Obligation Peak Load:

“Obligation Peak Load” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Operating Agreement or PJM Operating Agreement:

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.,” “Operating Agreement” or “PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean that agreement, dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C, on file with the Commission.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is engaged in buying, selling or transmitting electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, Financial Transmission Rights or other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith

intent to do so, and (ii) is not a Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer.

Partial Requirements Service:

“Partial Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply a specified portion, but not all, of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Performance Assessment Interval:

“Performance Assessment Interval” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall mean, for purposes of an FRR Capacity Plan, the percentage of the LDA Reliability Requirement for an LDA that must be satisfied with Capacity Resources located in such LDA.

Party:

“Party” shall mean an entity bound by the terms of the Operating Agreement.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement. When such term is being used in the RAA it shall also include the PJM Board.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement, except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning and accounting requirements of the PJM Region.

PJM Tariff, Tariff, O.A.T.T., OATT or PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff:

“PJM Tariff,” “Tariff,” “O.A.T.T.,” “OATT” or “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” shall mean that certain PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall mean the percent installed reserve margin for the PJM Region required pursuant to Schedule 4.1 of this agreement, as approved by the PJM Board

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall mean any Demand Resource that does not currently have the capability to provide a reduction in demand or to otherwise control load, but that is scheduled to be capable of providing such reduction or control on or before the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed, as determined in accordance with the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 6. As set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.1, a Demand Resource Provider submitting a DR Sell Offer Plan shall identify as Planned Demand Resources in such plan all Demand Resources in excess of those that qualify as Existing Demand Resources.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a proposed Generation Capacity Resource, or a proposed increase in the capability of a Generation Capacity Resource, that (a) is to be located outside the PJM Region, (b) participates in the generation interconnection process of a Control Area external to PJM, (c) is scheduled to be physically and electrically interconnected to the transmission facilities of such Control Area on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, and (d) is in full commercial operation prior to the first day of such Delivery Year, such that it is sufficient to provide the Installed Capacity set forth in the Sell Offer forming the basis of such resource’s commitment to the PJM Region. Prior to participation in any Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has a fully executed system impact study agreement (or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff) or, for resources which are greater than 20MWs participating in a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, an agreement or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a Facilities Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff), with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. Prior to participating in any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate it has entered into an interconnection agreement, or such other documentation that is functionally

equivalent to an Interconnection Service Agreement under the PJM Tariff, with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. A Planned External Generation Capacity Resource must provide evidence to PJM that it has been studied as a Network Resource, or such other similar interconnection product in such external Control Area, must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for or purchased transmission service to be deliverable to the PJM border, and must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for transmission service to be deliverable to the bus at which energy is to be delivered, the agreements for which must have been executed prior to participation in any Reliability Pricing Model Auction for such Delivery Year. Any such resource shall cease to be considered a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that interconnection service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for purposes of the mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, or additional megawatts to increase the size of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being or has been modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof, participating in the generation interconnection process under Tariff, Part IV, Subpart A, as applicable, for which: (i) Interconnection Service is scheduled to commence on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to RPM or to an FRR Capacity Plan; (ii) for any such resource seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, or for any such resource of 20 MWs or less seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, a System Impact Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a System Impact Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iii) for any such resource of more than 20 MWs seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a Facilities Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a Facilities Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a Facility Studies Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iv) an Interconnection Service Agreement has been executed prior to any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year in which such resource plans to participate; and (v) no megawatts of capacity have cleared an RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. For purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource shall cease to be considered a Planned Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that Interconnection Service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction for any Delivery Year, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall mean a price-consumption curve at a PRD Substation level, if available, and otherwise at a Zonal (or sub-Zonal LDA, if applicable) level, that details the base consumption level of Price Responsive Demand and the decreasing consumption levels at increasing prices.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall mean (i) a Load Serving Entity that provides PRD; or (ii) an entity without direct load serving responsibilities that has entered contractual arrangements with end-use customers served by a Load Serving Entity that satisfy the eligibility criteria for Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD:

“PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD” shall mean the expected contribution to Delivery Year peak load of a PRD Provider’s Price Responsive Demand, were such demand not to be reduced in response to price, based on the contribution of the end-use customers comprising such Price Responsive Demand to the most recent prior Delivery Year’s peak demand, escalated to the Delivery Year in question, as determined in a manner consistent with the Office of the Interconnection’s load forecasts used for purposes of the RPM Auctions.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall mean an RPM Auction clearing price identified in a PRD Plan for Price Responsive Demand load below which the PRD Provider desires not to commit the identified load as Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall mean an electrical substation that is located in the same Zone or in the same sub-Zonal LDA as the end-use customers identified in a PRD Plan or PRD registration and that, in terms of the electrical topography of the Transmission Facilities comprising the PJM Region, is as close as practicable to such loads.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” or “PRD” shall mean end-use customer load registered by a PRD Provider pursuant to Schedule 6.1 of the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement that have, as set forth in more detail in the PJM Manuals, the metering capability to record electricity consumption at an interval of one hour or less, Supervisory Control capable of curtailing such load (consistent with applicable RERRA requirements) at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency

declared by the Office of the Interconnection, and a retail rate structure, or equivalent contractual arrangement, capable of changing retail rates as frequently as an hourly basis, that is linked to or based upon changes in real-time Locational Marginal Prices at a PRD Substation level and that results in a predictable automated response to varying wholesale electricity prices.

