

Definitions

“Market Suspension” shall mean the inability of the Office of the Interconnection to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), or the inability of the Office of the Interconnection to produce economic zonal dispatch solutions during the Operating Day due to operational or technical issues, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6.

1.7 General.

1.7.1 Market Sellers.

Only Market Sellers shall be eligible to submit offers to the Office of the Interconnection for the sale of electric energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. Market Sellers shall comply with the prices, terms, and operating characteristics of all Offer Data submitted to and accepted by the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.7.2 Market Buyers.

Only Market Buyers and Energy Storage Resources shall be eligible to purchase energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. Market Buyers shall comply with all requirements for making purchases from the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.7.2A Economic Load Response Participants.

Only Economic Load Response Participants shall be eligible to participate in the Real-time Energy Market and the Day-ahead Energy Market by submitting offers to the Office of the Interconnection to reduce demand.

1.7.2B Energy Storage Resources.

Energy that an Energy Storage Resource purchases from the PJM Interchange Energy Market must be Direct Charging Energy. Energy Storage Resources shall comply with all requirements for making purchases from the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.7.3 Agents.

A Market Participant may participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market through an agent, provided that the Market Participant informs the Office of the Interconnection in advance in writing of the appointment of such agent. A Market Participant participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market through an agent shall be bound by all of the acts or representations of such agent with respect to transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, and shall ensure that any such agent complies with the requirements of this Agreement.

1.7.4 General Obligations of the Market Participants.

(a) In performing its obligations to the Office of the Interconnection hereunder, each Market Participant shall at all times (i) follow Good Utility Practice, (ii) comply with all applicable laws and regulations, (iii) comply with the applicable principles, guidelines, standards and requirements of FERC, NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity, (iv) comply with the procedures established for operation of the PJM Interchange Energy Market and PJM Region and (v) cooperate with the Office of the Interconnection as necessary for the operation of the PJM Region in a safe, reliable manner consistent with Good Utility Practice.

(b) Market Participants shall undertake all operations in or affecting the PJM Interchange Energy Market and the PJM Region including but not limited to compliance with all Emergency procedures, in accordance with the power and authority of the Office of the Interconnection with respect to the operation of the PJM Interchange Energy Market and the PJM Region as established in this Agreement, and as specified in the Schedules to this Agreement and the PJM Manuals. Failure to comply with the foregoing operational requirements shall subject a Market Participant to such reasonable charges or other remedies or sanctions for non-compliance as may be established by the PJM Board, including legal or regulatory proceedings as authorized by the PJM Board to enforce the obligations of this Agreement.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection may establish such committees with a representative of each Market Participant, and the Market Participants agree to provide appropriately qualified personnel for such committees, as may be necessary for the Office of the Interconnection and PJM Settlement to perform its obligations hereunder.

(d) All Market Participants shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection the scheduling and other information specified in the Schedules to this Agreement, and such other information as the Office of the Interconnection may reasonably require for the reliable and efficient operation of the PJM Region and PJM Interchange Energy Market, and for compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for posting market and related information. Such information shall be provided as much in advance as possible, but in no event later than the deadlines established by the Schedules to this Agreement, or by the Office of the Interconnection in conformance with such Schedules. Such information shall include, but not be limited to, maintenance and other anticipated outages of generation or transmission facilities, scheduling and related information on bilateral transactions and self-scheduled resources, and implementation of interruption of load, Price Responsive Demand, Demand Resources, and other load reduction measures. The Office of the Interconnection shall abide by appropriate requirements for the non-disclosure and protection of any confidential or proprietary information given to the Office of the Interconnection by a Market Participant. Each Market Participant shall maintain or cause to be maintained compatible information and communications systems, as specified by the Office of the Interconnection, required to transmit scheduling, dispatch, or other time-sensitive information to the Office of the Interconnection in a timely manner. Market Participants that request additional information or communications system access or connections beyond those which are required by the Office of the Interconnection for reliability in the operation of the LLC or the Office of the Interconnection, including but not limited to PJMnet or Internet SCADA connections, shall be solely responsible for the cost of such additional access

and connections and for purchasing, leasing, installing and maintaining any associated facilities and equipment, which shall remain the property of the Market Participant.

(e) Subject to the requirements for Economic Load Response Participants in section 1.5A above, each Market Participant shall install and operate, or shall otherwise arrange for, metering and related equipment capable of recording and transmitting all voice and data communications reasonably necessary for the Office of the Interconnection and PJMSettlement to perform the services specified in this Agreement. A Market Participant that elects to be separately billed for its PJM Interchange shall, to the extent necessary, be individually metered in accordance with Section 14 of this Agreement, or shall agree upon an allocation of PJM Interchange between it and the Market Participant through whose meters the unmetered Market Participant's PJM Interchange is delivered. The Office of the Interconnection shall be notified of the allocation by the foregoing Market Participants.

(f) Each Market Participant shall operate, or shall cause to be operated, any generating resources owned or controlled by such Market Participant that are within the PJM Region or otherwise supplying energy to or through the PJM Region in a manner that is consistent with the standards, requirements or directions of the Office of the Interconnection and that will permit the Office of the Interconnection to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, no Market Participant shall be required to take any action that is inconsistent with Good Utility Practice or applicable law.

(g) Each Market Participant shall follow the directions of the Office of the Interconnection to take actions to prevent, manage, alleviate or end an Emergency in a manner consistent with this Agreement and the procedures of the PJM Region as specified in the PJM Manuals.

(h) Each Market Participant shall obtain and maintain all permits, licenses or approvals required for the Market Participant to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the manner contemplated by this Agreement.

(i) Consistent with Tariff, section 36.1.1, to the extent its generating facility is dispatchable, a Market Participant shall submit an Economic Minimum in the Real-time Energy Market that is no greater than the higher of its physical operating minimum or its Capacity Interconnection Rights, as that term is defined in the PJM Tariff, associated with such generating facility under its Interconnection Service Agreement under Attachment O of the PJM Tariff or a wholesale market participation agreement.

1.7.5 Market Operations Center.

Each Market Participant shall maintain a Market Operations Center, or shall make appropriate arrangements for the performance of such services on its behalf. A Market Operations Center shall meet the performance, equipment, communications, staffing and training standards and requirements specified in this Agreement, and as may be further described in the PJM Manuals, for the scheduling and completion of transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and the maintenance of the reliable operation of the PJM Region, and shall be sufficient to enable (i) a Market Seller or an Economic Load Response Participant to perform all terms and conditions of

its offers to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, and (ii) a Market Buyer or an Economic Load Response Participant to conform to the requirements for purchasing from the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

1.7.6 Scheduling and Dispatching.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall schedule and dispatch in real-time generation resources and/or Demand Resources economically on the basis of least-cost, security-constrained dispatch and the prices and operating characteristics offered by Market Sellers, continuing until sufficient generation resources and/or Demand Resources are dispatched to serve the PJM Interchange Energy Market energy purchase requirements under normal system conditions of the Market Buyers (taking into account any reductions to such requirements in accordance with PRD Curves properly submitted by PRD Providers), as well as the requirements of the PJM Region for ancillary services provided by generation resources and/or Demand Resources, in accordance with this Agreement. Such scheduling and dispatch shall recognize transmission constraints on coordinated flowgates external to the Transmission System in accordance with Appendix A to the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 38), 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), and on other such flowgates that are coordinated in accordance with agreements between the LLC and other entities. Scheduling and dispatch shall be conducted in accordance with this Agreement.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall undertake to identify any conflict or incompatibility between the scheduling or other deadlines or specifications applicable to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, and any relevant procedures of another Control Area, or any tariff (including the PJM Tariff). Upon determining that any such conflict or incompatibility exists, the Office of the Interconnection shall propose tariff or procedural changes, and undertake such other efforts as may be appropriate, to resolve any such conflict or incompatibility.

(c) To protect its generation or distribution facilities, or local Transmission Facilities not under the monitoring responsibility and dispatch control of the Office of the Interconnection, an entity may request that the Office of the Interconnection schedule and dispatch generation or reductions in demand to meet a limit on Transmission Facilities different from that which the Office of the Interconnection has determined to be required for reliable operation of the Transmission System. To the extent consistent with its other obligations under this Agreement, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule and dispatch generation and reductions in demand in accordance with such request. An entity that makes a request pursuant to this section 1.7.6(c) shall be responsible for all generation and other costs resulting from its request that would not have been incurred by operating the Transmission System and scheduling and dispatching generation in the manner that the Office of the Interconnection otherwise has determined to be required for reliable operation of the Transmission System.

1.7.7 Pricing.

The price paid for energy bought and sold in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and for demand reductions will reflect the applicable interval Locational Marginal Price at each load and generation bus, determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with this Agreement. Transmission Congestion Charges and Transmission Loss Charges, which shall be determined by differences in Congestion Prices and Loss Prices in the applicable interval, shall be calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and collected by PJMSettlement, and the revenues from there shall be disbursed by PJMSettlement in accordance with this Schedule.

1.7.8 Generating Market Buyer Resources.

A Generating Market Buyer may elect to self-schedule its generation resources up to that Generating Market Buyer's Equivalent Load, in accordance with and subject to the procedures specified in this Schedule, and the accounting and billing requirements specified in Section 3 to this Schedule. PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party with respect to such self-scheduled or self-supplied transactions.

1.7.9 Delivery to an External Market Buyer.

A purchase of Spot Market Energy by an External Market Buyer shall be delivered to a bus or buses at the electrical boundaries of the PJM Region specified by the Office of the Interconnection, or to load in such area that is not served by Network Transmission Service, using Point-to-Point Transmission Service paid for by the External Market Buyer. Further delivery of such energy shall be the responsibility of the External Market Buyer.

1.7.10 Other Transactions.

(a) Bilateral Transactions.

- (i) In addition to transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Market Participants may enter into bilateral contracts for the purchase or sale of electric energy to or from each other or any other entity, subject to the obligations of Market Participants to make Generation Capacity Resources available for dispatch by the Office of the Interconnection. Such bilateral contracts shall be for the physical transfer of energy to or from a Market Participant and shall be reported to and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with this Schedule and pursuant to the LLC's rules relating to its InSchedule and ExSchedule tools.
- (ii) For purposes of clarity, with respect to all bilateral contracts for the physical transfer of energy to a Market Participant inside the PJM Region, title to the energy that is the subject of the bilateral contract shall pass to the buyer at the source specified for the bilateral contract, and the further transmission of the energy or further sale of the energy into the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall be transacted by the buyer under the bilateral contract. With respect to all bilateral contracts for the physical transfer of energy to an entity outside the PJM Region, title to the energy

shall pass to the buyer at the border of the PJM Region and shall be delivered to the border using transmission service. In no event shall the purchase and sale of energy between Market Participants under a bilateral contract constitute a transaction in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or be construed to define PJMSettlement as a contracting party to any bilateral transactions between Market Participants.

- (iii) Market Participants that are parties to bilateral contracts for the purchase and sale and physical transfer of energy reported to and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection under this Schedule shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, to limit the megawatt hours of such reported transactions to amounts reflecting the expected load and other physical delivery obligations of the buyer under the bilateral contract.
- (iv) All payments and related charges for the energy associated with a bilateral contract shall be arranged between the parties to the bilateral contract and shall not be billed or settled by the Office of the Interconnection or PJMSettlement. The LLC, PJMSettlement, and the Members will not assume financial responsibility for the failure of a party to perform obligations owed to the other party under a bilateral contract reported and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection under this Schedule.
- (v) A buyer under a bilateral contract shall guarantee and indemnify the LLC, PJMSettlement, and the Members for the costs of any Spot Market Backup used to meet the bilateral contract seller's obligation to deliver energy under the bilateral contract and for which payment is not made to PJMSettlement by the seller under the bilateral contract, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection. Upon any default in obligations to the LLC or PJMSettlement by a Market Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall (i) not accept any new InSchedule or ExSchedule reporting by the Market Participant and (ii) terminate all of the Market Participant's InSchedules and ExSchedules associated with its bilateral contracts previously reported to the Office of the Interconnection for all days where delivery has not yet occurred. All claims regarding a buyer's default to a seller under a bilateral contract shall be resolved solely between the buyer and the seller. In such circumstances, the seller may instruct the Office of the Interconnection to terminate all of the InSchedules and ExSchedules associated with bilateral contracts between buyer and seller previously reported to the Office of the Interconnection. PJMSettlement shall assign its claims against a seller with respect to a seller's nonpayment for Spot Market Backup to a buyer to the extent that the buyer has made an indemnification payment to PJMSettlement with respect to the seller's nonpayment.

- (vi) Bilateral contracts that do not contemplate the physical transfer of energy to or from a Market Participant are not subject to this Schedule, shall not be reported to and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection, and shall not in any way constitute a transaction in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) Market Participants shall have Spot Market Backup with respect to all bilateral transactions that contemplate the physical transfer of energy to or from a Market Participant, that are not Dynamic Transfers pursuant to Section 1.12 and that are curtailed or interrupted for any reason (except for curtailments or interruptions through Load Management for load located within the PJM Region).

(c) To the extent the Office of the Interconnection dispatches a Generating Market Buyer's generation resources, such Generating Market Buyer may elect to net the output of such resources against its hourly Equivalent Load. Such a Generating Market Buyer shall be deemed a buyer from the PJM Interchange Energy Market to the extent of its PJM Interchange Imports, and shall be deemed a seller to the PJM Interchange Energy Market to the extent of its PJM Interchange Exports.

(d) A Market Seller may self-supply Station Power for its generation facility in accordance with the following provisions:

- (i) A Market Seller may self-supply Station Power for its generation facility during any month (1) when the net output of such facility is positive, or (2) when the net output of such facility is negative and the Market Seller during the same month has available at other of its generation facilities positive net output in an amount at least sufficient to offset fully such negative net output. For purposes of this subsection (d), "net output" of a generation facility during any month means the facility's gross energy output, less the Station Power requirements of such facility, during that month. The determination of a generation facility's or a Market Seller's monthly net output under this subsection (d) will apply only to determine whether the Market Seller self-supplied Station Power during the month and will not affect the price of energy sold or consumed by the Market Seller at any bus during any Real-time Settlement Interval during the month. For each Real-time Settlement Interval when a Market Seller has positive net output and delivers energy into the Transmission System, it will be paid the LMP at its bus for that Real-time Settlement Interval for all of the energy delivered. Conversely, for each Real-time Settlement Interval when a Market Seller has negative net output and has received Station Power from the Transmission System, it will pay the LMP at its bus for that Real-time Settlement Interval for all of the energy consumed.
- (ii) Transmission Provider will determine the extent to which each affected Market Seller during the month self-supplied its Station Power requirements or obtained Station Power from third-party providers

(including affiliates) and will incorporate that determination in its accounting and billing for the month. In the event that a Market Seller self-supplies Station Power during any month in the manner described in subsection (1) of subsection (d)(i) above, Market Seller will not use, and will not incur any charges for, transmission service. In the event, and to the extent, that a Market Seller self-supplies Station Power during any month in the manner described in subsection (2) of subsection (d)(i) above (hereafter referred to as “remote self-supply of Station Power”), Market Seller shall use and pay for transmission service for the transmission of energy in an amount equal to the facility’s negative net output from Market Seller’s generation facility(ies) having positive net output. Unless the Market Seller makes other arrangements with Transmission Provider in advance, such transmission service shall be provided under Tariff, Part II and shall be charged the hourly rate under Tariff, Schedule 8 for Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service with an election to pay congestion charges, provided, however, that no reservation shall be necessary for such transmission service and the terms and charges under Tariff, Schedule 1; Tariff, Schedule 1A; Tariff, Schedule 2; Tariff, Schedule 3; Tariff, Schedule 4; Tariff, Schedule 5; Tariff, Schedule 6; Tariff, Schedule 9; and Tariff, Schedule 10 shall not apply to such service. The amount of energy that a Market Seller transmits in conjunction with remote self-supply of Station Power will not be affected by any other sales, purchases, or transmission of capacity or energy by or for such Market Seller under any other provisions of the PJM Tariff.

- (iii) A Market Seller may self-supply Station Power from its generation facilities located outside of the PJM Region during any month only if such generation facilities in fact run during such month and Market Seller separately has reserved transmission service and scheduled delivery of the energy from such resource in advance into the PJM Region.
- (iv) The Office of the Interconnection is not responsible for determining Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority-jurisdictional retail rates, and the monthly netting provision in section 1.7.10(d)(i) above does not determine whether a retail sale of station power has occurred in a month; provided, however, that nothing in this section limits a Market Seller’s ability to simultaneously self-supply energy from one generation facility owned by such Market Seller to a different generation facility owned by the same Market Seller. Furthermore, notwithstanding any provision of subsection (d)(i) or (d)(ii) to the contrary, any net output determined for a Market Seller for Station Power purposes shall, as more fully set forth in the PJM manuals, take account of MWh values submitted to the Office of the Interconnection via its metering reporting systems by the Market Seller or the applicable Electric Distribution Company designated to make such submission, that reflect the Market Seller’s purchase of energy at retail to meet its Station Power needs.

1.7.11 Emergencies.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection, with the assistance of the Members' dispatchers as it may request, shall be responsible for monitoring the operation of the PJM Region, for declaring the existence of an Emergency, and for directing the operations of Market Participants as necessary to manage, alleviate or end an Emergency. The standards, policies and procedures of the Office of the Interconnection for declaring the existence of an Emergency, including but not limited to a Minimum Generation Emergency, and for managing, alleviating or ending an Emergency, shall apply to all Members on a non-discriminatory basis. Actions by the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Participants shall be carried out in accordance with this Agreement, the NERC Operating Policies, Applicable Regional Entity reliability principles and standards, Good Utility Practice, and the PJM Manuals. A declaration that an Emergency exists or is likely to exist by the Office of the Interconnection shall be binding on all Market Participants until the Office of the Interconnection announces that the actual or threatened Emergency no longer exists. Consistent with existing contracts, all Market Participants shall comply with all directions from the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of managing, alleviating or ending an Emergency. The Market Participants shall authorize the Office of the Interconnection and PJMSettlement to purchase or sell energy on their behalf to meet an Emergency, and otherwise to implement agreements with other Control Areas interconnected with the PJM Region for the mutual provision of service to meet an Emergency, in accordance with this Agreement.

(b) To the extent load must be shed to alleviate an Emergency in a Control Zone, the Office of the Interconnection shall, to the maximum extent practicable, direct the shedding of load within such Control Zone. The Office of the Interconnection may shed load in one Control Zone to alleviate an Emergency in another Control Zone under its control only as necessary after having first shed load to the maximum extent practicable in the Control Zone experiencing the Emergency and only to the extent that PJM supports other control areas (not under its control) in those situations where load shedding would be necessary, such as to prevent isolation of facilities within the Eastern Interconnection, to prevent voltage collapse, or to restore system frequency following a system collapse; provided, however, that the Office of the Interconnection may not order a manual load dump in a Control Zone solely to address capacity deficiencies in another Control Zone. This subsection shall be implemented consistent with the North American Electric Reliability Council and applicable reliability council standards.

1.7.12 Fees and Charges.

Each Market Participant, except for Special Members, shall pay all fees and charges of the Office of the Interconnection for operation of the PJM Interchange Energy Market as determined by and allocated to the Market Participant by the Office of the Interconnection, and for additional services they request from the LLC, PJMSettlement or the Office of the Interconnection that are not required for the operation of the LLC or the Office of the Interconnection, in accordance with Schedule 3.

1.7.13 Relationship to the PJM Region.

The PJM Interchange Energy Market operates within and subject to the requirements for the operation of the PJM Region.

1.7.14 PJM Manuals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall be responsible for maintaining, updating, and promulgating the PJM Manuals as they relate to the operation of the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The PJM Manuals, as they relate to the operation of the PJM Interchange Energy Market, shall conform and comply with this Agreement, NERC operating policies, and Applicable Regional Entity reliability principles, guidelines and standards, and shall be designed to facilitate administration of an efficient energy market within industry reliability standards and the physical capabilities of the PJM Region.

1.7.15 Corrective Action.

Consistent with Good Utility Practice, the Office of the Interconnection shall be authorized to direct or coordinate corrective action, whether or not specified in the PJM Manuals, as necessary to alleviate unusual conditions that threaten the integrity or reliability of the PJM Region, or the regional power system.

1.7.16 Recording.

Subject to the requirements of applicable State or federal law, all voice communications with the Office of the Interconnection Control Center may be recorded by the Office of the Interconnection and any Market Participant communicating with the Office of the Interconnection Control Center, and each Market Participant hereby consents to such recording.

1.7.17 [Reserved.]

1.7.18 Regulation.

(a) Regulation to meet the Regulation objective of each Regulation Zone shall be supplied from generation resources and/or demand resources located within the metered electrical boundaries of such Regulation Zone. Generating Market Buyers, and Market Sellers offering Regulation, shall comply with applicable standards and requirements for Regulation capability and dispatch specified in the PJM Manuals.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain and maintain for each Regulation Zone an amount of Regulation equal to the Regulation objective for such Regulation Zone as specified in the PJM Manuals.

(c) The Regulation range of a generation unit or demand resource shall be at least twice the amount of Regulation assigned as described in the PJM Manuals.

(d) A resource capable of automatic energy dispatch that is also providing Regulation shall have its energy dispatch range reduced by at least twice the amount of the Regulation provided with consideration of the Regulation limits of that resource, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

(e) Qualified Regulation must satisfy the measurement and verification tests described in the PJM Manuals.

1.7.19 Ramping.

A generator dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to a control signal appropriate to increase or decrease the generator's megawatt output level shall be able to change output at the ramping rate specified in the Offer Data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection for that generator.

1.7.19A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Synchronized Reserve can be supplied from non-emergency generation resources and/or Demand Resources located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region. All on-line non-emergency generation resources providing energy are deemed to be available to provide Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve and Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve to the Office of the Interconnection, as applicable to the capacity resource's capability to provide these services. During periods for which the Office of the Interconnection has issued a Primary Reserve Warning, Voltage Reduction Warning or Manual Load Dump Warning as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.5(d) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5(d), all other non-emergency generation capacity resources available to provide energy shall have submitted offers for Tier 2 Synchronized Reserves. Generating Market Buyers, and Market Sellers offering Synchronized Reserve shall comply with applicable standards and requirements for Synchronized Reserve capability and dispatch specified in the PJM Manuals, the Operating Agreement and PJM Tariff.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain and maintain for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone an amount of Primary and Synchronized Reserve equal to the respective Primary and Synchronized Reserve objectives for such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall create additional Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones to maintain the required amount of reserves in a specific geographic area of the PJM Region as needed for system reliability. Such needs may arise due to planned and unplanned system events that limit the Office of the Interconnection's ability to deliver reserves to specific geographic area of the PJM Region where reserves are required.

