



PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
2750 Monroe Boulevard
Audubon, PA 19403

Steven Shparber
Counsel
T: (610) 666-8933 | F: (610) 666-8211
steven.shparber@pjm.com

October 11, 2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

*Re: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Docket No. ER17-57-000
Errata Filing To Clarify References in Definition Sections of PJM Governing Documents
Originally filed in Docket No. ER16-1737-000*

Dear Secretary Bose:

On May 19, 2016, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (“PJM”) submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) numerous clerical, ministerial, non-substantive and substantive revisions to correct, clarify and/or make consistent certain definitions contained within the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (“Tariff”), Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (“Operating Agreement”) and Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region (“RAA”) (collectively, the “governing documents”) (“Initial Filing”).¹

In the Initial Filing, PJM proposed, *inter alia*, to “consolidate several existing definition sections within each governing document into a single definition section at the beginning of each governing document,”² which the Commission accepted on June 20, 2016.³ Unfortunately, as an unintended consequence of consolidating definitions into a single definition section at the

¹ See *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, Docket No. ER16-1737-000 (May 19, 2016).

² See *id.* at 1-2.

³ See Delegated Letter Order, Docket No. ER16-1737-000 (June 20, 2016).

beginning of each governing document, some cross references within certain definitions are no longer clear. For example, prior to the acceptance of the Initial Filing, the definition of Capacity Performance Resource was in the definition section of Tariff, Attachment DD, and still reads “‘Capacity Performance Resource’ shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in section 5.5A(a).” However, because the definition of Capacity Performance Resource is now located in Tariff, Part I, section 1, the reference to “section 5.5A(a)” is no longer clear since the definition is no longer located in Tariff, Attachment DD. Accordingly, in order to clarify the definition of Capacity Performance Resource, the definition should now read “‘Capacity Performance Resource’ shall mean a Capacity Resource as described in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.5A(a).”

PJM is proposing this revision, and numerous similar revisions, to definitions in the Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA to ensure that cross-references within definitions to other sections of the governing documents are clear and unambiguous. Moreover, PJM is taking this opportunity to propose additional non-substantive changes to its definitions that will ensure that definitions within each governing document are formatted in a consistent and uniform fashion.

Given the nature of PJM’s proposed non-substantive revisions to its definitions, PJM is requesting that the Commission treat these proposed revisions as an errata to the Initial Filing. However, given that the Initial Filing was accepted by the Commission and has been made effective, PJM cannot submit these revisions under the same docket number as the Initial Filing in the Commission’s eTariff system. Accordingly, PJM is submitting these changes as an errata under section 205 of the Federal Power Act, and is requesting a Commission order on these changes no later than December 12, 2016, and an effective date of December 12, 2016.

Finally, given the entirely non-substantive and ministerial nature of this filing, along with the fact that these changes constitute an errata to the Initial Filing, PJM did not seek new stakeholder authorization to submit this errata filing because PJM stakeholders' authorization of the Initial Filing allows PJM to submit the proposed changes herein.⁴ That being said, as a courtesy to its members, PJM informed its stakeholders of its intent to make this filing at the September 29, 2016 meeting of the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee, and no stakeholder indicated an objection to the submission of the filing.

I. DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED

With this transmittal letter, PJM submits the following attachments:

- 1) Attachment A – redlined version of the proposed revised sections of the PJM electronic tariff; and
- 2) Attachment B – clean version of the proposed revised sections of the PJM electronic tariff.

II. CORRESPONDENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Correspondence and communications regarding this filing should be sent to the following individuals:

Craig Glazer
Vice President–Federal Gov't Policy
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
1200 G Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 423-4743
craig.glazer@pjm.com

Steven Shparber
Counsel
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
2750 Monroe Boulevard
Audubon, PA 19403
(610) 666-8933
steven.shparber@pjm.com

III. SERVICE

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

⁴ See Initial Filing at 3, n. 2.

with the Commission's regulations,⁵ PJM will post a copy of this filing to the FERC filings section of its internet site, at the following link: <http://www.pjm.com/documents/ferc-manuals/ferc-filings.aspx> with a specific link to the newly-filed document, and will send an e-mail on the same date as this filing to all PJM members and all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM region⁶ alerting them this filing has been made by PJM and is available by following such link. If the document is not immediately available by using the referenced link, the document will be available through the referenced link within twenty-four hours of the filing. A copy of this filing will be available on the Commission's eLibrary website at the following link: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp> in accordance with the Commission's regulations and Order No. 714.