Price Responsive Demand Credit:

“Price Responsive Demand Credit” shall mean a credit, based on committed Price Responsive Demand, as determined under Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1.

Price Responsive Demand Plan or PRD Plan:

“Price Responsive Demand Plan” or “PRD Plan” shall mean a plan, submitted by a PRD Provider and received by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals, claiming a peak demand limitation due to Price Responsive Demand to support the determination of such PRD Provider’s Nominal PRD Value.

Public Power Entity:

“Public Power Entity” shall mean any agency, authority, or instrumentality of a state or of a political subdivision of a state, or any corporation wholly owned by any one or more of the foregoing, that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrades:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrades” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” or “RERRA” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Operating Agreement.

Reliability Principles and Standards:

“Reliability Principles and Standards” shall mean the principles and standards established by NERC or an Applicable Regional Entity to define, among other things, an acceptable probability of loss of load due to inadequate generation or transmission capability, as amended from time to time.

Required Approvals:

“Required Approvals” shall mean all of the approvals required for the Operating Agreement to be modified or to be terminated, in whole or in part, including the acceptance for filing by FERC and every other regulatory authority with jurisdiction over all or any part of the Operating Agreement.

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Regulatory Structural Change:

“State Regulatory Structural Change” shall mean as to any Party, a state law, rule, or order that, after September 30, 2006, initiates a program that allows retail electric consumers served by such Party to choose from among alternative suppliers on a competitive basis, terminates such a program, expands such a program to include classes of customers or localities served by such Party that were not previously permitted to participate in such a program, or that modifies retail electric market structure or market design rules in a manner that materially increases the likelihood that a substantial proportion of the customers of such Party that are eligible for retail choice under such a program (a) that have not exercised such choice will exercise such choice; or (b) that have exercised such choice will no longer exercise such choice, including for example, without limitation, mandating divestiture of utility-owned generation or structural changes to such Party’s default service rules that materially affect whether retail choice is economically viable.

Summer-Period Demand Resource:

Summer-Period Demand Resource shall mean, for the 2020/2021 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, and will be available June through October and the following May of the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Summer-Period Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale in an RPM Auction, or included as a Summer-Period Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource:

Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource shall mean, for the 2020/2021 Delivery Year and

subsequent Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Summer-Period Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Supervisory Control:

“Supervisory Control” shall mean the capability to curtail, in accordance with applicable RERRA requirements, load registered as Price Responsive Demand at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection. Except to the extent automation is not required by the provisions of the Operating Agreement, the curtailment shall be automated, meaning that load shall be reduced automatically in response to control signals sent by the PRD Provider or its designated agent directly to the control equipment where the load is located without the requirement for any action by the end-use customer.

Threshold Quantity:

“Threshold Quantity” shall mean, as to any FRR Entity for any Delivery Year, the sum of (a) the Unforced Capacity equivalent (determined using the Pool-Wide Average EFORD) of the Installed Reserve Margin for such Delivery Year multiplied by the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for which such FRR Entity is responsible under its FRR Capacity Plan for such Delivery Year, plus (b) the lesser of (i) 3% of the Unforced Capacity amount determined in (a) above or (ii) 450 MW. If the FRR Entity is not responsible for all load within a Zone, the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for such entity shall be the FRR Entity’s Obligation Peak Load last determined prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, times the Base FRR Scaling Factor (as determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.1).

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners

Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall mean installed capacity rated at summer conditions that is not on average experiencing a forced outage or forced derating, calculated for each Capacity Resource on the 12-month period from October to September without regard to the ownership of or the contractual rights to the capacity of the unit.

Winter Peak Load (or WPL):

“Winter Peak Load” or “WPL” shall mean the Demand Resource customer specific peak load between hour ending 7:00 EPT through 21:00 EPT on the PJM defined 5 coincident peak days from December through February two Delivery Years prior the Delivery Year for which the registration is submitted and as outlined in the PJM Manuals.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the clearing price required in each Zone to meet the demand for Unforced Capacity and satisfy Locational Deliverability Requirements for the LDA or LDAs associated with such Zone. If the Zone contains multiple LDAs with different Capacity Resource Clearing Prices, the Zonal Capacity Price shall be a weighted average of the Capacity Resource Clearing Prices for such LDAs, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Capacity Resources cleared in each such LDA.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall refer to an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J and RAA, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Tariff, Attachment H-A.

Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factor (ZWWAF):

“Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factor” or “ZWWAF” shall mean the PJM zonal winter weather normalized coincident peak divided by PJM zonal average of 5 coincident peak loads in December through February.