(c) The Synchronized Reserve capability of a generation resource and Demand Resource shall be the increase in energy output or load reduction achievable by the generation resource and Demand Resource within a continuous 10-minute period.

(d) A generation unit capable of automatic energy dispatch that also is providing Synchronized Reserve shall have its energy dispatch range reduced by the amount of the Synchronized Reserve provided. The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by a generation

unit shall serve to redefine the Normal Maximum Generation energy limit of that generation unit in that the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided shall be subtracted from its Normal Maximum Generation energy limit.

1.7.19A.01 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Non-Synchronized Reserve shall be supplied from generation resources located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region. Resources, the entire output of which has been designated as emergency energy, and resources that aren't available to provide energy, are not eligible to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve. All other non-emergency generation capacity resources available to provide energy shall also be available to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable to the capacity resource's capability to provide these services. Generating Market Buyers and Market Sellers offering Non-Synchronized Reserve shall comply with applicable standards and requirements for Non-Synchronized Reserve capability and dispatch specified in the PJM Manuals, the Operating Agreement and PJM Tariff.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain and maintain for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone an amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such that the sum of the Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve meets the Primary Reserve objective for such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone, as specified in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall create additional Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones to maintain the required amount of reserves in a specific geographic area of the PJM Region as needed for system reliability. Such needs may arise due to planned and unplanned system events that limit the Office of the Interconnection's ability to deliver reserves to specific geographic area of the PJM Region where reserves are required.

(c) The Non-Synchronized Reserve capability of a generation resource shall be the increase in energy output achievable by the generation resource within a continuous 10-minute period provided that the resource is not synchronized to the system at the initiation of the response.

(d) The Non-Synchronized Reserve capability of a generation resource shall generally be determined based on the startup and notification time, economic minimum and ramp rate of such resource submitted in the Real-time Energy Market for the Operating Day. If the Generating Market Buyer or Market Seller offering the Non-Synchronized Reserve can demonstrate to the Office of the Interconnection that the Non-Synchronized Reserve capability of a generation resource exceeds its calculated value based on market offer data, the Generating Market Buyer or Market Seller and the Office of the Interconnection may agree on a different capability to be used.

(e) All Non-Synchronized Reserve offers shall be for \$0.00/MWh.

1.7.19B Bilateral Transactions Regarding Regulation, Synchronized Reserve and Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) In addition to transactions in the Regulation market, Synchronized Reserve market, Non-Synchronized Reserve market and Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market, Market Participants

may enter into bilateral contracts for the purchase or sale of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to or from each other or any other entity. Such bilateral contracts shall be for the physical transfer of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to or from a Market Participant and shall be reported to and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with this Schedule and pursuant to the LLC's rules relating to its Markets Gateway tools.

(b) For purposes of clarity, with respect to all bilateral contracts for the physical transfer of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to a Market Participant in the PJM Region, title to the product that is the subject of the bilateral contract shall pass to the buyer at the source specified for the bilateral contract, and any further transactions associated with such products or further sale of such Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the markets for Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, respectively, shall be transacted by the buyer under the bilateral contract. In no event shall the purchase and sale of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves between Market Participants under a bilateral contract constitute a transaction in PJM's markets for Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, or otherwise be construed to define PJMSettlement as a contracting party to any bilateral transactions between Market Participants.

(c) Market Participants that are parties to bilateral contracts for the purchase and sale and physical transfer of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves reported to and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection under this Schedule shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, to limit the amounts of such reported transactions to amounts reflecting the expected requirements for Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves of the buyer pursuant to such bilateral contracts.

(d) All payments and related charges for the Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves associated with a bilateral contract shall be arranged between the parties to the bilateral contract and shall not be billed or settled by the Office of the Interconnection. The LLC, PJMSettlement, and the Members will not assume financial responsibility for the failure of a party to perform obligations owed to the other party under a bilateral contract reported and coordinated with the Office of the Interconnection under this Schedule.

(e) A buyer under a bilateral contract shall guarantee and indemnify the LLC, PJMSettlement, and the Members for the costs of any purchases by the seller under the bilateral contract in the markets for Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves used to meet the bilateral contract seller's obligation to deliver Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves under the bilateral contract and for which payment is not made to PJMSettlement by the seller under the bilateral contract, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection. Upon any default in obligations to the LLC or PJMSettlement by a Market Participant, the Office of

the Interconnection shall (i) not accept any new Markets Gateway reporting by the Market Participant and (ii) terminate all of the Market Participant's reporting of Markets Gateway schedules associated with its bilateral contracts previously reported to the Office of the Interconnection for all days where delivery has not yet occurred. All claims regarding a buyer's default to a seller under a bilateral contract shall be resolved solely between the buyer and the seller. In such circumstances, the seller may instruct the Office of the Interconnection to terminate all of the reported Markets Gateway schedules associated with bilateral contracts between buyer and seller previously reported to the Office of the Interconnection.

(f) Market Participants shall purchase Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves from PJM's markets for Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves, in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason, with respect to all bilateral transactions that contemplate the physical transfer of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve or Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves to or from a Market Participant.

1.7.20 Communication and Operating Requirements.

(a) Market Participants. Each Market Participant shall have, or shall arrange to have, its transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market subject to control by a Market Operations Center, with staffing and communications systems capable of real-time communication with the Office of the Interconnection during normal and Emergency conditions and of control of the Market Participant's relevant load or facilities sufficient to meet the requirements of the Market Participant's transactions with the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including but not limited to the following requirements as applicable, and as may be further described in the PJM Manuals.

(b) Market Sellers selling from generation resources and/or Demand Resources within the PJM Region shall: report to the Office of the Interconnection sources of energy and Demand Resources available for operation; supply to the Office of the Interconnection all applicable Offer Data; report to the Office of the Interconnection generation resources and Demand Resources that are self-scheduled; with respect to generation resources, report to the Office of the Interconnection bilateral sales transactions to buyers not within the PJM Region; confirm to the Office of the Interconnection bilateral sales to Market Buyers within the PJM Region; respond to the Office of the Interconnection's directives to start, shutdown or change output levels of generation units, or change scheduled voltages or reactive output levels of generation units, or reduce load from Demand Resources; continuously maintain all Offer Data concurrent with on-line operating information; and ensure that, where so equipped, generating equipment and Demand Resources are operated with control equipment functioning as specified in the PJM Manuals.

(c) Market Sellers selling from generation resources outside the PJM Region shall: provide to the Office of the Interconnection all applicable Offer Data, including offers specifying amounts of energy available, hours of availability and prices of energy and other services; respond to Office of the Interconnection directives to schedule delivery or change delivery schedules; and communicate delivery schedules to the Market Seller's Control Area.

(d) Market Participants that are Load Serving Entities or purchasing on behalf of Load Serving Entities shall: respond to Office of the Interconnection directives for load management steps; report to the Office of the Interconnection Generation Capacity Resources to satisfy capacity obligations that are available for pool operation; report to the Office of the Interconnection all bilateral purchase transactions; respond to other Office of the Interconnection directives such as those required during Emergency operation.

(e) Market Participants that are not Load Serving Entities or purchasing on behalf of Load Serving Entities shall: provide to the Office of the Interconnection requests to purchase specified amounts of energy for each hour of the Operating Day during which it intends to purchase from the PJM Interchange Energy Market, along with Dispatch Rate levels above which it does not desire to purchase; respond to other Office of the Interconnection directives such as those required during Emergency operation.

(f) Economic Load Response Participants are responsible for maintaining demand reduction information, including the amount and price at which demand may be reduced. The Economic Load Response Participant shall provide this information to the Office of the Interconnection by posting it on the Load Response Program Registration link of the PJM website as required by the PJM Manuals. The Economic Load Response Participant shall notify the Office of the Interconnection of a demand reduction concurrent with, or prior to, the beginning of such demand reduction in accordance with the PJM Manuals. In the event that an Economic Load Response Participant chooses to measure load reductions using a Customer Baseline Load, the Economic Load Response Participant shall inform the Office of the Interconnection of a change in its operations or the operations of the end-use customer that would affect a relevant Customer Baseline Load as required by the PJM Manuals.

(g) PRD Providers shall be responsible for automation and supervisory control equipment that satisfy the criteria set forth in the RAA to ensure automated reductions to their Price Responsive Demand in response to price in accordance with their PRD Curves submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

(h) Market Participants engaging in Coordinated External Transactions shall provide to the Office of the Interconnection the information required to be specified in a CTS Interface Bid, in accordance with the procedures of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.13 and the parallel provisions of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13.

1.10 Scheduling.

1.10.1 General.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall administer scheduling processes to implement a Day-ahead Energy Market and a Real-time Energy Market. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of energy that clear the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Real-time Energy Market; provided that PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party to bilateral transactions between Market Participants or with respect to a Generating Market Buyer's self-schedule or self-supply of its generation resources up to that Generating Market Buyer's Equivalent Load.

(b) The Day-ahead Energy Market shall enable Market Participants to purchase and sell energy through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at Day-ahead Prices and enable Transmission Customers to reserve transmission service with Transmission Congestion Charges and Transmission Loss Charges based on locational differences in Day-ahead Prices. Up-to Congestion Transactions submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall not require transmission service and Transmission Customers shall not reserve transmission service for such Up-to Congestion Transactions. Market Participants whose purchases and sales, and Transmission Customers whose transmission uses are scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market, shall be obligated to purchase or sell energy, or pay Transmission Congestion Charges and Transmission Loss Charges, at the applicable Day-ahead Prices for the amounts scheduled.

(c) (i) In the Real-time Energy Market, Market Participants that deviate from the amounts of energy purchases or sales scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be obligated to purchase or sell energy for the amount of the deviations at the applicable Real-time Prices or price differences, unless otherwise specified by this Schedule.

(ii) *In the Real-time Energy Market, Transmission Customers that deviate from the transmission uses, scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be obligated to pay Transmission Congestion Charges and Transmission Loss Charges for the amount of the deviations at the applicable Real-time Prices or price differences, unless otherwise specified by this Schedule.*

(iii) *Market Participants that deviate in real-time from the amounts of Secondary Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, or Synchronized Reserve sales, scheduled day-ahead shall be obligated to purchase Secondary Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, or Synchronized Reserve for the amount of the deviations at the applicable Real-time Prices or price differences, unless otherwise specified by this Schedule.*

(d) The following scheduling procedures and principles shall govern the commitment of resources to the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Real-time Energy Market over a period extending from one week to one hour prior to the real-time dispatch. Scheduling encompasses the day-ahead and hourly scheduling process, through which the Office of the Interconnection determines the Day-ahead Energy Market and determines, based on changing forecasts of conditions and actions by Market Participants and system constraints, a plan to serve the hourly

energy and reserve requirements of the Internal Market Buyers and the purchase requests of the External Market Buyers in the least costly manner, subject to maintaining the reliability of the PJM Region. Scheduling does not encompass Coordinated External Transactions, which are subject to the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13. Scheduling shall be conducted as specified in section 1.10.1A below, subject to the following condition. If the Office of the Interconnection's forecast for the next seven days projects a likelihood of Emergency conditions, the Office of the Interconnection may commit, for all or part of such seven day period, to the use of generation resources with notification or start-up times greater than one day as necessary in order to alleviate or mitigate such Emergency, in accordance with the Market Sellers' offers for such units for such periods and the specifications in the PJM Manuals. Such resources committed by the Office of the Interconnection to alleviate or mitigate an Emergency will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor otherwise be made whole for its hours of operation for the duration of any portion of such commitment that exceeds the maximum start-up and notification times for such resources during Hot Weather Alerts and Cold Weather Alerts, consistent with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6.

1.10.1A Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Market Scheduling.

The following actions shall occur not later than 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in order to comply with the practical requirements and the economic and efficiency objectives of the scheduling process specified in this Schedule.

(a) Each Market Participant may submit to the Office of the Interconnection specifications of the amount and location of its customer loads and/or energy purchases to be included in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each hour of the next Operating Day, such specifications to comply with the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals. Each Market Buyer shall inform the Office of the Interconnection of the prices, if any, at which it desires not to include its load in the Day-ahead Energy Market rather than pay the Day-ahead Price. PRD Providers that have committed Price Responsive Demand in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement shall submit to the Office of the Interconnection, in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals, any desired updates to their previously submitted PRD Curves, provided that such updates are consistent with their Price Responsive Demand commitments, and provided further that PRD Providers that are not Load Serving Entities for the Price Responsive Demand at issue may only submit PRD Curves for the Real-time Energy Market. Price Responsive Demand that has been committed in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement shall be presumed available for the next Operating Day in accordance with the most recently submitted PRD Curve unless the PRD Curve is updated to indicate otherwise. PRD Providers may also submit PRD Curves for any Price Responsive Demand that is not committed in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement; provided that PRD Providers that are not Load Serving Entities for the Price Responsive Demand at issue may only submit PRD Curves for the Real-time Energy Market. All PRD Curves shall be on a PRD Substation basis, and shall specify the maximum time period required to implement load reductions.

(b) Each Generating Market Buyer shall submit to the Office of the Interconnection:
(i) hourly schedules for resource increments, including hydropower units, self-scheduled by the Market Buyer to meet its Equivalent Load; and (ii) the Dispatch Rate at which each such self-scheduled resource will disconnect or reduce output, or confirmation of the Market Buyer's intent not to reduce output.

(c) All Market Participants shall submit to the Office of the Interconnection schedules for any energy exports, energy imports, and wheel through transactions involving use of generation or Transmission Facilities as specified below, and shall inform the Office of the Interconnection if the transaction is to be scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market. Any Market Participant that elects to schedule an export, import or wheel through transaction in the Day-ahead Energy Market may specify the price (such price not to exceed \$2,000/MWh), if any, at which the export, import or wheel through transaction will be wholly or partially curtailed. The foregoing price specification shall apply to the applicable interface pricing point. Any Market Participant that elects not to schedule its export, import or wheel through transaction in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall inform the Office of the Interconnection if the parties to the transaction are not willing to incur Transmission Congestion and Loss Charges in the Real-time Energy Market in order to complete any such scheduled transaction. Such transactions in the Real-time Energy Market, other than Coordinated Transaction Schedules and emergency energy sales and purchases, may specify a price up to \$2,000/MWh. Scheduling of such transactions shall be conducted in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals and the following requirements:

- i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all energy purchases for delivery within the PJM Region, whether from resources inside or outside the PJM Region;
- ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for exports for delivery outside the PJM Region from resources within the PJM Region that are not Dynamic Transfers to such entities pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12; and
- iii) In addition to the foregoing schedules for exports, imports and wheel through transactions, Market Participants shall submit confirmations of each scheduled transaction from each other party to the transaction in addition to the party submitting the schedule, or the adjacent Control Area.

(c-1) A Market Participant may elect to submit in the Day-ahead Energy Market a form of Virtual Transaction that combines an offer to sell energy at a source, with a bid to buy the same megawatt quantity of energy at a sink where such transaction specifies the maximum difference between the Locational Marginal Prices at the source and sink. The Office of Interconnection will schedule these transactions only to the extent this difference in Locational Marginal Prices is within the maximum amount specified by the Market Participant. A Virtual Transaction of this type is referred to as an "Up-to Congestion Transaction." Such Up-to Congestion Transactions may be wholly or partially scheduled depending on the price difference between the source and sink locations in the Day-ahead Energy Market. The maximum difference between the source

and sink prices that a participant may specify shall be limited to +/- \$50/MWh. The foregoing price specification shall apply to the price difference between the specified source and sink in the day-ahead scheduling process only. An accepted Up-to Congestion Transaction results in scheduled injection at a specified source and scheduled withdrawal of the same megawatt quantity at a specified sink in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(c-2) A Market Participant may elect to submit an Increment Offer and/or Decrement Bid form of Virtual Transaction in the Day-ahead Energy Market and shall specify the price for such transaction which shall be limited to \$2,000/megawatt-hour.

(c-3) Up-to Congestion Transactions may only be submitted at hubs, Residual Metered Load and interfaces not described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.6A(b). Increment Offers and Decrement Bids may be only submitted at hubs, nodes at which physical generation or load is settled, Residual Metered Load and interfaces not described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.6A(b).

(d) Market Sellers in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall submit offers for the supply of energy, demand reductions, or other services for the following Operating Day for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires or is required to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection. Offers for the supply of energy may be cost-based, market-based, or both, and may vary hourly. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff, and that has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers for the available capacity of such Generation Capacity Resource, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer. Such offers shall be based on the ICAP equivalent of the Market Seller's cleared UCAP capacity commitment, provided, however, where the underlying resource is a Capacity Storage Resource or an Intermittent Resource, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by either self-scheduling or offering the unit as a dispatchable resource, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Capacity Storage Resources and Intermittent Resources may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment. Any offer not designated as a Maximum Emergency offer shall be considered available for scheduling and dispatch under both Emergency and non-Emergency conditions. Offers may only be designated as Maximum Emergency offers to the extent that the Generation Capacity Resource falls into at least one of the following categories:

- i) Environmental limits. If the resource 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 to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies by a governmental authority.

- ii) Fuel limits. If physical events beyond the control of the resource owner result in the temporary interruption of fuel supply and there is limited on-site fuel storage. A fuel supplier's exercise of a contractual right to interrupt supply or delivery under an interruptible service agreement shall not qualify as an event beyond the control of the resource owner.
- iii) Temporary emergency conditions at the unit. If temporary emergency physical conditions at the resource significantly limit its availability.
- iv) Temporary megawatt additions. If a resource can provide additional megawatts on a temporary basis by oil topping, boiler over-pressure, or similar techniques, and such megawatts are not ordinarily otherwise available.

The submission of offers for resource increments that have not cleared in a Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction, were not committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, and were not designated as replacement capacity under Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff shall be optional, but any such offers must contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d), and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Energy offered from generation resources that have not cleared a Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction, were not committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, and were not designated as replacement capacity under Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff shall not be supplied from resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the Operating Reserves of a Control Area outside the PJM Region.

The foregoing offers:

- i) Shall specify the Generation Capacity Resource or *Economic Load Response Participant resource* and energy or demand reduction amount, respectively, for each clock hour in the offer period;
- ii) Shall specify the amounts and prices for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day for each resource component offered by the Market Seller to the Office of the Interconnection;
- iii) May specify for generation resources offer parameters for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) Minimum Run Time; (2) maximum run time; (3) Start-up Costs; (4) No-load Costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) availability; (8) ramp rate; (9) Economic Minimum; (10) Economic Maximum; (11) emergency minimum MW; (12) emergency maximum MW; (13) *Synchronized Reserve maximum*

MW; (14) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (15) condense to generation time constraints, and may specify offer parameters for Economic Load Response Participant resources for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) minimum down time; (2) shutdown costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) notification time; (5) Economic Minimum; and (6) Economic Maximum;

- iv) Shall set forth any special conditions upon which the Market Seller proposes to supply a resource increment, including any curtailment rate specified in a bilateral contract for the output of the resource, or any cancellation fees;
- v) May include a schedule of offers for prices and operating data contingent on acceptance by the deadline specified in this Schedule, with additional schedules applicable if accepted after the foregoing deadline;
- vi) Shall constitute an offer to submit the resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the offer for the clock hour, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day, for which the offer is submitted, unless the Market Seller a) submits a Real-time Offer for the applicable clock hour, or b) updates the availability of its offer for that hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals;
- vii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Seller proposes to supply energy or other services to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, such price or prices being guaranteed by the Market Seller for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day, unless modified after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market as permitted pursuant to sections 1.10.9A or 1.10.9B below;
- viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above \$1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour; and
- ix) Shall not exceed a demand reduction offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour, except when an Economic Load Response Participant submits a cost-based offer that includes an incremental cost component that is above \$1,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer but in no event greater than \$2,000/megawatt-hour; and

- x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:
 - a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, \$1,849/megawatt-hour;
 - b) an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, \$1,425/megawatt-hour; and
 - c) an approved 120 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provisions of RAA, Schedule 6, \$1,100/megawatt-hour; and
- xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$0.00/MWh for pumped storage hydropower units scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(e) A Market Seller that wishes to make a resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit an offer for Regulation for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to provide Regulation that shall specify the megawatts of Regulation being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, the Regulation Zone for which such Regulation is offered, the price of the capability offer in dollars per MW, the price of the performance offer in Dollars per change in MW, and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer and the resource's opportunity costs. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour, up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. The total of the performance offer multiplied by the historical average mileage used in the market clearing plus the capability offer shall not exceed \$100/megawatt-hour in the case of Regulation offered for all Regulation Zones. In addition to any market-based offer for Regulation, the Market Seller also shall submit a cost-based offer. A cost-based offer must be in the form specified in the PJM Manuals and consist of the following components as well as any other components specified in the PJM Manuals:

- i. The costs (in \$/MW) of the fuel cost increase due to the steady-state heat rate increase resulting from operating the unit at lower megawatt output incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the capability offer;
- ii. The cost increase (in \$/ΔMW) in costs associated with movement of the regulation resource incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the performance offer; and

- iii. An adder of up to \$12.00 per megawatt of Regulation provided applied to the capability offer.

Qualified Regulation capability must satisfy the measurement and verification tests specified in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Each Market Seller owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative shall submit a forecast of the availability of each such Generation Capacity Resource for the next seven days. A Market Seller (i) may submit a non-binding forecast of the price at which it expects to offer a generation resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection over the next seven days, and (ii) shall submit a binding offer for energy, along with Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, if any, for the next seven days or part thereof, for any generation resource with minimum notification or start-up requirement greater than 24 hours. Such resources committed by the Office of the Interconnection will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor otherwise be made whole for its hours of operation for the duration of any portion of such commitment that exceeds the maximum start-up and notification times for such resources during Hot Weather Alerts and Cold Weather Alerts, consistent with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.6.