Respectfully submitted,



Craig Glazer
Vice President – Federal Government Policy
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
1200 G Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 423-4743
craig.glazer@pjm.com

Steven Shparber
Counsel
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
2750 Monroe Blvd
Audubon, PA 19403
(610) 666-8933
steven.shparber@pjm.com

⁵ See 18C.F.R §§ 35.2(e) and 385.2010(f)(3).

⁶ PJM already maintains, updates, and regularly uses e-mail lists for all PJM Members and affected state commissions.

Attachment A

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

(Marked / Redline Format)

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

Definitions – A - B

Abnormal Condition:

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

Acceleration Request:

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

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Affected System:

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

Affected System Operator:

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

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of ~~the~~is Tariff or Operating

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

Agreements:

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

Ancillary Services:

“Ancillary Services” shall mean ~~t~~Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Annual Demand Resource:

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

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Annual Resource:

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

Annual Resource Price Adder:

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

Annual Revenue Rate:

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

| Curtailment Service Provider under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 11.

Annual Transmission Costs:

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

Applicable Laws and Regulations:

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

Applicable Regional Entity:

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

Applicable Standards:

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

Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards:

| “Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall mean t~~t~~Those certain technical requirements and standards applicable to interconnections of generation and/or transmission facilities with the facilities of an Interconnected Transmission Owner or, as the case may be and to the extent applicable, of an Electric Distributor, as published by Transmission Provider in a PJM Manual provided, however, that, with respect to any generation facilities with maximum generating capacity of 2 MW or less (*synchronous*) or 5 MW or less (*inverter-based*) for which the Interconnection Customer executes a Construction Service Agreement or Interconnection Service Agreement on or after March 19, 2005, “Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards” shall refer to the “PJM Small Generator Interconnection Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards.” All Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards shall be publicly available through postings on Transmission Provider’s internet website.

Applicant:

| “Applicant” shall mean-is~~is~~ an entity desiring to become a PJM Member, or to take Transmission Service that has submitted the PJMSettlement Credit Application, PJMSettlement Credit

Agreement and other required submittals as set forth in ~~this policy~~ Tariff, Attachment Q.

Application:

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

Attachment Facilities:

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

Attachment H:

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

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, s~~Section 7.4 of this Schedule, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.~~

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

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

Authorized Government Agency:

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

Avoidable Cost Rate:

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

Balancing Ratio:

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

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

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

Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint:

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

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from June 1 through September 30 and unavailable the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each DR and EE level. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a five percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a difference between the clearing price for Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and the clearing price for Base Capacity Resources and Capacity Performance Resources, representing the cost to procure

additional Base Capacity Resources or Capacity Performance Resources out of merit order when the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is binding.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Base Capacity Resource:

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

Base Capacity Resource Constraint:

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

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM models the commitment of an amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources equal to the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint (displacing otherwise committed generation). PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as unavailable during the peak week of winter and available the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each Base Capacity Resource level. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent

increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [one minus the pool-wide average EFORD] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

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

Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement:

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

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Base Load Generation Resource

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

Base Offer Segment:

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

Base Residual Auction:

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

Supply.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

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

Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Black Start Service:

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

Breach:

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

Breaching Party:

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

Business Day:

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

Buy Bid:

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

Definitions – C-D

Canadian Guaranty:

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

Cancellation Costs:

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

Capacity:

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

Capacity Credit:

“Capacity Credit” shall have the meaning specified in ~~Schedule 11 of the~~ Operating Agreement, Schedule 11, including Capacity Credits obtained prior to the termination of such Schedule applicable to periods after the termination of such Schedule.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit:

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

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective:

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

Capacity Export Transmission Customer:

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

Capacity Import Limit:

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

Capacity Interconnection Rights:

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

Capacity Market Buyer:

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

Capacity Market Seller:

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

Capacity Performance Resource:

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

Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction:

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

Capacity Resource:

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

Capacity Resource Clearing Price:

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

Capacity Storage Resource:

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

Capacity Transfer Right:

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

Capacity Transmission Injection Rights:

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

Cold Weather Alert:

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

Collateral Call:

| “Collateral Call” shall mean-is a notice to a Participant that additional Financial Security, or possibly early payment, is required in order to remain in, or to regain, compliance with this policy.