(g) Each component of an offer by a Market Seller of a Generation Capacity Resource that is constant for the entire Operating Day and does not vary hour to hour shall remain in effect for subsequent Operating Days until superseded or canceled.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall post the total hourly loads scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as well as, its estimate of the combined hourly load of the Market Buyers for the next four days, and peak load forecasts for an additional three days.

(i) Except for Economic Load Response Participants, all Market Participants may submit Virtual Transactions that apply to the Day-ahead Energy Market only. Such Virtual Transactions must comply with the requirements set forth in the PJM Manuals and must specify amount, location and price, if any, at which the Market Participant desires to purchase or sell energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market. The Office of the Interconnection may require that a market participant shall not submit in excess of a defined number of bid/offer segments in the Day-ahead Energy Market, as specified in the PJM Manuals, when the Office of the Interconnection determines that such limit is required to avoid or mitigate significant system performance problems related to bid/offer volume. Notice of the need to impose such limit shall be provided prior to 10:00 a.m. EPT on the day that the Day-ahead Energy Market will clear. For purposes of this provision, a bid/offer segment is each pairing of price and megawatt quantity submitted as part of an Increment Offer or Decrement Bid. For purposes of applying this provision to an Up-to Congestion Transaction, a bid/offer segment shall refer to the pairing of a source and sink designation, as well as price and megawatt quantity, that comprise each Up-to Congestion Transaction.

(j) (i) *Offers to Supply Synchronized and Non-Synchronized Reserves By Generation Resources in the Day-ahead and Real-time Reserve Markets*

(1) *Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage, shall submit offers or otherwise make their 10-minute reserve capability available to supply Synchronized Reserve or, as applicable, Non-Synchronized Reserve, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer, in an amount equal to the available 10-minute reserve capability of such Generation Capacity Resource. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.*

(2) *Market Sellers of all other generation resources that (A) are capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve, as specified in the PJM Manuals, (B) are located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, and (C) have submitted offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable.*

(3) *Offers for the supply of Synchronized Reserve by all generation resources must be cost-based. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A, section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. For offers to supply Synchronized Reserve, the offer price shall not exceed the expected value of the penalty for failing to provide Synchronized Reserve, where such expected value shall be recalculated annually, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and posted on PJM's website. The expected value of the penalty is calculated as the product of: (A) the average penalty, expressed in \$/MWh, multiplied by (B) the average rate of non-performance during Synchronized Reserve events multiplied by (C) the*

probability a Synchronized Reserve event that will qualify for non-performance assessments will occur.

The expected value of the penalty shall be determined by an annual review of the twelve-month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed. The Office of the Interconnection shall post the results of its annual review by no later than December 15, and the revised offer price cap shall be effective as of the following January 1; provided, however, that at the time of implementation of this rule the expected value of the penalty shall be \$0.02/MWh, and for the period from the second month after implementation through the second January 1 following such date of implementation, the expected value of the penalty shall be recalculated on a monthly basis using data from the implementation date of this rule through the 15th day of the current month, and the revised value shall be effective the 1st day of the following month.

(4) All Non-Synchronized Reserve offers shall be for \$0.00/MWh. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this subsection (d) of this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(ii) Determination of Available Synchronized Reserve Capability of Generation Resources

(1) For each offer to supply reserves by a synchronized resource, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the MW of available Synchronized Reserve capability offered in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market, in accordance with the PJM Manuals; except, however, that the Office of the Interconnection will not make such determination for hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources. Hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources may submit offers for their available Synchronized Reserve capability as part of their offer into the Synchronized Reserve market, provided that such offer equals or exceeds 0.1 MW; however, any such resource which is subject to the must offer requirements in section 1.10.1A(j)(i) above must submit a Synchronized Reserve offer which specifies the MW of available Synchronized Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

(2) An on-line generation resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability, except for generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, shall be determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals and based on the resource's current performance and initial energy output and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (A) ramp rate; (B)

Economic Minimum; and (C) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Synchronized Reserves above the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

For generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, the resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability shall be based on the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (D) ramp rate; (E) condense to generation time constraints; (F) Economic Minimum; and (G) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Synchronized Reserves above the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

(iii) Determination of Available Non-Synchronized Reserve Capability of Generation Resources

(1) For each offer to supply reserves by an off-line generation resource, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the MW of available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability offered in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market in accordance with the PJM Manuals; except, however, that the Office of the Interconnection will not make such determination for hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources. Such hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources may submit offers for their available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability as part of their offer into the Non-Synchronized Reserve market, provided that such offer equals or exceeds 0.1 MW; however, any such resource which is subject to the must offer requirements in section 1.10.1A(j)(i) above must submit a Non-Synchronized Reserve offer which specifies the MW of available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

(2) An off-line generation resource's available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability shall be determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals and based on the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (A) startup time; (B) notification time; (C) ramp rate; (D) Economic Minimum; and (E) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents

it from reliably providing Non-Synchronized Reserves above its Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

(iv) Offers to Supply Synchronized Reserves by Economic Load Response Participant Resources in the Day-ahead and Real-time Reserve Markets

(1) Economic Load Response Participants that submit offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and wish to make their resources available to supply Synchronized Reserve may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

(2) All offers to supply Synchronized Reserve offers from Economic Load Response Participant resources shall not exceed the expected value of the penalty for failing to provide Synchronized Reserve, as determined in accordance with section 1.10.1A(j)(i)(3) above. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(k) An Economic Load Response Participant that wishes to participate in the Day-ahead Energy Market by reducing demand shall submit an offer to reduce demand to the Office of the Interconnection for each clock hour for which the Economic Load Response Participant desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to reduce demand. The offer must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, may vary hourly, and shall specify: (i) the amount of the offered curtailment in minimum increments of .1 megawatts; (ii) the Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price above which the end-use customer will reduce load, subject to section 1.10.1A(d)(ix); and (iii) at the Economic Load Response Participant's option, *shutdown* costs associated with reducing load, including direct labor and equipment costs, opportunity costs, and/or a minimum of number of contiguous hours for which the load reduction must be committed. Such offers may be updated each hour, up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Economic Load Response Participants submitting offers to reduce demand in the Day-ahead Energy Market may establish an incremental offer curve, provided that such offer curve shall be limited to ten price pairs (in MWs) per hour.

(l) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of an *Economic Load Response Participant resource* that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or that offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit demand reduction bids for the available load reduction capability of the *Economic Load Response Participant resource*. The submission of demand reduction bids for *Economic Load Response Participant resource* increments that were not committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that have

not cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, shall be optional, but any such bids must contain the information required to be included in such bids, as specified in the PJM Economic Load Response Program. *An Economic Load Response Participant resource* that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit a demand reduction bid in the Day-ahead Energy Market as specified in the Economic Load Response Program; provided, however, that in the event of an Emergency PJM shall require *Economic Load Response Participant resources* to reduce load, notwithstanding that the Zonal LMP at the time such Emergency is declared is below the price identified in the demand reduction bid.

(m) (i) *Offers to Supply Secondary Reserve By Generation Resources*

(1) *Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, that is available for energy, is capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, or otherwise make their Secondary Reserve capability available. Such offers shall be for an amount equal to the resource's available energy output achievable within thirty minutes (less its energy output achievable within ten minutes) from a request of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.*

(2) *Market Sellers of all other generation resources located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region that submit offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market and are capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in the PJM Manuals, shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, as applicable.*

(3) *Offers for the supply of Secondary Reserve shall be for \$0.00/MWh. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer*

Data specification, this subsection (d) above, section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(ii) Determination of Available Secondary Reserve Capability of Generation Resources

(1) For each offer to supply Secondary Reserve by a generation resource, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the MW of available Secondary Reserve capability offered in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market in accordance with the PJM Manuals; except, however, that the Office of the Interconnection will not make such determination for hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources. Hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources may submit their available Secondary Reserve capability as part of their offer into the Secondary Reserve market, provided that such offer equals or exceeds 0.1 MW; however, any such resource which is subject to the must offer requirements in section 1.10.1A(m)(i) above must submit a Secondary Reserve offer which specifies the MW of available Secondary Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

(2) (A) An on-line generation resource's available Secondary Reserve capability, except for generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, shall be based on the resource's current performance and initial energy output, the resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability; and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the energy offer: (i) ramp rate; (ii) Economic Minimum; and (iii) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(B) For generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, the resource's available Secondary Reserve capability shall be based on the following offer parameters submitted as part of the energy offer: (i) ramp rate; (ii) condense to generation time constraints; (iii) Economic Minimum; and (iv) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(C) An off-line generation resource's available Secondary Reserve capability, shall be based on the resource's available Secondary Reserve capability and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (i) startup time; (ii) notification time; (iii) ramp rate; (iv) Economic Minimum; and (v) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(iii) Offers to Supply Secondary Reserves by Economic Load Response Participant resources

(1) Each Economic Load Response Participant that submits offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and wishes to make their resources available to supply Secondary Reserve shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Secondary Reserve being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and include such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

(2) All Secondary Reserve offers by Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be for \$0.00/MWh. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(n) A Market Participant may submit a Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction for a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that is a Pseudo-Tie into the MISO balancing authority area. Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions combine an offer to sell energy at a source with a bid to buy the same megawatt quantity of energy at a sink where such transaction specifies the maximum difference between the Locational Marginal Prices at the source and sink.

Each Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction shall: (1) source at a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that Pseudo-Ties into MISO; and (2) sink at the PJM-MISO interface. A Market Participant must reserve transmission service in accordance with the PJM Tariff for each Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction. Megawatt quantities for Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions shall be greater than zero and less than or equal to the transmission

service reserved for the Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction. An accepted Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction results in scheduled injection at a specified source and scheduled withdrawal of the same megawatt quantity at a specified sink in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

1.10.1B Demand Bid Scheduling and Screening

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply Demand Bid Screening to all Demand Bids submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each Load Serving Entity, separately by Zone. Using Demand Bid Screening, the Office of the Interconnection will automatically reject a Load Serving Entity's Demand Bids in any future Operating Day for which the Load Serving Entity submits bids if the total megawatt volume of such bids would exceed the Load Serving Entity's Demand Bid Limit for any hour in such Operating Day, unless the Office of the Interconnection permits an exception pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(b) On a daily basis, PJM will update and post each Load Serving Entity's Demand Bid Limit in each applicable Zone. Such Demand Bid Limit will apply to all Demand Bids submitted by that Load Serving Entity for each future Operating Day for which it submits bids. The Demand Bid Limit is calculated using the following equation:

Demand Bid Limit = greater of (Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point * 1.3), or (Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point + 10MW)

Where:

1. Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point = for each Zone: the product of (a) LSE Recent Load Share, multiplied by (b) Peak Daily Load Forecast.
2. LSE Recent Load Share is the Load Serving Entity's highest share of Network Load in each Zone for any hour over the most recently available seven Operating Days for which PJM has data.
3. Peak Daily Load Forecast is PJM's highest available peak load forecast for each applicable Zone that is calculated on a daily basis.

(c) A Load Serving Entity whose Demand Bids are rejected as a result of Demand Bid Screening may change its Demand Bids to reduce its total megawatt volume to a level that does not exceed its Demand Bid Limit, and may resubmit them subject to the applicable rules related to bid submission outlined in Tariff, Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

(d) PJM may allow a Load Serving Entity to submit bids in excess of its Demand Bid Limit when circumstances exist that will cause, or are reasonably expected to cause, a Load Serving Entity's actual load to exceed its Demand Bid Limit on a given Operating Day. Examples of such circumstances include, but are not limited to, changes in load commitments due to state sponsored auctions, mergers and acquisitions between PJM Members, and sales and divestitures between PJM Members. A Load Serving Entity may submit a written exception request to the Office of Interconnection for a higher Demand Bid Limit for an affected Operating Day. Such request must include a detailed explanation of the circumstances at issue and supporting documentation that justify the Load Serving Entity's expectation that its actual load will exceed its Demand Bid Limit.

1.10.2 Pool-scheduled Resources.

Pool-scheduled resources are those resources for which Market Participants submitted offers to sell energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market and offers to reduce demand in the Day-ahead Energy Market, which the Office of the Interconnection scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market as well as generators committed by the Office of the Interconnection subsequent to the Day-ahead Energy Market. Such resources shall be committed to provide energy in the real-time dispatch unless the schedules for such units are revised pursuant to section 1.10.9 below or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11. Pool-scheduled resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

- (a) Pool-scheduled resources shall be selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the prices offered for energy and demand reductions and related services, whether the resource is expected to be needed to maintain system reliability during the Operating Day, Start-up Costs, No-load Costs, and cancellation fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Sellers to the Office of the Interconnection by the offer deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above. Hydropower units can only be pool-scheduled if they are pumped storage units and scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.
- (b) A resource that is scheduled by a Market Participant to support a bilateral sale, or that is self-scheduled by a Generating Market Buyer, shall not be selected by the Office of the Interconnection as a pool-scheduled resource except in an Emergency.
- (c) Market Sellers offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the Office of the Interconnection that is sufficient to enable the Office of the Interconnection to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.
- (d) The Market Seller of a resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall receive payments or credits for energy, demand reductions or related services, or for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, from the Office of the Interconnection on behalf of the Market Buyers in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3. Alternatively, the Market Seller shall receive, in lieu of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, its actual costs incurred, if any, up to a cap of the resource's Start-up Costs, if the Office of the Interconnection cancels its selection of the resource as a pool-scheduled resource and so notifies the Market Seller before the resource is synchronized.
- (e) Market Participants shall make available their pool-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone.
- (f) Economic Load Response Participants offering to reduce demand shall specify: (i) the amount of the offered curtailment, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in minimum

increments of 0.1 megawatts; (ii) the real-time Locational Marginal Price above which the end-use customer will reduce load; and (iii) at the Economic Load Response Participant's option, shut-down costs associated with reducing load, including direct labor and equipment costs, opportunity costs, and/or a minimum number of contiguous hours for which the load reduction must be committed. Economic Load Response Participants submitting offers to reduce demand in the *Day-ahead Energy Market and/or the Real-time Energy Market* may establish an incremental offer curve, provided that such offer curve shall be limited to ten price pairs (in MWs). Economic Load Response Participants offering to reduce demand shall also indicate the hours that the demand reduction is not available.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

Self-scheduled resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

- (a) Each Generating Market Buyer shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, not to self-schedule resources in excess of its Equivalent Load.
- (b) The offered prices of resources that are self-scheduled, or otherwise not following the dispatch orders of the Office of the Interconnection, shall not be considered by the Office of the Interconnection in determining Locational Marginal Prices.
- (c) Market Participants shall make available their self-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone, by submitting an offer as to such resources.
- (d) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.
- (e) *A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource to supply Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market that does not deliver the scheduled megawatt quantity in the applicable real-time reserve market, shall replace the Synchronized Reserve not delivered and shall pay for such Synchronized Reserve at the applicable Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price. Market Participants shall not self-schedule a resource to provide Secondary Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve.*
- (f) *For energy, hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.*

1.10.4 Capacity Resources.

- (a) A Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that is selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that does not deliver energy as scheduled shall be deemed to have experienced a Generator Forced Outage to the extent of such energy not

delivered. A Market Participant offering such Generation Capacity Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(b) Energy from a Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that has not been scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market may be sold on a bilateral basis by the Market Seller, may be self-scheduled, or may be offered for dispatch during the Operating Day in accordance with the procedures specified in this Schedule. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that has not been scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that has been sold on a bilateral basis must be made available upon request to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch during the Operating Day if the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency. Any such resource so scheduled and dispatched shall receive the applicable Real-time Price for energy delivered.

(c) A resource that has been self-scheduled shall not receive payments or credits for Start-up Costs or No-load Costs.

1.10.5 External Resources.

(a) External Resources may submit offers to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, in accordance with the day-ahead and real-time scheduling processes specified above. An External Resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, and except as specified below shall be compensated on the same basis as other pool-scheduled resources. External Resources that are not capable of Dynamic Transfer shall, if selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the Market Seller's Offer Data, be block loaded on an hourly scheduled basis. Market Sellers shall offer External Resources to the PJM Interchange Energy Market on either a resource-specific or an aggregated resource basis. A Market Participant whose pool-scheduled resource does not deliver the energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market with energy from the PJM Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(b) Offers for External Resources from an aggregation of two or more generating units shall so indicate, and shall specify, in accordance with the Offer Data requirements specified by the Office of the Interconnection: (i) energy prices; (ii) hours of energy availability; (iii) a minimum dispatch level; (iv) a maximum dispatch level; and (v) unless such information has previously been made available to the Office of the Interconnection, sufficient information, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to enable the Office of the Interconnection to model the flow into the PJM Region of any energy from the External Resources scheduled in accordance with the Offer Data.

(c) Offers for External Resources on a resource-specific basis shall specify the resource being offered, along with the information specified in the Offer Data as applicable.

1.10.6 External Market Buyers.

(a) Deliveries to an External Market Buyer not subject to Dynamic Transfer by the Office of the Interconnection shall be delivered on a block loaded basis to the bus or buses at the electrical boundaries of the PJM Region, or in such area with respect to an External Market Buyer's load within such area not served by Network Service, at which the energy is delivered to or for the External Market Buyer. External Market Buyers shall be charged (which charge may be positive or negative) at either the Day-ahead Prices or Real-time Prices, whichever is applicable, for energy at the foregoing bus or buses.

(b) An External Market Buyer's hourly schedules for energy purchased from the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall conform to the ramping and other applicable requirements of the interconnection agreement between the PJM Region and the Control Area to which, whether as an intermediate or final point of delivery, the purchased energy will initially be delivered.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall curtail deliveries to an External Market Buyer if necessary to maintain appropriate reserve levels for a Control Zone as defined in the PJM Manuals, or to avoid shedding load in such Control Zone.

1.10.6A Transmission Loading Relief Customers.

(a) An entity that desires to elect to pay Transmission Congestion Charges in order to continue its energy schedules during an Operating Day over contract paths outside the PJM Region in the event that PJM initiates Transmission Loading Relief that otherwise would cause PJM to request security coordinators to curtail such Member's energy schedules shall:

- (i) enter its election on OASIS by 11:00 a.m. of the day before the Operating Day, in accordance with procedures established by PJM, which election shall be applicable for the entire Operating Day; and
- (ii) if PJM initiates Transmission Loading Relief, provide to PJM, at such time and in accordance with procedures established by PJM, the hourly integrated energy schedules that impacted the PJM Region (as indicated from the NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator) during the Transmission Loading Relief.

(b) If an entity has made the election specified in section (a), then PJM shall not request security coordinators to curtail such entity's energy transactions, except as may be necessary to respond to Emergencies.

(c) In order to make elections under this section 1.10.6A, an entity must (i) have met the creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection or provided a letter of credit or other form of security acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection, and (ii) have executed either the Agreement, a Service Agreement under the PJM Tariff, or other agreement committing to pay all Transmission Congestion Charges incurred under this section.

1.10.7 Bilateral Transactions.

Bilateral transactions as to which the parties have notified the Office of the Interconnection by the deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above that they elect not to be included in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that they are not willing to incur Transmission Congestion Charges in the Real-time Energy Market shall be curtailed by the Office of the Interconnection as necessary to reduce or alleviate transmission congestion. Bilateral transactions that were not included in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that are willing to incur congestion charges and bilateral transactions that were accepted in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall continue to be implemented during periods of congestion, except as may be necessary to respond to Emergencies.

1.10.8 Office of the Interconnection Responsibilities.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall use its best efforts to determine (i) the least-cost means of satisfying the projected hourly requirements for energy, Operating Reserves, and other ancillary services of the Market Buyers, including the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, of the Day-ahead Energy Market, and (ii) the least-cost means of satisfying the Operating Reserve and other ancillary service requirements for any portion of the load forecast of the Office of the Interconnection for the Operating Day in excess of that scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market. In making these determinations, the Office of the Interconnection shall take into account: (i) the Office of the Interconnection's forecasts of PJM Interchange Energy Market and PJM Region energy requirements, giving due consideration to the energy requirement forecasts and purchase requests submitted by Market Buyers and PRD Curves properly submitted by Load Serving Entities for the Price Responsive Demand loads they serve; (ii) the offers submitted by Market Sellers; (iii) the availability of limited energy resources; (iv) the capacity, location, and other relevant characteristics of self-scheduled resources; (v) the objectives of each Control Zone for Operating Reserves, as specified in the PJM Manuals; (vi) the requirements of each Regulation Zone for Regulation and other ancillary services, as specified in the PJM Manuals; (vii) the benefits of avoiding or minimizing transmission constraint control operations, as specified in the PJM Manuals; and (viii) such other factors as the Office of the Interconnection reasonably concludes are relevant to the foregoing determination, including, without limitation, transmission constraints on external coordinated flowgates to the extent provided by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.6. The Office of the Interconnection shall develop a Day-ahead Energy Market based on the foregoing determination, and shall determine the Day-ahead Prices resulting from such schedule. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the planned schedule for a hydropower resource to the operator of that resource as necessary for plant safety and security, and legal limitations on pond elevations.

(b) By 1:30 p.m., or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the day before each Operating Day, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-ahead Energy Market results; (ii) post the Day-ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Sellers, Market Buyers, and Economic Load Response Participants of their scheduled injections, withdrawals, and demand reductions respectively. The foregoing notwithstanding, the deadlines set forth in this subsection shall not apply if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data due to extraordinary circumstances. For purposes of this subsection,

extraordinary circumstances shall mean a technical malfunction that limits, prohibits or otherwise interferes with the ability of the Office of the Interconnection to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day. Extraordinary circumstances do not include a Market Participant's inability to submit bid/offer data to the Office of the Interconnection. If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day as a result of such extraordinary circumstances, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Members as soon as practicable.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in section 1.10.8(b), and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, the Office of the Interconnection shall revise its schedule of generation resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the PJM Region, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Buyers shall pay PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall be paid by PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is positive. Market Buyers shall be paid by PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall pay PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is negative. Economic Load Response Participants shall be paid for scheduled demand reductions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances as described in subsection (b) above, ~~no settlements shall be made for the Day-ahead Energy Market, no scheduled megawatt quantities shall be established, and no Day-ahead Prices shall be established for that Operating Day. Rather, for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and price of zero and all settlements, including Financial Transmission Right Target Allocations, will be based on the real-time quantities and prices as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.4 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5. it will be declared a Market Suspension, and Day-ahead Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, it shall notify Market Participants of the Market Suspension as soon as possible after the Market Suspension is declared, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the affected Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the affected Operating Day for the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets.~~

(e) If the Office of the Interconnection discovers an error in prices and/or cleared quantities in the Day-ahead Energy Market *or Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, or the Real-time Energy Market or Real-time Ancillary Services Markets* after it has posted the results for these markets on its Web site, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Market Participants of the error as soon as possible after it is found, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market *and Real-time*

Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the initial publication of the results for the Day-ahead Energy Market *and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets*. After this initial notification, if the Office of the Interconnection determines it is necessary to post modified results, it shall provide notification of its intent to do so, together with all available supporting documentation, by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market *and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets*, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the initial publication of the results in the Day-ahead Energy Market *and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets*.

Thereafter, the Office of the Interconnection must post on its Web site the corrected results by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the tenth calendar day following the Operating Day for the Day-ahead Energy Market, Real-time Energy Market, *and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, and Real-time Ancillary Service Markets*. Should any of the above deadlines pass without the associated action on the part of the Office of the Interconnection, the originally posted results will be considered final. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the deadlines set forth above shall not apply if the referenced market results are under publicly noticed review by the FERC.

(f) Consistent with Operating Agreement, section 18.17.1, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Operating 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 in the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.

(a) Following the initial posting by the Office of the Interconnection of the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market, and subject to the right of the Office of the Interconnection to schedule and dispatch pool-scheduled resources and to direct that schedules be changed in an Emergency, and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, a generation rebidding period shall exist. Typically the rebidding period shall be from the time the Office of the Interconnection posts the results of the Day-ahead Energy Market until 2:15 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day. However, should the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market be significantly delayed, the Office of the Interconnection may establish a revised rebidding period. During the rebidding period, Market Participants may submit revisions to generation Offer Data for the next Operating Day. Adjustments to the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be settled at the applicable Real-time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

(b) A Market Participant may adjust the schedule of a resource under its dispatch control on an hour-to-hour basis beginning at 10:00 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, provided that the Office of the Interconnection is notified not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, as follows and as specified in section 1.10.9A below:

- i) A Generating Market Buyer may self-schedule any of its resource increments, including hydropower resources, not previously designated as self-scheduled and not selected as a pool-scheduled resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market;
- ii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of a non-firm bilateral transaction; or
- iii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of deliveries or receipts of Spot Market Energy; or
- iv) A Generating Market Buyer may remove from service a resource increment, including a hydropower resource, that it had previously designated as self-scheduled, provided that the Office of the Interconnection shall have the option to schedule energy from any such resource increment that is a Capacity Resource at the price offered in the scheduling process, with no obligation to pay any Start-Up Costs.

(c) An External Market Buyer may refuse delivery of some or all of the energy it requested to purchase in the Day-ahead Energy Market by notifying the Office of the Interconnection of the adjustment in deliveries not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, but any such adjustment shall not affect the obligation of the External Market Buyer to pay for energy scheduled on its behalf in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

(d) The Office of the Interconnection shall provide External Market Buyers and External Market Sellers and parties to bilateral transactions with any revisions to their schedules resulting from the rebidding period by 6:30 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day. The Office of the Interconnection may also commit additional resources after such time as system conditions require. For each hour in the Operating Day, as soon as practicable after the deadlines specified in the foregoing subsection of this section 1.10, the Office of the Interconnection shall provide External Market Buyers and External Market Sellers and parties to bilateral transactions with any revisions to their schedules for the hour.

1.10.9A Updating Offers in Real-time

(a) Each Market Seller may submit Real-time Offers for a resource up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour, and such Real-time Offers shall supersede any previous offer for that resource for the clock hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) A market-based Real-time Offer shall not exceed the applicable energy offer caps specified in this Schedule. Once a Market Seller's resource is committed for an applicable clock hour, the Market Seller may not increase its Incremental Energy Offer and may only submit a market-based Real-time Offer that is higher than its market-

based offer that was in effect at the time of commitment to reflect increases in the resource's cost-based Start-up Costs and cost-based No-load Costs. The Market Seller may elect not to have its market-based offer considered for dispatch and to have only its lowest cost-based offer considered for the remainder of the Operating Day.

(ii) Cost-based Real-time Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. If a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for a particular clock hour in accordance with subsection (c) below, or if updates to a cost-based offer are required by the Market Seller's approved Fuel Cost Policy, the Market Seller shall update its previously submitted cost-based Real-time Offer.

(iii) If a Market Seller's available cost-based offer is not compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals at the time a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for an applicable clock hour during the Operating Day, the Market Seller must submit an updated cost-based Real-time Offer consisting of an Incremental Energy Offer, Start-up Cost, and No-load Cost for that clock hour that is compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals.

(b) Each Market Seller may submit Real-time Offers for a resource during and through the end of the applicable clock hour to update only the following offer parameters, as further described in the PJM Manuals: (1) Economic Minimum; (2) Economic Maximum; (3) emergency minimum MW; (4) emergency maximum MW; (5) unit availability status; (6) fixed output indicator; (7) *Synchronized Reserve maximum MW*; and (8) *Secondary Reserve maximum MW*. Such Real-time Offers shall supersede any previous offer for that resource for the clock hour.

1.10.9B Offer Parameter Flexibility

(a) Market Sellers may, in accordance with sections 1.10.1A and 1.10.9A above, this section 1.10.9B, and the PJM Manuals, update offer parameters at any time up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour, including prior to the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market and prior to the close of the rebidding period specified in section 1.10.9, except that Market Sellers may not update their offers for the supply of energy, *Secondary Reserve*, *Synchronized Reserve*, *Non-Synchronized Reserve*, or demand reduction: (1) during the period after the close the Day-ahead Energy Market and prior to the posting of the Day-ahead Energy Market results pursuant to section 1.10.8(b); or (2) during the period after close of the rebidding period and prior to PJM announcing the results of the rebidding period pursuant to section 1.10.9(d).

(b) For generation resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) cost-based Start-up Costs; (2) cost-

based No-load Costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) Economic Minimum and Economic Maximum; (5) emergency minimum MW and emergency maximum MW; (6) ramp rate; (7) *Synchronized Reserve maximum MW*; (8) *Secondary Reserve maximum MW*; and (9) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, Minimum Run Time.

(c) For *Economic Load Response Participant resource* offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) shutdown costs, (2) Incremental Energy Offer; (3) Economic Minimum; (4) Economic Maximum; and (5) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, minimum down time.

(d) After the announcement of the results of the rebidding period pursuant to section 1.10.9(d), a Market Seller may submit a Real-time Offer where offer parameters may differ from the offer originally submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market, except that a Market Seller may not submit a Real-time Offer that changes, of the offer parameters listed in section 1.10.1A(d), the MW amounts specified in the Incremental Energy Offer, MW amounts specified in the ramp rate, maximum run time, and availability; provided, however, Market Sellers of dual-fueled resources may submit Real-time Offers for such resources that change the availability of a submitted cost-based offer.

1.11 Dispatch.

The following procedures and principles shall govern the dispatch of the resources available to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.11.1 Resource Output.

The Office of the Interconnection shall have the authority to direct any Market Seller to adjust the output of any pool-scheduled resource increment within the operating characteristics specified in the Market Seller's offer. The Office of the Interconnection may cancel its selection of, or otherwise release, pool-scheduled resources, subject to an obligation to pay any applicable start-up, no-load or cancellation fees. The Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the output of pool-scheduled resource increments as necessary: (a) to maintain reliability, and subject to that constraint, to minimize the cost of supplying the energy, reserves, and other services required by the Market Buyers and the operation of the PJM Region; (b) to balance load and generation, maintain scheduled tie flows, and provide frequency support within the PJM Region; and (c) to minimize unscheduled interchange not frequency related between the PJM Region and other Control Areas.

1.11.2 Operating Basis.

In carrying out the foregoing objectives, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct the operation of the PJM Region in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and shall: (i) utilize available generating reserves and obtain required replacements; and (ii) monitor the availability of adequate reserves.

1.11.3 Pool-dispatched Resources.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall implement the dispatch of energy from pool-scheduled resources with limited energy by direct request. In implementing mandatory or economic use of limited energy resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall use its best efforts to select the most economic hours of operation for limited energy resources, in order to make optimal use of such resources consistent with the dynamic load-following requirements of the PJM Region and the availability of other resources to the Office of the Interconnection.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall implement the dispatch of energy from other pool-dispatched resource increments, including generation increments from Capacity Resources the remaining increments of which are self-scheduled, by sending appropriate signals and instructions to the entity controlling such resources, in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Each Market Seller shall ensure that the entity controlling a pool-dispatched resource offered or made available by that Market Seller complies with the energy dispatch signals and instructions transmitted by the Office of the Interconnection.

1.11.3A Maximum Generation Emergency.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency, all deliveries to load that is served by Point-to-Point Transmission Service outside the PJM Region from Generation Capacity Resources committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative may be interrupted in order to serve load in the PJM Region.

1.11.4 Regulation.

(a) A Market Buyer may satisfy its Regulation Obligation from its own generation resources and/or Demand Resources capable of performing Regulation service, by contractual arrangements with other Market Participants able to provide Regulation service, or by purchases from the PJM Interchange Energy Market at the rates set forth in Section 3.2.2. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Regulation service in the PJM Interchange Energy Market; provided that PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party to bilateral transactions between Market Participants or with respect to a self-schedule or self-supply of generation resources by a Market Buyer to satisfy its Regulation Obligation.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain Regulation service from the least-cost alternatives available from either pool-scheduled or self-scheduled generation resources and/or Demand Resources as needed to meet Regulation Zone requirements not otherwise satisfied by the Market Buyers. Generation resources or Demand Resources offering to sell Regulation shall be selected to provide Regulation on the basis of each generation resource's and Demand Resource's regulation offer and the estimated opportunity cost of a resource providing regulation and in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's obligation to minimize the total cost of energy, Operating Reserves, Regulation, and other ancillary services. Estimated opportunity costs for generation resources shall be determined by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the expected value of the energy sales that would be foregone or uneconomic energy that would be produced by the resource in order to provide Regulation, in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. Estimated opportunity costs for Demand Resources will be zero.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall dispatch resources for Regulation by sending Regulation signals and instructions to generation resources and/or Demand Resources from which Regulation service has been offered by Market Sellers, in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Market Sellers shall comply with Regulation dispatch signals and instructions transmitted by the Office of the Interconnection and, in the event of conflict, Regulation dispatch signals and instructions shall take precedence over energy dispatch signals and instructions. Market Sellers shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their resources supplying load in the PJM Region as close to desired output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.

1.11.4A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) A Market Buyer may satisfy its Synchronized Reserve Obligation from its own generation resources and/or Demand Resources capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, by contractual arrangements with other Market Participants able to provide Synchronized Reserve, or by purchases from the PJM Synchronized Reserve Market at the rates set forth in Section 3.2.3A.

PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Synchronized Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market; provided that PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party to bilateral transactions between Market Participants or with respect to a self-schedule or self-supply of generation resources by a Market Buyer to satisfy its Synchronized Reserve Obligation.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain Synchronized Reserve from the least-cost alternatives available from either pool-scheduled or self-scheduled generation resources and/or Demand Resources as needed to meet the Synchronized Reserve requirements of each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region not otherwise satisfied by the Market Buyers. Resources offering to sell Synchronized Reserve shall be selected to provide Synchronized Reserve on the basis of each generation resource's and/or Demand Resource's Synchronized Reserve offer and the estimated unit specific opportunity cost of the resource providing Synchronized Reserve, and in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's obligation to minimize the total cost of energy, Operating Reserves, Synchronized Reserve and other ancillary services. Estimated unit specific opportunity costs for generation resources shall be equal to the sum of (i) the product of (A) the megawatts of energy used by the generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve as submitted as part of the generation resource's Synchronized Reserve offer times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource, and (ii) the product of (A) the deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Synchronized Reserve set point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. Opportunity costs for Demand Resources will be zero.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall dispatch generation resources and/or Demand Resources for Synchronized Reserve by sending Synchronized Reserve instructions to generation resources and/or Demand Resources from which Synchronized Reserve has been offered by Market Sellers, in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Market Sellers shall comply with Synchronized Reserve dispatch instructions transmitted by the Office of the Interconnection and, in the event of a conflict, Synchronized Reserve dispatch instructions shall take precedence over energy dispatch signals and instructions. Market Sellers shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their generation resources supplying load in the PJM Region as close to desired output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.

1.11.4B Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) A Market Buyer may satisfy its Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation from its own generation resources capable of providing Non-Synchronized Reserve, by contractual arrangements with other Market Participants able to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve, or by purchases from the PJM Non-Synchronized Reserve Market at the rates set forth in Section 3.2.3A.001. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market; provided that PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party to bilateral transactions between Market Participants or with respect to

a self-supply of generation resources by a Market Buyer to satisfy its Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall obtain Non-Synchronized Reserve from the least-cost alternatives available from either pool-scheduled generation resources as needed to ensure the Primary Reserve requirement of each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region not otherwise satisfied by the Market Buyers. Resources eligible to sell Non-Synchronized Reserve shall be selected to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve on the basis of each generation resource's estimated unit specific opportunity cost of the resource providing Non-Synchronized Reserve, and in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's obligation to minimize the total cost of energy, Operating Reserves, Synchronized Reserve and other ancillary services. Estimated unit specific opportunity costs for generation resources not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserve shall be equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource, minus (C) the applicable offer for energy from the generation resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall dispatch generation resources for Non-Synchronized Reserve by sending Non-Synchronized Reserve instructions to generation resources from which Non-Synchronized Reserve is available, in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Market Sellers shall comply with Non-Synchronized Reserve dispatch instructions transmitted by the Office of the Interconnection and, in the event of a conflict, Non-Synchronized Reserve dispatch instructions shall take precedence over energy dispatch signals and instructions. Market Sellers shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their generation resources supplying load in the PJM Region as close to desired output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.

1.11.5 PJM Open Access Same-time Information System.

The Office of the Interconnection shall update the information posted on the PJM Open Access Same-time Information System to reflect its dispatch of generation resources.

1.11.6 Market Suspension.

If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to produce economic zonal dispatch solutions during the Operating Day due to operational or technical issues for at least a total of seven (7) five (5) minute intervals within a market hour, the Office of the Interconnection will declare a Market Suspension, and Real-time Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.

2.5 Calculation of Real-time Prices.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall determine *Locational Marginal Prices* based on the least costly means of obtaining energy to serve the next increment of load *and meet reserve requirements* (taking account of any applicable and available load reductions indicated on PRD Curves properly submitted by any PRD Provider) at each bus in the PJM Region represented in the *network model* and each Interface Pricing Point between PJM and an adjacent Control Area, based on the *operating conditions and the submitted energy offers as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.4*. The process for the determination of Real-time Prices occurs in the Real-time Price software program, and is known as the pricing run for the Real-time Energy Market. The Real-time Price software program uses the input data from a reference real-time security constrained economic dispatch case as described in the PJM Manuals and performs the same optimization as the real-time security constrained economic dispatch program but additionally applies Integer Relaxation to Eligible Fast-Start Resources. The real-time security constrained economic dispatch program, which is considered the dispatch run for the Real-time Energy Market, performs a real-time joint optimization of energy and reserves, given operating conditions, a set of energy offers, a set of reserve offers, a set of Operating Reserve Demand Curves, and any *monitored* transmission constraints that may exist.

(b) To determine operating conditions on the power grid in the PJM Region (including transmission constraints on external coordinated flowgates to the extent provided by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.6), the Office of the Interconnection shall use a computer model of the interconnected grid that uses available metered inputs regarding generator output, loads, and power flows to model remaining flows and conditions, producing a consistent representation of power flows on the network as an input into the real-time security constrained economic dispatch. The computer model employed for this purpose, referred to as the State Estimator program, is a standard industry tool and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3. The State Estimator solution used by the real-time security constrained economic dispatch will be used to obtain information regarding the output of generation supplying energy to the PJM Region, loads at buses in the PJM Region, transmission losses, and power flows on binding transmission constraints. Additional information used in the calculation, including Dispatch Rates and real time schedules for external transactions between PJM and other Control Areas and dispatch and pricing information from entities with whom PJM has executed a joint operating agreement, will be obtained from the Office of the Interconnection's dispatchers.

(c) Using the prices at which energy is offered by Market Sellers and demand reductions are offered by Economic Load Response Participants, Pre-Emergency Load Response participants and Emergency Load Response participants to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the offers of energy and demand reductions that will be considered in the calculation of *Locational Marginal Prices*. As described in Operating

Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.4, every qualified offer for demand reduction and of energy by a Market Seller from resources that are dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection will be utilized in the calculation of Locational Marginal Prices, including, without limitation, qualified Real-time Energy Market offers from Economic Load Response Participants, Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response.

(d) In performing *the Real-time Price* calculation, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each bus from each resource associated with an eligible energy offer *as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.4* as the sum of the following components of Locational Marginal Price: (1) System Energy Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a generation resource or decrease an increment of energy being consumed by an Economic Load Response Participant resource, (2) Congestion 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 an Economic Load Response Participant resource, based on the effect of increased generation from the resource on transmission line loadings, and (3) Loss 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 an Economic Load Response Participant resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses. The *Real-time Prices* at a bus shall be determined through the joint optimization program based on the lowest marginal cost to serve the next increment of load at the bus taking into account resource constraints, transmission constraints, marginal loss impact, and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curves. When the marginal energy megawatts is provided by converting a megawatts of reserves into a megawatts of energy, the resulting Locational Marginal Price takes into account the opportunity cost of that exchange.

(e) *During the Operating Day, the calculation set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5 shall be performed every five minutes, using the Office of the Interconnection's Real-time Price software program, producing the Real-time Prices for the current five minute interval based on forecasted system conditions and the latest approved PJM security-constrained economic dispatch solution with a target time at the end of the current five minute interval. If no security-constrained economic dispatch solution was approved for the target time at the end of the current five minute interval, the Locational Marginal Price program will use the most recently approved security-constrained economic dispatch solution with a target time prior to the end of the Locational Marginal Price program five minute interval. If a technical problem with or malfunction of the security-constrained economic dispatch or Locational Marginal Price software programs exists, including but not limited to program failures or data input failures, the Office of the Interconnection will utilize the best available RT SCED solution to calculate LMPs.*

2.5.1 Declaration of Shortage Pricing

(a) *The Office of the Interconnection shall use its Real-time Price software program, to determine if the Office of the Interconnection is experiencing a Primary Reserve shortage and/or a Synchronized Reserve shortage for the purposes of declaring shortage pricing as further*

described in the PJM Manuals. Shortage pricing shall exist until the Real-time Price software program is able to meet the specified reserve requirements.

(b) If a Primary Reserve shortage and/or Synchronized Reserve shortage exists and cannot be accurately forecasted by the Office of the Interconnection due to a technical problem, including but not limited to failures of data input into the Real-time Price software program, the Office of the Interconnection will utilize the best available alternate data sources to determine if a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone is experiencing a Primary Reserve shortage and/or a Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall issue day-ahead alerts to PJM Members of the possible need to use emergency procedures during the following Operating Day. Such emergency procedures may be required to alleviate real-time emergency conditions such as a transmission emergency or potential reserve shortage. The alerts issued by the Office of the Interconnection may include, but are not limited to, the Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, Primary Reserve Alert and/or Voltage Reduction Alert. These alerts shall be issued to keep all affected system personnel informed of the forecasted status of the PJM bulk power system. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify PJM Members of all alerts and the cancellation thereof via the methods described in the PJM Manuals. The alerts shall be issued as soon as practicable to allow PJM Members sufficient time to prepare for such operating conditions. The day-ahead alerts issued by the Office of the Interconnection are for informational purposes only and by themselves will not impact price calculation during the Operating Day.

(d) The Office of the Interconnection shall issue a warning of impending operating reserve shortage and other emergency conditions in real-time to inform members of actual capacity shortages or contingencies that may jeopardize the reliable operation of the PJM bulk power system. Such warnings will generally precede any associated action taken to address the shortage conditions. The Office of the Interconnection shall notify PJM Members of the issuance and cancellation of emergency procedures via the methods described in the PJM Manuals. The warnings that the Office of the Interconnection may issue include, but are not limited to, the Primary Reserve Warning, Voltage Reduction Warning, and Manual Load Dump Warning.

The purpose of the Primary Reserve Warning is to warn members that the available Primary Reserve may be less than the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement. If the Primary Reserve shortage condition was determined as described above, the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor is incorporated into the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price and Locational Marginal Price as applicable.

The purpose of the Voltage Reduction Warning is to warn PJM Members that the available Synchronized Reserve may be less than the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement and that a voltage reduction may be required. Following the Voltage Reduction Warning, the Office of the Interconnection may issue a Voltage Reduction Action during which it directs PJM Members to initiate a voltage reduction. If the Office of the Interconnection issues a Voltage Reduction Action for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-Zone the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement and the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement are incorporated in the calculation of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing

Price, Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, and Locational Marginal Price as applicable. The Reserve Penalty Factors for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement and the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement will continue to be used in the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, and Locational Marginal Price calculation, as applicable, until the Voltage Reduction Action has been terminated.

The purpose of the Manual Load Dump Warning is to warn members that dumping load may be necessary to maintain reliability. Following the Manual Load Dump Warning, the Office of the Interconnection may commence a Manual Load Dump Action during which it directs PJM Members to initiate a manual load dump pursuant to the procedures described in the PJM Manuals. If the Office of the Interconnection issues a Manual Load Dump Action for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-Zone the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement and the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement are incorporated in the calculation of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, and Locational Marginal Price as applicable. The Reserve Penalty Factors for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement and the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement will continue to be used in the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price, Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, and Locational Marginal Price calculation, as applicable, until the Manual Load Dump Action has been terminated.

Shortage pricing will be terminated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-Zone when demand and reserve requirements can be fully satisfied with generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources and any Voltage Reduction Action and/or Manual Load Dump Action taken for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-Zone has also been terminated.

2.5.2 Declaration of Market Suspension

In the event the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Section 1.11.6, Real-time Prices shall be determined in the following manner:

- i) If the Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, then the Real-time Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of Real-time Prices for all intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours adjacent to such Market Suspension;
- ii) If the Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours and there are cleared Day-ahead Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Prices for each corresponding hour. If there are no cleared Day-ahead Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour.

2.6 Calculation of Day-ahead Prices.

For the Day-ahead Energy Market, day-ahead Locational Marginal Prices shall be determined on the basis of the least-cost, security-constrained dispatch, model flows and system conditions resulting from the load specifications, offers for generation, dispatchable load, Increment Offers, Decrement Bids, offers for demand reductions, and bilateral transactions submitted to the Office of the Interconnection and scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market. Such prices shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Section applicable to the Day-ahead Energy Market and shall be the basis for purchases and sales of energy and Transmission Congestion Charges resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market. This calculation shall be made for each hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market by applying a linear optimization method to minimize energy costs, given scheduled system conditions, scheduled transmission outages, and any transmission limitations that may exist. In performing this calculation, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each bus from each resource associated with an eligible energy offer as the sum of the following components of Locational Marginal Price: (1) System Energy Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, (2) Congestion Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from the resource on transmission line loadings, and (3) Loss 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 line losses. The energy offer or offers that can serve an increment of load at a bus at the lowest cost, calculated in this manner, shall determine the Day-ahead Price at that bus.

2.6.1 Declaration of Market Suspension

In the event the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and will utilize the real-time quantities and Real-time Prices as determined and calculated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.4 and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.

3. ACCOUNTING AND BILLING

3.1 Introduction.

This schedule sets forth the accounting and billing principles and procedures for the purchase and sale of services on the PJM Interchange Energy Market and for the operation of the PJM Region.

3.1A Revenue Data for Settlements

- (a) Revenue Data for Settlements are energy quantities used for accounting and billing and are determined based on data submitted by a Market Participant.
- (b) Once a Market Participant submits five-minute revenue meter data for a resource, the Market Participant must continue to provide revenue meter data for that resource on a five-minute basis.
- (c) For generation resources, Revenue Data for Settlements may be five-minute revenue meter data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or hourly revenue meter data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection as adjusted in accordance with subsection (d). The revenue meter data for a generation resource can be either positive, representing energy injection, or negative, representing an energy withdrawal.
- (d) Revenue Data for Settlements for generation resources for which Market Participants submit hourly revenue meter data to the Office of the Interconnection shall be calculated as follows:
 - i) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Revenue Data for Settlements is equal to the five-minute telemetry values or State Estimator values calculated according to section 2.3 of this Schedule, as further described in the PJM Manuals for an hour plus an offset. The offset is the difference between the hourly meter data value and (the hourly integrated telemetry or hourly integrated State Estimator value) times 12 and multiplied by absolute value of the ratio of (the Real-time Settlement Interval telemetry or State Estimator value) and (the sum of the absolute value of the Real-time Settlement Interval telemetry or State Estimator values for the hour).
 - ii) If the difference between the average of the five-minute telemetry values or State Estimator values calculated according to section 2.3 of this Schedule, and further described in the PJM Manuals, for an hour and the hourly revenue meter data is greater than 20 percent of the hourly revenue meter data and greater than 10 MW, then the Revenue Data for Settlements is a flat profile of the hourly revenue meter data equally apportioned over the five minute intervals in the hour.
 - iii) If a Market Participant is unable to provide telemetry for a generation resource, the Revenue Data for Settlements will be a flat profile of the hourly revenue meter data equally apportioned over the five-minute intervals in the hour.
- (e) For all energy transactions for which telemetry is not available, the Revenue Data for Settlements is the submitted value to the Office of the Interconnection adjusted for any curtailment and flat profiled over the set of five-minute intervals that the energy transaction is scheduled and dispatched.

- (f) For demand response resources, Revenue Data for Settlements may be five-minute revenue meter data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection or hourly revenue meter data submitted to the Office of the Interconnection and flat profiled over a set of dispatch intervals in the hour.

- (g) For load, the Revenue Data for Settlements is the hourly submitted value to the Office of the Interconnection and flat profiled equally apportioned over the five-minute intervals in the hour.

3.2 Market Settlements.

If a dollar-per-MW-hour value is applied in a calculation under this section 3.2 where the interval of the value produced in that calculation is less than an hour, then for purposes of that calculation the dollar-per-MW hour value is divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour.

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.

(b) Each Market Participant shall be charged for all of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be served in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(c) Each Market Participant shall be paid for all of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be delivered to the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(d) For each Day-ahead Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price and the sum of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price.

(e) For each Real-time Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals less its scheduled Market Participant Energy Withdrawals times the Real-time System Energy Price and the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Injections less scheduled Market Participant Energy Injections times the Real-time System Energy Price. The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals and Market Participant Energy Injections used to calculate Spot Market Energy charges under this subsection (e).

(f) For pool External Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall model, based on an appropriate flow analysis, the megawatts of real-time energy injections to be delivered from each such resource to the corresponding Interface Pricing Point between adjacent Control Areas and the PJM Region

3.2.2 Regulation.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity in a Regulation Zone shall have an hourly Regulation objective equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation requirements of such Regulation Zone for the hour, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Regulation Zone for the hour ("Regulation Obligation"). A Market Participant with an hourly Regulation Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the Regulation market performance clearing price credits and Regulation market capability clearing price credits for the Real-time Settlement Intervals in an hour.

Regulation Charge = Hourly Regulation Obligation Share * (sum of the Real-time Settlement Interval Regulation credits in an hour)

(b) Each Market Participant supplying Regulation in a Regulation Zone at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited for each of its resources such that the calculated credit for each increment of Regulation provided by each resource shall be the higher of: (i) the Regulation market-clearing price; or (ii) the sum of the applicable Regulation offers for a resource determined pursuant to section 3.2.2A.1 below, the unit-specific shoulder hour opportunity costs described in subsection (e) of this section, the unit-specific inter-temporal opportunity costs, and the unit-specific opportunity costs discussed in subsection (d) of this section.

(c) The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the performance Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below, divided by the unit-specific benefits factor described in subsection (j) of this section and divided by the historic accuracy score of the resource from among the resources selected to provide Regulation. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in section Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs of a generation resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating hour, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times, (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the lesser of the available market-based or highest available cost-based energy offer from the

generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, then the Regulation market-clearing prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours adjacent to such Market Suspension, and the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension.

If the Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours, which may span multiple market days, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize Regulation market clearing prices of zero dollars per megawatt-hour for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval and shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension.

For hydroelectric resources offering to sell Regulation in a regulating hour, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the full value of the Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus for each megawatt of Regulation capability.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating is higher than the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating and the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource.

Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval is higher than the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating.

For the purpose of committing resources and setting Regulation market clearing prices, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize day-ahead Locational Marginal Prices to calculate opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources. For the purposes of settlements, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Estimated opportunity costs for Demand Resources to provide Regulation are zero.

(e) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a Market Participant selected to provide Regulation in a Regulation Zone and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for (1) each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Regulation, and (2) the last three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding shoulder hour and the first three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the following shoulder hour in accordance with the PJM Manuals and below.

The unit-specific opportunity cost incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the lesser of the available market-based or highest available cost-based energy offer from the generation resource (at the actual megawatt level of the resource when the actual megawatt level is within the tolerance defined in the PJM Manuals for the Regulation set point, or at the Regulation set point for the resource when it is not within the corresponding tolerance) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. Opportunity costs for Demand Resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's expected output in each of the preceding three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour and the lesser of the available market-based or highest available cost-based energy offer from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval) in the

PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's expected output in each of the following three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following three Real-time Settlement Intervals of the shoulder hour and the lesser of the available market-based or highest available cost-based energy offer from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Any amounts credited for Regulation in an hour in excess of the Regulation market-clearing price in that hour shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in a Regulation Zone that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation in proportion to its purchases of Regulation in such Regulation Zone in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) To determine the Regulation market performance-clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted performance offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance of that resource, the amount of Regulation that resource will be dispatched based on the ratio of control signals calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and the unit-specific benefits factor described in subsection (j) of this section for which that resource is qualified. The maximum adjusted performance offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market performance-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation performance by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market performance-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal assigned to the Regulation resource and the Regulation dispatch signal assigned to traditional resources, and by the Regulation resource's accuracy score calculated in accordance with subsection (k) of this section.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the unit-specific benefits factor described in subsection (j) of this section and divided by the historic accuracy score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the Regulation market capability-clearing price for each Regulation Zone by subtracting the Regulation market performance-clearing price described in subsection (g) from the total Regulation market clearing price described in subsection (c). This residual sets the Regulation market capability-clearing price for that market Real-time Settlement Interval.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions will be credited for Regulation capability based on the assigned MW and the capability Regulation market-clearing price multiplied by the Regulation resource's accuracy score calculated in accordance with subsection (k) of this section.

(i) In accordance with the processes described in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) calculate inter-temporal opportunity costs for each applicable resource; (ii) include such inter-temporal opportunity costs in each applicable resource's offer to sell frequency Regulation service; and (iii) account for such inter-temporal opportunity costs in the Regulation market-clearing price.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a unit-specific benefits factor for each of the dynamic Regulation signal and traditional Regulation signal in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Each resource shall be assigned a unit-specific benefits factor based on their order in the merit order stack for the applicable Regulation signal. The unit-specific benefits factor is the point on the benefits factor curve that aligns with the last megawatt, adjusted by historical performance, that resource will add to the dynamic resource stack. Resources following the dynamic Regulation signal which have a unit-specific benefits factor less than 0.1 will not be considered for the purposes of committing resources. The unit-specific benefits factor for the traditional Regulation signal shall be equal to one.

(k) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's accuracy score. The accuracy score shall be the average of a delay score, correlation score, and energy score for each ten second interval. For purposes of setting the interval to be used for the correlation score and delay scores, PJM will use the maximum of the correlation score plus the delay score for each interval.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the correlation score using the following statistical correlation function (r) that measures the delay in response between the Regulation signal and the resource change in output:

$$\text{Correlation Score} = \mathbf{r}_{\text{Signal,Response}(\delta, \delta+5 \text{ Min}); \delta=0 \text{ to } 5 \text{ Min}}$$

where δ is delay.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the delay score using the following equation:

$$\text{Delay Score} = \text{Abs} ((\delta - 5 \text{ Minutes}) / (5 \text{ Minutes})).$$

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate an energy score as a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The energy score is the absolute error (ϵ) as a function of the resource's Regulation capacity using the following equations:

Energy Score = $1 - 1/n \sum \text{Abs}(\text{Error})$;

Error = Average of Abs ((Response - Regulation Signal) / (Hourly Average Regulation Signal)); and

n = the number of samples in the hour and the energy.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate an accuracy score for each Regulation resource that is the average of the delay score, correlation score, and energy score for a five-minute period using the following equation where the energy score, the delay score, and the correlation score are each weighted equally:

Accuracy Score = $\max((\text{Delay Score}) + (\text{Correlation Score})) + (\text{Energy Score})$.

The historic accuracy score will be based on a rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval accuracy scores, with consideration of the qualification score, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) Each hour, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the hour in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any hour in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

(b) For the purposes of conducting the three-pivotal supplier test pursuant to this section, the following applies:

(i) The three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offers from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic accuracy score of the resource and multiplied by the unit-specific benefits factor for which the capability cost-based offer plus the performance cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150 percent of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

(ii) The three-pivotal supplier test will apply on a Regulation supplier basis (i.e. not a resource by resource basis) and only the Regulation suppliers that fail the three-pivotal supplier test will have their Regulation offers capped. A Regulation supplier for the purposes of this section includes corporate affiliates. Regulation from resources controlled by a Regulation supplier or its affiliates, whether by contract with unaffiliated third parties or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that Regulation supplier.

Regulation provided by resources owned by a Regulation supplier but controlled by an unaffiliated third party, whether by contract or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that third party.

(iii) Each supplier shall be ranked from the largest to the smallest offered megawatt of eligible Regulation supply adjusted by the historic performance of each resource and the unit-specific benefits factor. Suppliers are then tested in order, starting with the three largest suppliers. For each iteration of the test, the two largest suppliers are combined with a third supplier, and the combined supply is subtracted from total effective supply. The resulting net amount of eligible supply is divided by the Regulation requirement for the hour to determine the residual supply index. Where the residual supply index for three pivotal suppliers is less than or equal to 1.0, then the three suppliers are jointly pivotal and the suppliers being tested fail the three pivotal supplier test. Iterations of the test continue until the combination of the two largest suppliers and a third supplier result in a residual supply index greater than 1.0, at which point the remaining suppliers pass the test. Any resource owner that fails the three-pivotal supplier test will be offer-capped.

3.2.3 Operating Reserves.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources capable of providing Operating Reserves shall be credited as specified below based on the applicable offer for the operation of such resource, provided that the resource was available for the entire time specified in the Offer Data for such resource. To the extent that Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.01 and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.01 does not meet the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule additional Operating Reserves pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.7.17 and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.17, and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10 and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10. In addition the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule Operating Reserves pursuant to those sections to satisfy any unforeseen Operating Reserve requirements that are not reflected in the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Operating Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) The following determination shall be made for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources

would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Demand Resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller.

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Operating Reserve credits allocated pursuant to this section 3.2.3(b) to real-time deviations or real-time load share plus exports, pursuant to section 3.2.3(p) below, depending on whether the balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. Allocation to real-time load share under this subsection (b) shall not apply to Direct Charging Energy.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RA Credits for Deviations, shall be allocated to real-time deviations.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RA Credits for Reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be segmented and separately allocated pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(b)(i)(A) or 3.2.3(b)(i)(B) hereof. Balancing Operating Reserve credits for such resources will be identified in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(b)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(b)(i)(B) hereof.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RT Credits for Reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits will be applied pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceed the applicable offer of the resource for at least four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the credits for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category (RT Credits for Reliability or RT Credits for Deviations) as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by section 3.2.3(b)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RT Credits for Deviations, shall be allocated according to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in subsections (b)(i) and (b)(ii) hereof.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits calculated in accordance with section 3.2.3(b) plus any unallocated charges from section 3.2.3(h) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1.7, and any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the Day-ahead Economic Load Response Program, shall be the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(d) The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load ((a) net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day *and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction*; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or

Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, the following determination shall be made for each synchronized pool-scheduled resource of each Market Seller that operates as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. For each calendar day, pool-scheduled resources in the Real-time Energy Market shall be made whole for each of the following Segments: 1) the greater of their day-ahead schedules and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Demand Resources); and 2) any block of Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource operates at PJM's direction in excess of the greater of its day-ahead schedule and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Demand Resources). For each calendar day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource. Segment 1 will be the greater of the day-ahead schedule and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Demand Resources) and Segment 2 will include the remainder of the contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals when the resource is operating at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, provided that a segment is limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

A Generation Capacity Resource that operates outside of its unit-specific parameters will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor be made whole for such operation when not dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection, unless the Market Seller of the Generation Capacity Resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that operation outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint. Such Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or to be made whole for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or be made whole for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

Nuclear generation resources shall not be eligible for Operating Reserve payments unless: 1) the Office of the Interconnection directs such resources to reduce output, in which case, such units shall be compensated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f); or 2) the resource submits a request for a risk premium to the Market Monitoring Unit under the procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section II.B. A nuclear generation resource (i) must submit a risk premium consistent with its agreement under such process, or, (ii) if it has not agreed with the Market Monitoring Unit on an appropriate risk premium, may submit its own determination of an appropriate risk premium to the Office of the Interconnection, subject to acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection, with or without prior approval from the Commission.

Credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the positive difference between a resource's Total Operating Reserve Offer, and the total value of the resource's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or change for quantity deviations, at PJM dispatch direction (excluding quantity deviations caused by an increase in the Market Seller's Real-time Offer), from the Day-ahead Energy Market during the Operating Day at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Real-time Energy Market. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits for Segment 2 shall exclude start up (shutdown costs for Demand Resources) costs for generation resources.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(m), if the total offered price exceeds the total value, the difference less any credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b), and less any amounts credited for Synchronized Reserve in excess of the Synchronized Reserve offer plus the resource's opportunity cost, and less any amounts credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve in excess of the Non-Synchronized Reserve offer plus the resource's opportunity cost, and less any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as specified in Section 3.2.3B, and less any amounts for Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve in excess of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve offer plus the resource's opportunity cost, shall be credited to the Market Seller.

Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Real-time Settlement Interval share of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve credits applied against Operating Reserve credits pursuant to this section shall be netted against the Operating Reserve credits earned in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s) in which the Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve credits accrued, provided that for condensing combustion turbines, Synchronized Reserve credits will be netted against the total Operating Reserve credits accrued during each Real-time Settlement Interval the unit operates in condensing and generation mode.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, or greater than six (6) consecutive hours when Day-ahead Prices are available, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize current rules in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Section 3.2.3 for calculating Operating Reserves. If the Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours and there are no Day-ahead Prices available, the Office of the

Interconnection shall utilize the most current listed cost-based offer within the applicable PJM tools for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval for calculating Operating Reserves. If a Market Seller of a resource is required to submit market-based and cost-based offers below their actual fuel or other incremental or variable costs to comply with a Commission-approved requirement, then the Market Seller of such a resource may apply to recover actual fuel or other incremental or variable costs under the following conditions:

- (i) such costs are clearly defined in the relevant approved Fuel Cost Policy prior to the Market Suspension event, where the Market Seller is either using a PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy or the temporary cost offer methodology in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and
- (ii) an updated cost-based schedule that reflects the resource's actual costs is submitted no later than five (5) Business Days after the end of the Market Suspension.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended (or, for Energy Storage Resource Model Participants, the charging of which is increased) at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than \$0.00. This equation is represented as $(A*B) - C$.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller of a Flexible Resource shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

- (i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).
- (ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the

Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

- 1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus the sum of (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer plus No-load Costs, plus (D) the Start-up Cost, divided by the Real-time Settlement Intervals committed for each set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market. This equation is represented as $(A*B) - (C+D)$. The startup cost, (D), shall be excluded from this calculation if the unit operates in real time following the Office of the Interconnection's direction during any portion of the set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market, or
- 2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall not be eligible to receive compensation for lost opportunity costs under any applicable provisions of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.

(f-2) A Market Seller of a hydroelectric resource that is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c), the output of which is altered at the request of the Office of the Interconnection from the schedule submitted by the owner, due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(f-3) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for opportunity cost associated with following PJM dispatch instructions and reducing or suspending a unit's output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Seller accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind generating unit that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind generating units as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the , real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than \$0.00. This equation is represented as $(A*B) - C$.

(f-5) If a Market Participant of an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant believes that the above calculations in this section 3.2.3 do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following PJM manual dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Participant will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Participant. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits, plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, less any payments received from another Control Area for Operating Reserves shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market in each Operating Day.

(h) The cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market for each Operating Day, except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant based on their daily total of hourly deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_h (A + B + C)$$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in the Real-Time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of generation deviations (in MW and not including deviations in Behind The Meter Generation) as determined in subsection (o) divided by the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals for that hour;

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the injection deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy injections in the Real-Time Energy Market divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of the injection deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly injection deviations. The determination of injection deviations does not include generation resources.

The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time withdrawal deviations, generation deviations and injection deviations used to calculate Operating Reserve under this subsection (e).

The costs associated with scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A.

Notwithstanding section (h)(1) above, as more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, load deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market shall not be assessed Operating Reserves charges to the extent attributable to reductions in the load of Price Responsive Demand that is in response to an increase in Locational Marginal Price from the Day-ahead Energy Market to the Real-time Energy Market and that is in accordance with a properly submitted PRD Curve.

Deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region, as defined in section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(q). Deviations at a hub shall

be associated with the Eastern or Western Region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western Region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate. Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

The foregoing notwithstanding, netting deviations shall be allowed for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

- (i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.
- (ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, *which include the components referenced in section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market*, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed Operating Reserve charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.
- (iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.
- (iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of Supply or Demand deviations.
- (i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited on the basis of their offered prices for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.
- (j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(l) For any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market for which, for all or any part of such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection: (i) declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; (ii) issues an alert that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared (“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert”); or (iii) schedules units based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency or a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, the Operating Reserves credit otherwise provided by Section 3.2.3.(b) or Section 3.2.3(e) in connection with market-based offers shall be limited as provided in subsections (n) or (m), respectively. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide timely notice on its internet site of the commencement and termination of any of the actions described in subsection (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (l) (collectively referred to as “MaxGen Conditions”). Following the posting of notice of the commencement of a MaxGen Condition, a Market Seller may elect to submit a cost-based offer in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, in which case subsections (m) and (n) shall not apply to such offer; provided, however, that such offer must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 for the submission of offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market, as applicable. Submission of a cost-based offer under such conditions shall not be precluded by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b); provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

(m) For the Real-time Energy Market, if the Effective Offer Price (as defined below) for a market-based offer is greater than \$1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller’s lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Operating Reserves. For purposes of this subsection (m), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (m), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(e) plus the Real-time Energy Market revenues for the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic divided by the megawatt hours of energy provided during the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic. The Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic shall be: (i) the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer price for energy is less than or equal to the Real-time Price for the relevant generation bus, (ii) the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the offer for energy is greater than Locational Marginal Price and the unit is operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection that are in addition to any Real-time Settlement Intervals required due to the

minimum run time or other operating constraint of the unit, and (iii) for any unit with a minimum run time of one hour or less and with more than one start available per day, any hours the unit operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than \$1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Operating Reserves. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than \$1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Operating Reserves determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to \$1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Operating Reserves determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed \$1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Operating Reserves payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) Dispatchable pool-scheduled generation resources and dispatchable self-scheduled generation resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations. Pool-scheduled generation resources and dispatchable self-scheduled generation resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a ramp-limited desired MW value for generation resources where the economic minimum and economic maximum are at least as far apart in real-time as they are in day-ahead according to the following parameters:

(i) real-time economic minimum \leq 105% of day-ahead economic minimum or day-ahead economic minimum plus 5 MW, whichever is greater.

(ii) real-time economic maximum \geq 95% day-ahead economic maximum or day-ahead economic maximum minus 5 MW, whichever is lower.

The ramp-limited desired MW value for a generation resource shall be equal to:

$$\text{Ramp_Request}_t = \frac{(\text{UDS}_{\text{target},t-1} - \text{AOutput}_{t-1})}{(\text{UDSLA}_{\text{time}})}_{t-1}$$
$$\text{RL_Desired}_t = \text{AOutput}_{t-1} + \left(\text{Ramp_Request}_t * \text{Case_Eff_time} \right)_{t-1}$$

where:

1. UDS_{target} = UDS basepoint for the previous UDS case
2. AOutput = Unit's output at case solution time
3. UDSLAtime = UDS look ahead time
4. Case_Eff_time = Time between base point changes
5. RL_Desired = Ramp-limited desired MW

To determine if a generation resource is following dispatch the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the unit's MW off dispatch and % off dispatch by using the lesser of the difference between the actual output and the UDS Basepoint or the actual output and ramp-limited desired MW value for each Real-time Settlement Interval. If the UDS Basepoint and the ramp-limited desired MW for the resource are unavailable, the Office of the Interconnection will determine the unit's MW off dispatch and % off dispatch by calculating the lesser of the difference between the actual output and the UDS LMP Desired MW for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

A pool-scheduled or dispatchable self-scheduled resource is considered to be following dispatch if its actual output is between its ramp-limited desired MW value and UDS Basepoint, or if its % off dispatch is \leq 10, or its Real-time Settlement Interval MWh is within 5% of the Real-time Settlement Interval ramp-limited desired MW. A self-scheduled generator must also be dispatched above economic minimum. The degree of deviations for resources that are not following dispatch shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

- A dispatchable self-scheduled resource that is not dispatched above economic minimum shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.
- A resource that is dispatchable day-ahead but is Fixed Gen in real-time shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – UDS LMP Desired MW.

- Pool-scheduled generators that are not following dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW.
- If a resource's real-time economic minimum is greater than its day-ahead economic minimum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is greater, or its real-time economic maximum is less than its Day Ahead economic maximum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is lower, and UDS LMP Desired MWh for the Real-time Settlement Interval is either below the real time economic minimum or above the real time economic maximum, then balancing Operating Reserve deviations for the resource shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real time Settlement Interval MWh – UDS LMP Desired MWh.
- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % Off Dispatch is $\leq 20\%$, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW. If deviation value is within 5% of Ramp-Limited Desired MW, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall not be assessed.
- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % off Dispatch is $> 20\%$, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – UDS LMP Desired MWh.
- If a resource is not following dispatch, and the resource has tripped, for the Real-time Settlement Interval the resource tripped and the Real-time Settlement Intervals it remains offline throughout its day-ahead schedule balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.
- For resources that are not dispatchable in both the Day-ahead and Real-time Energy Markets balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh - Day-Ahead MWh.

If a resource has a sum of the absolute value of generator deviations for an hour that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations for that hour.

(o-1) Dispatchable economic load reduction resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations. Economic load reduction resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations as described in this subsection and as further specified in the PJM Manuals.

The Desired MW quantity for such resources for each hour shall be the hourly integrated MW quantity to which the load reduction resource was dispatched for each hour (where the hourly integrated value is the average of the dispatched values as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the resource for each hour).

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no balancing Operating Reserve deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the balancing Operating Reserve deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity). For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges assessed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h) except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules or real-time load share plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. Allocation to real-time load share under this subsection (p) shall not apply to Direct Charging Energy.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated pursuant to (A) or (B) above.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, charges will be assessed pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceeds the applicable offer of the resource for at least four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the charges for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h)(ii)(A) to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(q) The Office of the Interconnection shall determine regional balancing Operating Reserve rates for the Western and Eastern Regions of the PJM Region. For the purposes of this section, the Western Region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern Region shall be the AEC, BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones. The regional balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western Regions. Regional adder rates shall be equal to the total balancing Operating Reserve credits paid to generators for transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. The regional adder rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p). Allocation to real-time load share under this subsection (q)(i) shall not apply to Direct Charging Energy.

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates. RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be equal to balancing Operating Reserve credits except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A,

in excess of the regional adder rates calculated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(i). The RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p). Allocation to real-time load share under this subsection (q)(ii) shall not apply to Direct Charging Energy.

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates and regional adder rates.

(iv) If the Eastern and/or Western Regions do not have regional adder rates, the relevant regional balancing Operating Reserve rate shall be the reliability and/or deviation RTO balancing Operating Reserve rate.

(r) Market Sellers that incur incremental operating costs for a generation resource that are either greater than \$1,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and PJM Manual 15, but are not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.3, or greater than \$2,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and PJM Manual 15, will be eligible to receive credit for Operating Reserves upon review of the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection, and approval of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit all relevant documentation demonstrating the calculation of costs greater than \$2,000/MWh, and costs greater than \$1,000/MWh which were not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.3. The Office of the Interconnection must approve any Operating Reserve credits paid to a Market Seller under this subsection (r).

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Synchronized Reserve requirements for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Synchronized Reserve Obligation"), less any amount obtained from condensers associated with provision of Reactive Services as described in section 3.2.3B(i) and any amount obtained from condensers associated with post-contingency operations, as described in section 3.2.3C(b). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the quantity of Synchronized Reserves provided in each Real-time Settlement Interval times the clearing price for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour associated with that obligation.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, in excess of its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation, shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources that are then subject to the energy dispatch signals and instructions of the Office of the Interconnection and that increase their current output or Demand Resources that reduce their load in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event (“Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve”) shall be at the Synchronized Energy Premium Price, as described in 3.2.3A (c), with the exception of those Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the applicable Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone is not equal to zero. During such hours, Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve resources shall be compensated at the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the applicable Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the lesser of the amount of Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve attributed to the resource as calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, or the actual amount of Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve provided should a Synchronized Reserve Event occur in a Real-time Settlement Interval.

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources that are synchronized to the grid but, at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, are operating at a point that deviates from the Office of the Interconnection energy dispatch signals and instructions (“Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve”) shall be the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price or (ii) the sum of (A) the Synchronized Reserve offer, and (B) the specific opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection to a Synchronized Reserve Event in a Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by Demand Resources that are synchronized to the grid and accept the obligation to reduce load in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event in a Real-time Settlement Interval initiated by the Office of the Interconnection shall be the sum of (i) the higher of (A) the Synchronized Reserve offer or (B) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price and (ii) if a Synchronized Reserve Event is actually initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Demand Resource reduced its load in response to the event, the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

(c) The Synchronized Reserve Energy Premium Price is an adder in an amount to be determined periodically by the Office of the Interconnection not less than fifty dollars and not to exceed one hundred dollars per megawatt hour.

(d) The Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. The hourly Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the 5-minute clearing price. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be

calculated as the marginal cost of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, inclusive of Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs. When the Synchronized Reserve Requirement or Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone cannot be met, the 5-minute clearing price shall be at least greater than or equal to the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, but less than or equal to the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the 5-minute clearing price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be \$850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be \$300/MWh.

By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding \$1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Synchronized Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours adjacent to such Market Suspension, and the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension. If the Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours, which may span multiple market days, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval and shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension.

(e) For each Real-time Settlement Interval and for determining the 5-minute Synchronized Reserve clearing price, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource will be determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$(A \times B) + (C \times D)$$

Where

A = The Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource;

B = The megawatts of energy used to provide Synchronized Reserve submitted as part of the Synchronized Reserve offer;

C = The deviation of the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Synchronized Reserve from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order; and

D = The difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Synchronized Reserve set point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

The opportunity costs for a Demand Resource shall be zero.

(f) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a resource selected to provide Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

$$(A \times B) + (C \times D)$$

Where:

A = The megawatts of energy used by the resource to provide Synchronized Reserve as submitted as part of the generation resource's Synchronized Reserve offer;

B = The Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

C = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order; and

D = The difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the Synchronized Reserve set point for the generation resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

The opportunity costs for a Demand Resource shall be zero.

(g) Charges for Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve will be allocated in proportion to the amount of Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve applied to each Synchronized Reserve Obligation. In the event Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve is provided by a Market Participant in excess of that

Market Participant's Synchronized Reserve Obligation, the Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve that is not utilized to fulfill the Market Participant's obligation will be allocated proportionately among all other Synchronized Reserve Obligations.

(h) Any amounts credited for Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval in excess of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in that Real-time Settlement Interval shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) In the event the Office of the Interconnection needs to assign more Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve during a Real-time Settlement Interval than was estimated as needed at the time the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price was calculated for that Real-time Settlement Interval due to a reduction in available Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve, the costs of the excess Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve shall be allocated and charged to those providers of Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve whose available Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve was reduced from the needed amount estimated during the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price calculation, in proportion to the amount of the reduction in Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve availability.

(j) In the event a generation resource or Demand Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve fails to provide the assigned or self-scheduled amount of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be credited for Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve capacity in the amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

The resource shall refund payments received for Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve it failed to provide. For purposes of determining the amount of the payments to be refunded by a Market Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the shortfall of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve on an individual resource basis unless the Market Participant had multiple resources that were assigned or self-scheduled to provide Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve, in which case the shortfall will be determined on an aggregate basis. For performance determined on an aggregate basis, the response of any resource that provided more Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve than it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide will be used to offset the performance of other resources that provided less Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve than they were assigned or self-scheduled to provide during a Synchronized Reserve Event, as calculated in the PJM Manuals. The determination of a Market Participant's aggregate response shall not be taken into consideration in the determination of the amount of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve credited to each individual resource.

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price by the amount of the shortfall of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Tier 2

Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts less any Tier 1 Synchronized Reserve applied to its Synchronized Reserve Obligation in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

(k) The magnitude of response to a Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource or a Demand Resource, except for Batch Load Demand Resources covered by section 3.2.3A(l), is the difference between the generation resource's output or the Demand Resource's consumption at the start of the event and its output or consumption 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output or Demand Resource consumption at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output or greatest Demand Resource consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output or a Demand Resource's consumption 10 minutes after the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output or lowest Demand Resource consumption achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. The response actually credited to a Demand Resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt consumption of the Demand Resource exceeds the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(l) The magnitude of response by a Batch Load Demand Resource that is at the stage in its production cycle when its energy consumption is less than the level of megawatts in its offer at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event shall be the difference between (i) the Batch Load Demand Resource's consumption at the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event and (ii) the Batch Load Demand Resource's consumption during the minute within the ten minutes after the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event in which the Batch Load Demand Resource's consumption was highest and for which its consumption in all subsequent minutes within the ten minutes was not less than fifty percent of the consumption in such minute; provided that, the

magnitude of the response shall be zero if, when the Synchronized Reserve Event commences, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than ten minutes. .

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the quantity of Non-Synchronized Reserves provided in each Real-time Settlement Interval times the clearing price for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour associated with that obligation.

(b) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources that are not operating for energy at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection specifically for the purpose of providing Non-Synchronized Reserve shall be the higher of (i) the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price or (ii) the specific opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Non-Synchronized Reserve, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

(c) The Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. The Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the 5-minute clearing price. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the marginal cost of procuring sufficient Non-Synchronized Reserves and/or Synchronized Reserves in each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone inclusive of opportunity costs associated with meeting the Primary Reserve Requirement or Extended Primary Reserve Requirement. When the Primary Reserve Requirement or Extended Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone cannot be met at a price less than or equal to the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor, the 5-minute clearing price for Non-Synchronized Reserve shall be at least greater than or equal to the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, but less than or equal to the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the 5-minute clearing price shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be \$850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Primary Reserve Requirement shall be \$300/MWh.

By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding \$1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Primary Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours adjacent to such Market Suspension, and the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension. If the Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours, which may span multiple market days, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval and shall determine the lost opportunity cost based on the appropriate available data at the time of the suspension.

(d) For each Real-time Settlement Interval and for determining the 5-minute Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$(A \times B) - C$$

Where:

A = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order;

B = The Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource; and

C = The applicable offer for energy from the generation resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(e) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a resource selected to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve and that follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

$$(A \times B) - C$$

Where:

A = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order;

B = The Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource; and

C = The applicable offer for energy from the generation resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(f) Any amounts credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval in excess of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in that Real-time Settlement Interval shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) The magnitude of response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource is the difference between the generation resource's output at the start of the event and its output 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output 10 minutes after the start of the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(h) In the event a generation resource that has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve fails to provide the assigned amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve in response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve capacity in the amount that actually responded for the contiguous Real-time Settlement Interval the resource was assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve during which the event occurred.

3.2.3A.01 Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall satisfy the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement by procuring Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market from Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources, provided that Demand Resources shall be limited to providing the lesser of any limit established by the Reliability First Corporation or SERC, as applicable, or twenty-five percent of the total Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement. Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources that clear in the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market shall receive a Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule from the Office of the Interconnection for the relevant Operating Day. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in the PJM Interchange Energy Market; provided that PJMSettlement shall not be a contracting party to

bilateral transactions between Market Participants or with respect to a self-schedule or self-supply of generation resources by a Market Buyer to satisfy its Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

(b) A Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resource that receives a Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be paid the hourly Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market clearing price for the cleared megawatt quantity of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves in each hour of the schedule, subject to meeting the requirements of subsection (c) of this section.

During a Market Suspension in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market clearing price shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval.

(c) To be eligible for payment pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources shall comply with the following provisions:

(i) Generation resources with a start time greater than thirty minutes are required to be synchronized and operating at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection during the resource's Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule and shall have a dispatchable range equal to or greater than the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule.

(ii) Generation resources and Demand Resources with start times or shut-down times, respectively, equal to or less than 30 minutes are required to respond to dispatch directives from the Office of the Interconnection during the resource's Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule. To meet this requirement the resource shall be required to start or shut down within the specified notification time plus its start or shut down time, provided that such time shall be less than thirty minutes.

(iii) Demand Resources with a Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves schedule shall be credited based on the difference between the resource's MW consumption at the time the resource is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to reduce its load (starting MW usage) and the resource's MW consumption at the time when the Demand Resource is no longer dispatched by PJM (ending MW usage). For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between one minute before and one minute after a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection that is no longer necessary to reduce.

(iv) Notwithstanding subsection (iii) above, the credit for a Batch Load Demand Resource that is at the stage in its production cycle when its energy consumption is less than the level of megawatts in its offer at the time the resource is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to reduce its load shall be the difference between (i) the "ending MW usage" (as defined above) and (ii) the Batch Load Demand Resource's

consumption during the minute within the ten minutes after the time of the “ending MW usage” in which the Batch Load Demand Resource’s consumption was highest and for which its consumption in all subsequent minutes within the ten minutes was not less than fifty percent of the consumption in such minute; provided that, the credit shall be zero if, at the time the resource is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to reduce its load, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than the timeframe for which the resource was dispatched by PJM.

Resources that do not comply with the provisions of this subsection (c) shall not be eligible to receive credits pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(d) The hourly credits paid to Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources satisfying the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement (“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits”) shall equal the ratio of the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement, multiplied by the total credits paid to Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources, and are allocated as Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves charges per paragraph (i) below. The hourly credits paid to Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve Resources satisfying the Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve Requirement (“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits”) shall equal the ratio of the Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement, multiplied by the total credits paid to Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources and are allocated as Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves charges per paragraph (ii) below.

- (i) A Market Participant’s Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves charge is equal to the ratio of the Market Participant’s hourly obligation to the total hourly obligation of all Market Participants in the PJM Region, multiplied by the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits. The hourly obligation for each Market Participant is a megawatt representation of the portion of the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits that the Market Participant is responsible for paying to PJM. The hourly obligation is equal to the Market Participant’s load ratio share of the total megawatt volume of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves resources (described below), based on the Market Participant’s total hourly load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) to the total hourly load of all Market Participants in the PJM Region. The total megawatt volume of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves resources equals the ratio of the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement multiplied by the total volume of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves megawatts paid pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section. A Market Participant’s hourly Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves obligation can be further adjusted by any Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve bilateral transactions.
- (ii) Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits shall be charged hourly to Market Participants that are net purchasers in the Day-ahead Energy Market based on its positive demand difference ratio share. The positive demand difference for each Market Participant is the difference between its real-time load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) and cleared

Demand Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market, net of cleared Increment Offers and cleared Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market, when such value is positive. Net purchasers in the Day-ahead Energy Market are those Market Participants that have cleared Demand Bids plus cleared Decrement Bids in excess of its amount of cleared Increment Offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market. If there are no Market Participants with a positive demand difference, the Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves credits are allocated according to paragraph (i) above.

(e) If the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement is not satisfied through the operation of subsection (a) of this section, any additional Operating Reserves required to meet the requirement shall be scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Section 3.2.3 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

(a) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as specified below for the operation of its resource. These provisions are intended to provide payments to generating units when the LMP dispatch algorithms would not result in the dispatch needed for the required reactive service. LMP will be used to compensate generators that are subject to redispatch for reactive transfer limits.

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output (or the level of Energy Storage Resource Model Participant charging withdrawals) requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level (or the level of Energy Storage Resource Model Participant charging withdrawals) if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than \$0.00. This equation is represented as $(A*B) - C$.

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof),

operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in Section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, a combined cycle unit, or a combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to $\{(AG - LMP_{DMW}) \times (UB - URTLMP)\}$ where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

LMP_{DMW} equals the level of output for the unit determined according to the point on the scheduled offer curve on which the unit was operating corresponding to the real time LMP at the unit's bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments;

UB equals the unit offer for that unit for which output is increased, determined according to the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer;

URTLMP equals the real time LMP at the unit's bus; and

where $UB - URTLMP$ shall not be negative.

(g) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a hydroelectric resource where such resource is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the output of such resource is altered from the schedule submitted by the Market Seller for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in Section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generating unit's cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the product of MW energy usage for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (C) the generating unit's startup-cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose

of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees. The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

(k) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in Sections 3.2.3B(b)-(j) shall be the cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in such transmission zone.

(l) The cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

(a) Under normal circumstances, PJM operates generation out of merit order to control contingency overloads when the flow on the monitored element for loss of the contingent element ("contingency flow") exceeds the long-term emergency rating for that facility, typically a 4-hour or 2-hour rating. At times however, and under certain, specific system conditions, PJM does not operate generation out of merit order for certain contingency overloads until the contingency flow on the monitored element exceeds the 30-minute rating for that facility ("post-contingency operation"). In conjunction with such operation, when the contingency flow on such element exceeds the long-term emergency rating, PJM operates synchronous condensers in the areas affected by such constraints, to the extent they are available, to provide greater certainty that such resources will be capable of producing energy in sufficient time to reduce the flow on the monitored element below the normal rating should such contingency occur.

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in Section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generation resource's applicable interval cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the applicable interval product of the megawatts of energy used to provide synchronous condensing multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (C) the generation resource's start-up cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3C(b) shall be the cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched in association with post-contingency operation in such transmission zone.

(d) The cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

(a) When the Office of the Interconnection has implemented Emergency procedures, resources offering Emergency energy are eligible to set real-time Locational Marginal Prices, capped at the energy offer cap plus the sum of the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Primary Reserve Requirement, provided that the Emergency energy is needed to meet demand in the PJM Region.

(b) Market Participants shall be allocated a proportionate share of the net cost of Emergency energy purchased by the Office of the Interconnection. Such allocated share during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy purchase shall be in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales. This deviation shall not include any reduction or suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

(d) The net costs or net revenues associated with sales or purchases of energy in connection with a Minimum Generation Emergency in the PJM Region, or in another Control Area, shall be allocated during each applicable interval of such Emergency sale or purchase to each Market Participant in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market sales or decreases its spot market purchases.

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJM Settlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM

Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

(b) If deliveries to a Market Participant that has PJM Interchange meters in accordance with Operating Agreement, section 14 include amounts delivered for a Market Participant that does not have PJM Interchange meters separate from those of the metered Market Participant, PJMSettlement shall prepare a separate billing statement for the unmetered Market Participant based on the allocation of deliveries agreed upon between the Market Participant and the unmetered Market Participant specified by them to the Office of the Interconnection.

3.3 [Reserved]

3.3A Economic Load Response Participants.

3.3A.1 Compensation.

Economic Load Response Participants shall be compensated pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and/or 3.3A.6 of this Schedule, for demand reduction offers submitted in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market that satisfy the Net Benefits Test of section 3.3A.4; that are scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection; and that follow the dispatch instructions of the Office of the Interconnection. Qualifying demand reductions shall be measured by: 1) comparing actual metered load to an end-use customer's Customer Baseline Load or alternative CBL determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3.3A.2 or 3.3A.2.01, respectively; or 2) non-interval metered residential Direct Load Control customers, as metered on a current statistical sample of electric distribution company accounts, as described in the PJM Manuals or 3) by the MWs produced by on-Site Generators pursuant to the provisions of section 3.3A.2.02.

3.3A.2 Customer Baseline Load.

For Economic Load Response Participants that choose to measure demand reductions using an end-use customer's Customer Baseline Load ("CBL"), the CBL shall be determined using the following formula for such participant's Non-Variable Loads. Additionally, the following formula shall be used to *determine a Peak Shaving Adjustment End-Use Customer's* demand reductions when determining *peak shaving performance rating as described in PJM Manual 19*, unless an alternative CBL is approved pursuant to section 3.3A.2.01 of this schedule:

(a) The CBL for weekdays shall be the average of the highest 4 out of the 5 most recent load weekdays in the 45 calendar day period preceding the relevant load reduction event.

i. For the purposes of calculating the CBL for weekdays, weekdays shall not include:

1. NERC holidays;
2. Weekend days;
3. Event days. For the purposes of this section an event day shall be either:
 - (i) any weekday that an Economic Load Response Participant submits a settlement pursuant to section 3.3A.4 or 3.3A.5, provided that Event Days shall exclude such days if the settlement is denied by the relevant LSE or electric distribution company or is disallowed by the Office of the Interconnection; or
 - (ii) any weekday where the end-use customer location that is registered in the Economic Load Response program is also registered as a Demand Resource, and all end-use customer

locations on the relevant Economic Load Response registration have been dispatched by PJM during an emergency event.

4. Any weekday where the average daily event period usage is less than 25% of the average event period usage for the five days.

ii. If a 45-day period does not include 5 weekdays that meet the conditions in subsection (a)(i) of this section, provided there are 4 weekdays that meet the conditions in subsection (a)(i) of this section, the CBL shall be based on the average of those 4 weekdays. If there are not 4 eligible weekdays, the CBL shall be determined in accordance with subsection (iii) of this section.

iii. Section 3.3A.2(a)(i)(3) notwithstanding, if a 45-day period does not include 4 weekdays that meet the conditions in subsection (a)(i) of this section, event days will be used as necessary to meet the 4 day requirement to calculate the CBL, provided that any such event days shall be the highest load event days within the relevant 45-day period.

(b) The CBL for weekend days and NERC holidays shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

i. The CBL for Saturdays and Sundays/NERC holidays shall be the average of the highest 2 load days out of the 3 most recent Saturdays or Sundays/NERC holidays, respectively, in the 45 calendar day period preceding the relevant load reduction event, provided that the following days shall not be used to calculate a Saturday or Sunday/NERC holiday CBL:

1. Event days. For the purposes of this section an event day shall be either:

- a. any Saturday and Sunday/NERC holiday that an Economic Load Response Participant submits a settlement pursuant to section 3.3A.5 or 3.3A.6, provided that Event Days shall exclude such days if the settlement is denied by the relevant LSE or electric distribution company or is disallowed by the Office of the Interconnection; or
- b. any Saturday and Sunday/NERC holiday where the end-use customer that is registered in the Economic Load Response program is also registered as a Demand Resource, and all end-use customer locations on the relevant Economic Load Response registration have been dispatched by PJM during an emergency event.

2. Any Saturday or Sunday/NERC holiday where the average daily event period usage is less than 25% of the average event period usage level for the three days;

3. Any Saturday or Sunday/NERC holiday that corresponds to the beginning or end of daylight savings.

ii. If a 45-day period does not include 3 Saturdays or 3 Sundays/NERC holidays, respectively, that meet the conditions in subsection (b)(i) of this section, provided there are 2 Saturdays or Sundays/NERC holidays that meet the conditions in subsection (b)(i) of this section, the CBL will be based on the average of those 2 Saturdays or Sundays/NERC holidays. If there are not 2 eligible Saturdays or Sundays/NERC holidays, the CBL shall be determined in accordance with subsection (iii) of this section.

iii. Section 3.3A.2(b)(i)(1) notwithstanding, if a 45-day period does not include 2 Saturdays or Sundays/NERC holidays, respectively, that meet the conditions in subsection (b)(i) of this section, event days will be used as necessary to meet the 2 day requirement to calculate the CBL, provided that any such event days shall be the highest load event days within the relevant 45-day period.

(c) CBLs established pursuant to this section shall represent end-use customers' actual load patterns. If the Office of the Interconnection determines that a CBL or alternative CBL does not accurately represent a customer's actual load patterns, the CBL shall be revised accordingly pursuant to section 3.3A.2.01. Consistent with this requirement, if an Economic Load Response Participant chooses to measure load reductions using a Customer Baseline Load, the Economic Load Response Participant shall inform the Office of the Interconnection of a change in its operations or the operations of the end-use customer upon whose behalf it is acting that would result in the adjustment of more than half the hours in the affected party's Customer Baseline Load by twenty percent or more for more than twenty days.

3.3A.2.01 Alternative Customer Baseline Methodologies.

(a) During the Economic Load Response Participant registration process pursuant to section 1.5A.3 of this Schedule, the relevant Economic Load Response Participant or the Office of the Interconnection ("Interested Parties") may, in the case of such participant's Non-Variable Load customers, and shall, in the case of its Variable Load customers, propose an alternative CBL calculation that more accurately reflects the relevant end-use customer's consumption pattern relative to the CBL determined pursuant to section 3.3A.2. During the Emergency and Pre-Emergency Load Response registration process pursuant to section 8.4 of this schedule, or as otherwise approved by the Office of the Interconnection, the relevant participant or the Office of the Interconnection may propose an alternative CBL calculation that more accurately reflects the relevant end-use customer's consumption pattern relative to the CBL determined pursuant to section 3.3A.2 of this schedule. In support of such proposal, the participant shall demonstrate that the alternative CBL method shall result in an hourly relative root mean square error of twenty percent or less compared to actual hourly values, as calculated in accordance with the technique specified in the PJM Manuals. Any proposal made pursuant to this section shall be provided to the other Interested Party.

(b) The Interested Parties shall have 30 days to agree on a proposal issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. The 30-day period shall start the day the proposal is provided to

the other Interested Party. If both Interested Parties agree on a proposal issued pursuant to this section, that alternative CBL calculation methodology shall be effective consistent with the date of the relevant Economic Load Response Participant registration.

(c) If agreement is not reached pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine a CBL methodology that shall result, as nearly as practicable, in an hourly relative root mean square error of twenty percent or less compared to actual hourly values within 20 days from the expiration of the 30-day period established by subsection (b). A CBL established by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to this subsection (c) shall be binding upon both Interested Parties unless the Interested Parties reach agreement on an alternative CBL methodology prior to the expiration of the 20-day period established by this subsection (c).

(d) Operation of this section 3.3A.2.01 shall not delay Economic Load Response Participant registrations pursuant to Section 1.5A.3, provided that the alternative CBL established pursuant to this section shall be used for all related energy settlements made pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and 3.3A.6.

(e) The Office of the Interconnection shall periodically publish alternative CBL methodologies established pursuant to this section in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Emergency and Pre-Emergency Load Response registrations will use the CBL defined on the associated economic registration for measuring demand reductions when determining the participant's compliance with its capacity obligations pursuant to Schedule 6 of the RAA, unless it is the maximum baseload CBL as defined in the PJM Manuals, in which case the participant will use the CBL set forth in the Emergency or Pre-Emergency Load Response registration.

3.3A.2.02 On-Site Generators.

On-Site Generators used as the basis for Economic Load Response Participant status pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A shall be subject to the following provisions:

i. The On-Site Generator shall be used solely to enable an Economic Load Response Participant to provide demand reductions in response to the Locational Marginal Prices in the Real-time Energy Market and/or the Day-ahead Energy Market and shall not otherwise have been operating;

ii. If subsection (i) does not apply, the amount of energy from an On-Site Generator used to enable an Economic Load Response Participant to provide demand reductions in response to the Locational Marginal Prices in the Real-time Energy Market and/or the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be capable of being quantified in a manner that is acceptable to the Office of the Interconnection.

3.3A.3 Symmetric Additive Adjustment.

(a) Customer Baseline Levels established pursuant to section 3.3A.2 shall be adjusted by the Symmetric Additive Adjustment. Unless an alternative formula is approved by the Office of the Interconnection, the Symmetric Additive Adjustment shall be calculated using the following formula:

Step 1: Calculate the average usage over the 3 hour period ending 1 hour prior to the start of event.

Step 2: Calculate the average usage over the 3 hour period in the CBL that corresponds to the 3 hour period described in Step 1.

Step 3: Subtract the results of Step 2 from the results of Step 1 to determine the symmetric additive adjustment (this may be positive or negative).

Step 4: Add the symmetric additive adjustment (i.e. the results of Step 3) to each hour in the CBL that corresponds to each event hour.

(b) Following a Load Reduction Event that is submitted to the Office of the Interconnection for compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall provide the Notification window(s), if applicable, directly metered data and Customer Baseline Load and Symmetric Additive Adjustment calculation to the appropriate electric distribution company for optional review. The electric distribution company will have ten Business Days to provide the Office of the Interconnection with notification of any issues related to the metered data or calculations.

3.3A.4 Net Benefits Test.

The Office of the Interconnection shall identify each month the price on a supply curve, representative of conditions expected for that month, at which the benefit of load reductions provided by Economic Load Response Participants exceed the costs of those reductions to other loads. In formulaic terms, the net benefit is deemed to be realized at the price point on the supply curve where $(\text{Delta LMP} \times \text{MWh consumed}) > (\text{LMP}_{\text{NEW}} \times \text{DR})$, where LMP_{NEW} is the market clearing price after Economic Load Response is dispatched and Delta LMP is the price before Economic Load Response is dispatched minus the LMP_{NEW} .

The Office of the Interconnection shall update and post the Net Benefits Test results and analysis for a calendar month no later than the 15th day of the preceding calendar month. As more fully specified in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the net benefit price level in accordance with the following steps:

Step 1. Retrieve generation offers from the same calendar month (of the prior calendar year) for which the calculation is being performed, employing market-based price offers to the extent available, and cost-based offers to the extent market-based price offers are not available. To the extent that generation offers are unavailable from historical data due to the addition of a Zone to the PJM Region the Office of the Interconnection shall use the most recent generation offers that

best correspond to the characteristics of the calendar month for which the calculation is being performed, provided that at least 30 days of such data is available. If less than 30 days of data is available for a resource or group of resources, such resource[s] shall not be considered in the Net Benefits Test calculation.

Step 2: Adjust a portion of each prior-year offer representing the typical share of fuel costs in energy offers in the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals, for changes in fuel prices based on the ratio of the reference month spot price to the study month forward price. For such purpose, natural gas shall be priced at the Henry Hub price, number 2 fuel oil shall be priced at the New York Harbor price, and coal shall be priced as a blend of coal prices representative of the types of coal typically utilized in the PJM Region.

Step 3. Combine the offers to create daily supply curves for each day in the period.

Step 4. Average the daily curves for each day in the month to form an average supply curve for the study month.

Step 5. Use a non-linear least squares estimation technique to determine an equation that reasonably approximates and smooths the average supply curve.

Step 6. Determine the net benefit level as the point at which the price elasticity of supply is equal to 1 for the estimated supply curve equation established in Step 5.

3.3A.5 Market Settlements in Real-time Energy Market.

(a) Economic Load Response Participants that submit offers for load reductions in the Day-ahead Energy Market by no later than 2:15 p.m. on the day prior to the Operating Day that cleared or that otherwise are dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection for the Operating Day shall be compensated for reducing demand based on the actual kWh relief provided in excess of committed day-ahead load reductions. The offer shall contain the Offer Data specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(k) and shall not thereafter be subject to change; provided, however, the Economic Load Response Participant may update the previously specified minimum or maximum load reduction quantity and associated price by submitting a Real-time Offer for a clock hour by providing notice to the Office of the Interconnection in the form and manner specified in the PJM Manuals no later than 65 minutes prior to such clock hour. Economic Load Response Participants may also submit Real-time Offers for a clock hour for an Operating Day containing Offer Data specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(k), and may update such offers up to 65 minutes prior to such clock hour. Economic Load Response Participants may, at their option, combine separately registered loads that have a common pricing point into a single portfolio for purposes of offering and dispatching their load reduction capability; provided however that any load reductions will continue to be measured and verified at the individual registration level prior to aggregation at the portfolio level for purposes of energy market and balancing operating reserves settlements. An Economic Load Response Participant that curtails or causes the curtailment of demand in real-time in response to PJM dispatch, and for which the applicable real-time LMP is

equal to or greater than the threshold price established under the Net Benefits Test, will be compensated by PJMSettlement at the real-time Locational Marginal Price.

(b) In cases where the demand reduction follows dispatch, as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o-1), as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, and the demand reduction offer price is equal to or greater than the threshold price established under the Net Benefits Test, payment will not be less than the total value of the demand reduction bid. For the purposes of this subsection, the total value of a demand reduction bid shall include any submitted start-up costs associated with reducing demand, including direct labor and equipment costs and opportunity costs and any costs associated with a minimum number of contiguous hours for which the demand reduction must be committed.

Any shortfall between the applicable Locational Marginal Price and the total value of the demand reduction bid will be made up through normal, real-time operating reserves. In all cases under this subsection, the applicable zonal or aggregate (including nodal) Locational Marginal Price shall be used as appropriate for the individual end-use customer.

(c) For purposes of load reductions qualifying for compensation hereunder, an Economic Load Response Participant shall accumulate credits for energy reductions in those hours when the energy delivered to the end-use customer is less than the end-use customer's Customer Baseline Load at the applicable Locational Marginal Price for the Real-time Settlement Interval. In the event that the end-use customer's hourly energy consumption is greater than the Customer Baseline Load, the Economic Load Response Participant will accumulate debits at the applicable Locational Marginal Price for the Real-time Settlement Interval for the amount the end-use customer's hourly energy consumption is greater than the Customer Baseline Load. If the actual load reduction, compared to the desired load reduction is outside the deviation levels specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o), the Economic Load Response Participant shall be assessed balancing operating reserve charges in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3.

(d) The cost of payments to Economic Load Response Participants under this section (excluding any portion of the payments recovered as operating reserves pursuant to subsection (b) of this section) for load reductions that are compensated at the applicable full LMP, in any Zone for any hour, shall be recovered from Market Participants on a ratio-share basis based on their real-time exports from the PJM Region and from Load Serving Entities on a ratio-share basis based on their real-time loads in each Zone for which the load-weighted average Locational Marginal Price for the hour during which such load reduction occurred is greater than or equal to the price determined under the Net Benefits Test for that month, with the ratio shares determined as follows:

The ratio share for LSE i in zone z shall be $RTL_{iz}/(RTL + X)$
and the ratio share for party j shall be $X_j/(RTL + X)$.

Where:

RTL is the total real time load in all zones where $LMP \geq$ Net Benefits Test price;

RTL_{iz} is the real-time load for LSE i in zone z ;
 X is the total export quantity from PJM in that hour; and
 X_j is the export quantity by party j from PJM.

3.3A.6 Market Settlements in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(a) Economic Load Response Participants dispatched as a result of a qualifying demand reduction offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be compensated for reducing demand based on the reductions of kWh committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market. An Economic Load Response Participant that submits a demand reduction bid day ahead that is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection and for which the applicable day ahead LMP is greater than or equal to the Net Benefits Test shall be compensated by PJM Settlement at the day-ahead Locational Marginal Price.

Economic Load Response Participants may, at their option, combine separately registered loads that have a common pricing point into a single portfolio for purposes of offering and dispatching their load reduction capability; provided however that any load reductions will continue to be measured and verified at the individual registration level prior to aggregation at the portfolio level for purposes of energy market and balancing operating reserves settlements.

(b) Total payments to Economic Load Response Participants for accepted day-ahead demand reduction bids with an offer price equal to or greater than the threshold price established under the Net Benefits Test that follow the dispatch instructions of the Office of the Interconnection will not be less than the total value of the demand reduction bid. For the purposes of this subsection, the total value of a demand reduction bid shall include any submitted start-up costs associated with reducing load, including direct labor and equipment costs and opportunity costs and any costs associated with a minimum number of contiguous hours for which the load reduction must be committed. Any shortfall between the applicable Locational Marginal Price and the total value of the demand reduction bid will be made up through normal, day-ahead operating reserves. In all cases under this subsection, the applicable zonal or aggregate (including nodal) Locational Marginal Price shall be used as appropriate for the individual end-use customer.

(c) Economic Load Response Participants that have demand reductions committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market that deviate from the day-ahead schedule in real time shall be charged or credited for such variance at the real time LMP plus or minus an amount equal to the applicable balancing operating reserve charge in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3. Load Serving Entities that otherwise would have load that was reduced shall receive any associated operating reserve credit.

(d) The cost of payments to Economic Load Response Participants for accepted day-ahead demand reduction bids that are compensated at the applicable full, day ahead LMP under this section (excluding any portion of the payments recovered as operating reserves pursuant to subsection (b) of this section) for load reductions in any Zone for any hour shall be recovered from Market Participants on a ratio-share basis based on their real-time exports from the PJM Region and from Load Serving Entities on a ratio-share basis based on their real-time loads in

each Zone for which the load-weighted average real-time Locational Marginal Price for the hour during which such load reduction occurred is greater than or equal to the price determined under the Net Benefits Test for that month, in accordance with the formula prescribed in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.5(d).

3.3A.7 Prohibited Economic Load Response Participant Market Settlements.

(a) Settlements pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and 3.3A.6 shall be limited to demand reductions executed in response to the Locational Marginal Price in the Real-time Energy Market and/or the Day-ahead Energy Market that satisfy the Net Benefits Test and are dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection.

(b) Demand reductions that do not meet the requirements of section 3.3A.7(a) shall not be eligible for settlement pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and 3.3A.6. Examples of settlements prohibited pursuant to this section 3.3A.7(b) include, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Settlements based on variable demand where the timing of the demand reduction supporting the settlement did not change in direct response to Locational Marginal Prices in the Real-time Energy Market and/or the Day-ahead Energy Market;

ii. Consecutive daily settlements that are the result of a change in normal demand patterns that are submitted to maintain a CBL that no longer reflects the relevant end-use customer's demand;

iii. Settlements based on on-site generation data if the On-Site Generator is not supporting demand reductions executed in response to the Locational Marginal Price in the Real-time Energy Market and/or the Day-ahead Energy Market;

iv. Settlements based on demand reductions that are the result of operational changes between multiple end-use customer sites in the PJM footprint;

v. Settlements that do not include all hours that the Office of the Interconnection dispatched the load reduction, or for which the load reduction cleared in the Day-ahead Market.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall disallow settlements for demand reductions that do not meet the requirements of section 3.3A.7(a). If the Economic Load Response Participant continues to submit settlements for demand reductions that do not meet the requirements of section 3.3A.7(a), then the Office of the Interconnection shall suspend the Economic Load Response Participant's PJM Interchange Energy Market activity and refer the matter to the FERC Office of Enforcement.

3.3A.8 Economic Load Response Participant Review Process.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall review the participation of an Economic Load Response Participant in the PJM Interchange Energy Market under the following circumstances:

i. An Economic Load Response Participant's registrations submitted pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A.3 are disputed more than 10% of the time by any relevant electric distribution company(ies) or Load Serving Entity(ies).

ii. An Economic Load Response Participant's settlements pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and 3.3A.6 are disputed more than 10% of the time by any relevant electric distribution company(ies) or Load Serving Entity(ies).

iii. An Economic Load Response Participant's settlements pursuant to sections 3.3A.5 and 3.3A.6 are denied by the Office of the Interconnection more than 10% of the time.

iv. An Economic Load Response Participant's registration will be reviewed when settlements are frequently submitted or if its actual loads frequently deviate from the previously scheduled quantities (as determined for purposes of assessing balancing operating reserves charges). PJM will notify the Participant when their registration is under review. While the Participant's registration is under review by PJM, the Participant may continue economic load reductions but all settlements will be denied by PJM until the registration review is resolved pursuant to subsection (i) or (ii) below. PJM will require the Participant to provide information within 30 days to support that the settlements were submitted for load reduction activity done in response to price and not submitted based on the End-Use Customer's normal operations.

i) If the Participant is unable to provide adequate supporting information to substantiate the load reductions submitted for settlement, PJM will terminate the registration and may refer the Participant to either the Market Monitoring Unit or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for further investigation.

ii) If the Participant does provide adequate supporting information, the settlements denied by PJM will be resubmitted by the Participant for review according to existing PJM market rules. Further, PJM may introduce an alternative Customer Baseline Load if the existing Customer Baseline Load does not adequately reflect what the customer load would have been absent a load reduction.

v. The electric distribution company may only deny settlements during the normal settlement review process for inaccurate data including, but not limited to: meter data, line loss factor, Customer Baseline Load calculation, interval meter owner and a known recurring End-Use Customer outage or holiday.

(b) The Office of the Interconnection shall have thirty days to conduct a review pursuant to this section 3.3A.8. The Office of the Interconnection may refer the matter to the

PJM MMU and/or the FERC Office of Enforcement if the review indicates the relevant Economic Load Response Participant and/or relevant electric distribution company or LSE is engaging in activity that is inconsistent with the PJM Interchange Energy Market rules governing Economic Load Response Participants.

3.4 Transmission Customers.

3.4.1 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Transmission Customer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Section 5 of this Schedule.

3.4.2 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Transmission Customer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Section 5 of this Schedule.

3.4.3 Billing.

PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Transmission Customer in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Sections 3.4.1 through 3.4.2 of this Schedule, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Transmission Customer. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Transmission Customer's internal accounting.

3.5 Other Control Areas.

3.5.1 Energy Sales.

To the extent appropriate in accordance with Good Utility Practice, the Office of the Interconnection may sell energy to a Control Area interconnected with the PJM Region as necessary to alleviate or end an Emergency in that interconnected Control Area. Such sales shall be made (i) only to Control Areas that have undertaken a commitment pursuant to a written agreement with the LLC to sell energy on a comparable basis to the PJM Region, and (ii) only to the extent consistent with the maintenance of reliability in the PJM Region. The Office of the Interconnection may decline to make such sales to a Control Area that the Office of the Interconnection determines does not have in place and implement Emergency procedures that are comparable to those followed in the PJM Region. If the Office of the Interconnection sells energy to an interconnected Control Area as necessary to alleviate or end an Emergency in that Control Area, such energy shall be sold at 150% of the Real-time Price at the bus or buses at the border of the PJM Region at which such energy is delivered.

3.5.2 Operating Margin Sales.

To the extent appropriate in accordance with Good Utility Practice, the Office of the Interconnection may sell Operating Margin to an interconnected Control Area as requested to alleviate an operating contingency resulting from the effect of the purchasing Control Area's operations on the dispatch of resources in the PJM Region. Such sales shall be made only to Control Areas that have undertaken a commitment pursuant to a written agreement with the Office of the Interconnection (i) to purchase Operating Margin whenever the purchasing Control Area's operations will affect the dispatch of resources in the PJM Region, and (ii) to sell Operating Margin on a comparable basis to the LLC.

3.5.3 Transmission Congestion.

Each Control Area purchasing Operating Margin shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges and Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Section 5 of this Schedule.

3.5.4 Billing.

PJM Settlement on behalf of PJM shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Control Area to which Emergency energy or Operating Margin was sold, and showing the net amount to be paid by such Control Area. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts.

3.6 Metering Reconciliation.

3.6.1 Meter Correction Billing.

Metering errors and corrections will be reconciled at the end of each month by a meter correction charge (positive or negative). The monthly meter correction charge for tie meter corrections shall be the product of the positive or negative deviation in energy amounts, times the real-time Settlement Interval load weighted average real-time Locational Marginal Price for all intervals of that month for all load buses in the PJM Region. The monthly meter correction charge for generator meter corrections, including Pseudo-Tie generator imports into the PJM Region, shall be the product of the positive or negative deviation in energy amounts, times the Real-time Settlement Interval generation weighted average Locational Marginal Price at that generator's bus for all intervals of that month.

The monthly meter correction charge for Dynamic Schedule imports into the PJM Region, and non unit-specific Dynamic Schedule exports out of the PJM Region, shall be the product of the positive or negative deviation in energy amounts and the Dynamic Schedule's weighted average interface real-time Locational Marginal Price at the applicable Interface Pricing Point for all hours of that month.

The monthly meter correction charge for Pseudo-Tie generator exports and unit-specific Dynamic Schedule exports out of the PJM Region shall be the product of the positive or negative deviation in energy amounts and the difference between the weighted average interface real-time Locational Marginal Price at the applicable Interface Pricing Point, and the generation weighted average Locational Marginal Price at that generator's bus, for all hours of that month.

3.6.2 Meter Corrections Between Market Participants.

If a Market Participant or the Office of the Interconnection discovers a meter error affecting an interchange of energy with another Market Participant and makes the error known to such other Market Participant prior to the completion by the Office of the Interconnection of the accounting for the interchange, and if both Market Participants are willing to adjust hourly load records to compensate for the error and such adjustment does not affect other parties, an adjustment in load records may be made by the Market Participants in order to correct for the meter error, provided corrected information is furnished to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Office of the Interconnection's accounting deadlines. No such adjustment may be made if the accounting for the Operating Day in which the interchange occurred has been completed by the Office of the Interconnection. If this is not practical, the error shall be accounted for by a correction at the end of the billing cycle. The Market Participants experiencing the error shall account for the full amount of the discrepancy and an appropriate debit or credit shall be applied to the Market Participants. For Market Participants that are Electric Distributors that request the debit and credit to be further allocated to all Network Service Users in their territory (as documented in the PJM Manuals), where all Load Serving Entities in the respective Electric Distributor territory agree, the appropriate debit or credit shall be applied among Network Service Users in proportion to their deliveries to load served in the applicable territory.

3.6.3 500 kV Meter Errors.

Billing shall be adjusted to account for errors in meters on 500 kV Transmission Facilities within the PJM Pre-Expansion Zones (excluding Allegheny Power) or between the PJM Pre-Expansion Zones (excluding Allegheny Power) and Allegheny Power. The Market Participant with the tie meter or generator meter experiencing the error shall account for the full amount of the discrepancy and an appropriate debit or credit shall be applied among Electric Distributors that report hourly net energy flows from metered Tie Lines in the Pre-Expansion Zones (excluding Allegheny Power) in proportion to the load consumed in their territories. The error shall be accounted for by a correction at the end of the billing cycle. For Market Participants that are Electric Distributors that request the debit and credit to be further allocated to all Network Service Users in their territory (as documented in the PJM Manuals), where all Load Serving Entities in the respective Electric Distributor territory agree, the appropriate debit or credit shall be applied among Network Service Users in proportion to their deliveries to load served in the applicable territory. Such allocation shall not include purchases of Direct Charging Energy.

3.6.4 Meter Corrections Between Control Areas.

An error between accounted for and metered interchange between a Party in the PJM Region and an entity in a Control Area other than the PJM Region shall be corrected by adjusting the hourly meter readings. If this is not practical, the error shall be accounted for by a correction at the end of the billing cycle. The Market Participant with ties or Dynamic Transfers with such other Control Area experiencing the error shall account for the full amount of the discrepancy. However, if the meter correction applies to a tie on the 500 kV system between the PJM Pre-Expansion Zones (excluding Allegheny Power) and other Control Areas, Electric Distributors that report hourly net energy flows from metered Tie Lines in the Pre-Expansion Zones (excluding Allegheny Power) shall account for the full amount of the discrepancy in proportion to the load consumed in their territories. The appropriate debit or credit shall be applied among Network Service Users in proportion to their deliveries to load served in the PJM Region. Such allocation shall not include purchases of Direct Charging Energy. The Office of the Interconnection will adjust the actual or scheduled interchange between the other Control Area and the PJM Region to maintain a proper record of inadvertent energy flow.

3.6.5 Meter Correction Data.

Meter error data shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection not later than the last Business Day of the month following the end of the monthly billing cycle applicable to the meter correction.

3.6.6 Correction Limits.

A Market Participant may not assert a claim for an adjustment in billing as a result of a meter error for any error discovered more than two years after the date on which the metering occurred. Any claim for an adjustment in billing as a result of a meter error shall be limited to bills for transactions occurring in the most recent annual accounting period of the billing Market Participant in which the meter error occurred, and the prior annual accounting period.

3.7 Inadvertent Interchange.

Inadvertent Interchange will be reconciled each hour by a charge allocation (positive or negative) applied to Network Service Users in proportion to their deliveries to load in the PJM Region, which shall be the product of the positive or negative Inadvertent Interchange amount times the PJM load weighted average Locational Marginal Price for that hour. Such allocation shall not include purchases of Direct Charging Energy.

3.8 Market-to-Market Coordination

The Office of the Interconnection shall charge or credit a Market Participant for the transmission congestion from the Market Participant's Pseudo-Tie generator within MISO to the PJM-MISO interface resulting from market-to-market coordination pursuant to this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.8, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.8. The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate such charges and credits for the Real-time Energy Market for each Pseudo-Tie generator using the following formulas.

$$RT\ Charge / Credit_{PT} = RT\ CLMP_{PT} * DevMW_{PT}$$

Where:

$$RTCLMP_{PT} = \sum RT\ ShadowPrice_{FG} * (RT\ ShiftFactor_{FG,PT} - RT\ ShiftFactor_{FG,Interface})$$

$$RTCLMP_{PT} =$$

Real-time congestion LMP for the path from the Pseudo-Tie generator to the MISO-PJM common interface.

$$RT\ ShadowPrice_{FG} =$$

Real-time shadow price for each M2M Flowgate calculated in accordance with the Joint Operating Agreement between the Midcontinent Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

$$RT\ ShiftFactor_{FG,PT} =$$

Real-time shift factor for the Pseudo-Tie generator and each M2M Flowgate.

Where:

$$DevMW_{PT} = (RT\ MW_{PT} - DA\ MW_{PT})$$

$$DevMW_{PT} =$$

The megawatt deviation between the cleared megawatts in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market megawatt output for a Pseudo-Tie generator.

$$RT\ MW_{PT} =$$

Real-time Energy Market megawatt output for the Pseudo-Tie generator.

$$DA\ MW_{PT} =$$

Cleared and committed megawatts for a Pseudo-Tie generator in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

The dollars refunded to or collected from the Pseudo-Tie generator will be, respectively, distributed from or added to the Balancing Congestion Charges fund.

5.2 Transmission Congestion Credit Calculation.

5.2.1 Eligibility.

(a) Except as provided in Section 5.2.1(b), each FTR Holder shall receive as a Transmission Congestion Credit a proportional share of the Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges collected for each constrained hour.

(b) If an Effective FTR Holder between specified delivery and receipt buses acquired the Financial Transmission Right in a Financial Transmission Rights auction (the procedures for which are set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7) and had a Virtual Transaction portfolio which includes Increment Offer(s), Decrement Bid(s) and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction(s) that was accepted by the Office of the Interconnection for an applicable hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whereby the Effective FTR Holder's Virtual Transaction portfolio resulted in (i) a difference in Locational Marginal Prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market between such delivery and receipt buses which is greater than the difference in Locational Marginal Prices between such delivery and receipt buses in the Real-time Energy Market, and (ii) an increase in value between such delivery and receipt buses, then the Market Participant shall not receive any Transmission Congestion Credit, associated with such Financial Transmission Right in such hour, in excess of one divided by the number of hours in the applicable period multiplied by the amount that the Market Participant paid for the Financial Transmission Right in the Financial Transmission Rights auction. For the purposes of this calculation, all Financial Transmission Rights of an Effective FTR Holder shall be considered.

(c) For purposes of Section 5.2.1(b), an Effective FTR Holder's Virtual Transaction portfolio shall be considered if the absolute value of the attributable net flow across a Day-ahead Energy Market binding constraint relative to the Day-ahead Energy Market load weighted reference bus between the Financial Transmission Right delivery and receipt buses exceeds the physical limit of such binding constraint by the greater of 0.1 MW or ten percent, or such other percentage under certain circumstances further defined in the PJM.

(d) For purposes of section 5.2.1(c), a binding constraint shall be considered if the binding constraint has a \$0.01 or greater impact on the absolute value of the difference between the Financial Transmission Right delivery and receipt buses.

(e) The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits pursuant to this section and Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section VI. 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 agrees with such calculation, then it shall impose the forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit accordingly. If the Office of the Interconnection does not agree with the calculation, then it shall impose a forfeiture of Transmission Congestion Credit consistent with its determination. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the Office of the Interconnection's determination, it may exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns and may request an adjustment. This provision is

duplicated in Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section VI. An Effective FTR Holder objecting to the application of this rule shall have recourse to the Commission for review of the application of the FTR forfeiture rule to its trading activity.

5.2.2 Financial Transmission Rights.

(a) Transmission Congestion Credits will be calculated based upon the Financial Transmission Rights held at the time of the constrained hour. Except as provided in subsection (e) below, Financial Transmission Rights shall be auctioned as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.

(b) The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Obligation is based on the Financial Transmission Right MW reservation and the difference between the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery and the point of receipt of the Financial Transmission Right. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Obligation is positive (a benefit to the FTR Holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Obligation is negative (a liability to the FTR Holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery.

(c) The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Option is based on the Financial Transmission Right MW reservation and the difference between the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery and the point of receipt of the Financial Transmission Right when that difference is positive. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Option is positive (a benefit to the FTR Holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Option is zero (neither a benefit nor a liability to the FTR Holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery.

(d) In addition to transactions with PJMSettlement in the Financial Transmission Rights auctions administered by the Office of the Interconnection, a Financial Transmission Right, for its entire tenure or for a specified period, may be sold or otherwise transferred to a third party by bilateral agreement, subject to compliance with such procedures as may be established by the Office of the Interconnection for verification of the rights of the purchaser or transferee.

- (i) Market Participants may enter into bilateral agreements to transfer to a third party a Financial Transmission Right, for its entire tenure or for a specified period. Such bilateral transactions shall be reported to the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with this Schedule and pursuant to the LLC's rules related to its FTR reporting tools.
- (ii) For purposes of clarity, with respect to all bilateral transactions for the transfer of Financial Transmission Rights, the rights and obligations pertaining to the Financial Transmission Rights that are the subject of such a bilateral transaction

shall pass to the buyer under the bilateral contract subject to the provisions of this Schedule. Such bilateral transactions shall not modify the location or reconfigure the Financial Transmission Rights. In no event shall the purchase and sale of a Financial Transmission Right pursuant to a bilateral transaction constitute a transaction with PJMSettlement or a transaction in any auction under this Schedule.

- (iii) Consent of the Office of the Interconnection shall be required for a seller to transfer to a buyer any Financial Transmission Right Obligation. Such consent shall be based upon the Office of the Interconnection's assessment of the buyer's ability to perform the obligations, including meeting applicable creditworthiness requirements, transferred in the bilateral contract. If consent for a transfer is not provided by the Office of the Interconnection, the title to the Financial Transmission Rights shall not transfer to the third party and the FTR Holder shall continue to receive all Transmission Congestion Credits attributable to the Financial Transmission Rights and remain subject to all credit requirements and obligations associated with the Financial Transmission Rights.
 - (iv) A seller under such a bilateral contract shall guarantee and indemnify the Office of the Interconnection, PJMSettlement, and the Members for the buyer's obligation to pay any charges associated with the transferred Financial Transmission Right and for which payment is not made to PJMSettlement by the buyer under such a bilateral transaction.
 - (v) All payments and related charges associated with such a bilateral contract shall be arranged between the parties to such bilateral contract and shall not be billed or settled by PJMSettlement or the Office of the Interconnection. The LLC, PJMSettlement, and the Members will not assume financial responsibility for the failure of a party to perform obligations owed to the other party under such a bilateral contract reported to the Office of the Interconnection under this Schedule.
 - (vi) All claims regarding a default of a buyer to a seller under such a bilateral contract shall be resolved solely between the buyer and the seller.
- (e) Network Service Users and Firm Transmission Customers that take service that sinks, sources in, or is transmitted through new PJM zones, at their election, may receive a direct allocation of Financial Transmission Rights instead of an allocation of Auction Revenue Rights. Network Service Users and Firm Transmission Customers may make this election for the succeeding two annual FTR auctions after the integration of the new zone into the PJM Interchange Energy Market. Such election shall be made prior to the commencement of each annual FTR auction. For purposes of this election, the Allegheny Power Zone shall be considered a new zone with respect to the annual Financial Transmission Right auction in 2003 and 2004. Network Service Users and Firm Transmission Customers in new PJM zones that elect not to receive direct allocations of Financial Transmission Rights shall receive allocations of Auction Revenue Rights. During the annual allocation process, the Financial Transmission

Right allocation for new PJM zones shall be performed simultaneously with the Auction Revenue Rights allocations in existing and new PJM zones. Prior to the effective date of the initial allocation of FTRs in a new PJM Zone, PJM shall file with FERC, under section 205 of the Federal Power Act, the FTRs and ARR allocations in accordance with sections 5 and 7 of this Schedule 1.

(f) For Network Service Users and Firm Transmission Customers that take service that sinks in, sources in, or is transmitted through new PJM zones, that elect to receive direct allocations of Financial Transmission Rights, Financial Transmission Rights shall be allocated using the same allocation methodology as is specified for the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 and in accordance with the following:

- (i) Subject to subsection (ii) of this section, all Financial Transmission Rights must be simultaneously feasible. If all Financial Transmission Right requests made when Financial Transmission Rights are allocated for the new zone are not feasible then Financial Transmission Rights are prorated and allocated in proportion to the MW level requested and in inverse proportion to the effect on the binding constraints.
- (ii) If any Financial Transmission Right requests that are equal to or less than a Network Service User's Zonal Base Load for the Zone or fifty percent of its transmission responsibility for Non-Zone Network Load, or fifty percent of megawatts of firm service between the receipt and delivery points of Firm Transmission Customers, are not feasible in the annual allocation and auction processes due to system conditions, then PJM shall increase the capability limits of the binding constraints that would have rendered the Financial Transmission Rights infeasible to the extent necessary in order to allocate such Financial Transmission Rights without their being infeasible for all rounds of the annual allocation and auction processes, provided that this subsection (ii) shall not apply if the infeasibility is caused by extraordinary circumstances. Additionally, such increased limits shall be included in subsequent modeling during the Planning Year to support any incremental allocations of Auction Revenue Rights and monthly and balance of the Planning Period Financial Transmission Rights auctions; unless and to the extent those system conditions that contributed to infeasibility in the annual process are not extant for the time period subject to the subsequent modeling, such as would be the case, for example, if transmission facilities are returned to service during the Planning Year. In these cases, any increase in the capability limits taken under this subsection (ii) during the annual process will be removed from subsequent modeling to support any incremental allocations of Auction Revenue Rights and monthly and balance of the Planning Period Financial Transmission Rights auctions. In addition, PJM may remove or lower the increased capability limits, if feasible, during subsequent FTR Auctions if the removal or lowering of the increased capability limits does not impact Auction Revenue Rights funding and net auction revenues are positive.

For the purposes of this subsection (ii), extraordinary circumstances shall mean an event of force majeure that reduces the capability of existing or planned transmission facilities and such reduction in capability is the cause of the infeasibility of such Financial Transmission Rights. Extraordinary circumstances do not include those system conditions and assumptions modeled in simultaneous feasibility analyses conducted pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. If PJM allocates Financial Transmission Rights as a result of this subsection (ii) that would not otherwise have been feasible, then PJM shall notify Members and post on its web site (a) the aggregate megawatt quantities, by sources and sinks, of such Financial Transmission Rights and (b) any increases in capability limits used to allocate such Financial Transmission Rights.

- (iii) In the event that Network Load changes from one Network Service User to another after an initial or annual allocation of Financial Transmission Rights in a new zone, Financial Transmission Rights will be reassigned on a proportional basis from the Network Service User losing the load to the Network Service User that is gaining the Network Load.

(g) At least one month prior to the integration of a new zone into the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Network Service Users and Firm Transmission Customers that take service that sinks in, sources in, or is transmitted through the new zone, shall receive an initial allocation of Financial Transmission Rights that will be in effect from the date of the integration of the new zone until the next annual allocation of Financial Transmission Rights and Auction Revenue Rights. Such allocation of Financial Transmission Rights shall be made in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(f) of this Schedule.

(h) Reserved.

5.2.3 Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

A Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits for each FTR Holder shall be determined for each Financial Transmission Right. Each Financial Transmission Right shall be multiplied by the Day-ahead Congestion Price differences for the receipt and delivery points associated with the Financial Transmission Right, calculated as the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the delivery point(s) minus the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the receipt point(s). For the purposes of calculating Transmission Congestion Credits, the Day-ahead Congestion Price of a Zone is calculated as the sum of the Day-ahead Congestion Price of each bus that comprises the Zone multiplied by the percent of annual peak load assigned to each node in the Zone. Commencing with the 2015/2016 Planning Period, for the purposes of calculating Transmission Congestion Credits, the Day-ahead Congestion Price of a Residual Metered Load aggregate is calculated as the sum of the Day-ahead Congestion Price of each bus that comprises the Residual Metered Load aggregate multiplied by the percent of the annual peak residual load assigned to each bus that comprises the Residual Metered Load aggregate. When the FTR Target Allocation is positive, the FTR Target Allocation is a credit to the FTR Holder. When the FTR Target Allocation is negative, the FTR Target Allocation is a debit to the FTR Holder if the FTR is a

Financial Transmission Right Obligation. When the FTR Target Allocation is negative, the FTR Target Allocation is set to zero if the FTR is a Financial Transmission Right Option. The total Target Allocation for Network Service Users and Transmission Customers for each hour shall be the sum of the Target Allocations associated with all of the Network Service Users' or Transmission Customers' Financial Transmission Rights.

During a Market Suspension in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1, the aforementioned Day-ahead Congestion Price will be substituted with the Real-time Congestion Price.

5.2.4 [Reserved.]

5.2.5 Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

(a) The total of all the positive Target Allocations determined as specified above shall be compared to the Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges in each hour. If the total of the Target Allocations is less than or equal to the total of the Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges, the Transmission Congestion Credit for each entity holding an FTR shall be equal to its Target Allocation. All remaining Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges shall be distributed as described below in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.6 "Distribution of Excess Congestion Charges."

(b) If the total of the Target Allocations is greater than the Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges for the hour, each FTR Holder shall be assigned a share of the Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges in proportion to its Target Allocations for Financial Transmission Rights which have a positive Target Allocation value. Financial Transmission Rights which have a negative Target Allocation value are assigned the full Target Allocation value as a negative Transmission Congestion Credit.

(c) At the end of a Planning Period if all FTR Holders did not receive Transmission Congestion Credits equal to their Target Allocations, the Office of the Interconnection shall assess a charge equal to the difference between the Transmission Congestion Credit Target Allocations for all revenue deficient FTRs and the actual Transmission Congestion Credits allocated to those FTR Holders. A charge assessed pursuant to this section shall also include any aggregate charge assessed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.4(c) and shall be allocated to all FTR Holders on a pro-rata basis according to the total Target Allocations for all FTRs held at any time during the relevant Planning Period. The charge shall be calculated and allocated in accordance with the following methodology:

1. The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the total amount of uplift required as {[sum of the total monthly deficiencies in FTR Target Allocations for the Planning Period + the sum of the ARR Target Allocation deficiencies determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.4(c)] – [sum of the total monthly excess ARR revenues and excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges for the Planning Period]}.

2. For each Market Participant that held an FTR during the Planning Period, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the total Target Allocation associated with all FTRs held by the Market Participant during the Planning Period, provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, if the total Target Allocation for an individual Market Participant calculated pursuant to this section is negative the Office of Interconnection shall set the value to zero.
3. The Office of the Interconnection shall then allocate an uplift charge to each Market Participant that held an FTR at any time during the Planning Period in accordance with the following formula: $\{[\text{total uplift}] * [\text{total Target Allocation for all FTRs held by the Market Participant at any time during the Planning Period}] / [\text{total Target Allocations for all FTRs held by all PJM Market Participants at any time during the Planning Period}]\}$.

(d) During a Market Suspension where there are no Day-ahead Prices available for the affected Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5 to determine the prices to be used for Financial Transmission Rights for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval. For a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, and there are no Day-ahead Prices available for the affected Operating Day, an average of the preceding and subsequent clock hour interval prices shall also determine the prices to be used for Financial Transmission Rights for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval. For a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours, which may span multiple market days, and there are no Day-ahead Prices available for the affected Operating Day, both the original Financial Transmission Right auction costs and the Day-ahead Financial Transmission Right Target Allocation values would be equal to zero for the hours corresponding to this suspension interval.

5.2.6 Distribution of Excess Congestion Charges.

- (a) Excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges accumulated in a month shall be distributed to each FTR Holder in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges received by the FTR Holder during that month as compared to its total Target Allocations for the month.
- (b) After the excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charge distribution described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.6(a) is performed, any excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges remaining at the end of a month shall be distributed to each FTR Holder in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges received by the FTR Holder during the current Planning Period, including previously distributed excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges, as compared to its total Target Allocation for the Planning Period.

(c) Any excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges remaining at the end of a Planning Period shall be distributed to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights in proportion to, but not more than, any Auction Revenue Right deficiencies for that Planning Period.

(d) Any excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges remaining after a distribution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be distributed to all ARR holders on a pro-rata basis according to the total Target Allocations for all ARRs held at any time during the relevant Planning Period. Any allocation pursuant to this subsection (d) shall be conducted in accordance with the following methodology:

1. For each Market Participant that held an ARR during the Planning Period, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the total Target Allocation associated with all ARRs held by the Market Participant during the Planning Period, provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, if the total Target Allocation for an individual Market Participant calculated pursuant to this section is negative the Office of the Interconnection shall set the value to zero.
2. The Office of the Interconnection shall then allocate an excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charge credit to each Market Participant that held an ARR at any time during the Planning Period in accordance with the following formula: {[total excess Day-ahead Energy Market Transmission Congestion Charges remaining after distributions pursuant to subsection (a)-(c) of this section] * [total Target Allocation for all ARRs held by the Market Participant at any time during the Planning Period] / [total Target Allocations for all ARRs held by all PJM Market Participants at any time during the Planning Period]}.

5.2.7 Allocation of Balancing Congestion Charges

At the end of each hour during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the Balancing Congestion Charges to real-time load and exports on a pro-rata basis. Such allocation shall not include purchases of Direct Charging Energy.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension has no Day-ahead Prices or if the suspension is less than or equal to six (6) hours, which may span multiple market days, and there are no Day-ahead Prices available for the affected Operating Day, for each hour corresponding to this suspension interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the Balancing Congestion Charges to Financial Transmission Right Target Allocation values before being allocated to real-time load and exports on a pro-rata basis.