Commencement Date:

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

Commission:

| “Commission” shall mean tThe Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC.

Completed Application:

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

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

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

Conditional Incremental Auction:

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

CONE Area:

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

Confidential Information:

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

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand

Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean tThe certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Constructing Entity:

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

Construction Party:

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

Construction Service Agreement:

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

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean aAn electric power system or combination of electric power systems to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

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

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

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

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

Control Zone:

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

Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities:

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

Coordinated External Transaction:

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

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

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

Corporate Guaranty:

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

Cost of New Entry:

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

Costs:

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

Counterparty:

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

Credit Available for Export Transactions:

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

Credit Available for Virtual Transactions:

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

Credit Breach:

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

Credit-Limited Offer:

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

Credit Score:

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

CTS Enabled Interface:

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

CTS Interface Bid:

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

Curtailement:

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

Curtailement Service Provider:

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

Customer Facility:

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

Customer-Funded Upgrade:

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

Customer Interconnection Facilities:

“Customer Interconnection Facilities” shall mean aAll facilities and equipment owned and/or controlled, operated and maintained by Interconnection Customer on Interconnection Customer’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in the appropriate appendices to the

Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions, or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System.

Daily Deficiency Rate:

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

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

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

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

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

Day-ahead Energy Market:

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

Day-ahead Loss Price:

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

Day-ahead Prices:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

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

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

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

Deactivation:

“Deactivation” shall mean ~~t~~The retirement or mothballing of a generating unit governed by Tariff, Part V ~~of this Tariff.~~

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit” shall mean ~~t~~The credit paid to Generation Owners pursuant to Tariff, section 114 ~~of this Tariff.~~

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean ~~t~~The formula rate established pursuant to Tariff, section 115 of this Tariff.

Deactivation Date:

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

Decrement Bid:

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

Default:

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

Delivering Party:

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

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean the Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, Section 5, hereof, or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan under Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Demand Bid:

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

Demand Bid Limit:

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

Demand Bid Screening:

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

Demand Resource:

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

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

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

Designated Agent:

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

Designated Entity:

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

Direct Assignment Facilities:

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

Direct Load Control:

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

Dispatch Rate:

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

Dynamic Schedule:

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

Dynamic Transfer:

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

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

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

Economic Load Response Participant:

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

Economic Maximum:

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

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

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

EFORD:

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

Eligible Customer:**“Eligible Customer” shall mean:**

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

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

Emergency Action:

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

Emergency Condition:

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

Emergency Load Response Program:

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

Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

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

Energy Resource:

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

Energy Settlement Area:

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

Energy Storage Resource:

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

Energy Transmission Injection Rights:

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

Environmental Laws:

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

Environmentally-Limited Resource:

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

Equivalent Load:

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

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Export Credit Exposure:

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

Export Nodal Reference Price:

| ~~The~~“Export Nodal Reference Price” at each location is the 97th percentile, shall be, the real-time hourly integrated price experienced over the corresponding two-month period in the preceding calendar year, calculated separately for peak and off-peak time periods. The two-month time periods used in this calculation shall be January and February, March and April, May and June, July and August, September and October, and November and December.

Export Transaction:

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

Export Transaction Price Factor:

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

Export Transaction Screening:

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

Export Transactions Net Activity:

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

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

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

Extended Summer Resource Price Adder:

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

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

External Market Buyer:

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

External Resource:

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

Facilities Study:

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

Federal Power Act:

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

FERC:

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

FERC Market Rules:

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

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

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

Financial Close:

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

Financial Security:

“Financial Security” ~~shall mean~~ is a cash deposit or letter of credit in an amount and form determined by and acceptable to PJMSettlement, provided by a Participant to PJMSettlement as security in order to participate in the PJM Markets or take Transmission Service.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 5.2.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix~~of this Schedule~~.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

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

Financial Transmission Right Option:

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

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

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

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

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

First Incremental Auction:

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

Forecast Pool Requirement:

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

Foreign Guaranty:

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

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

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

FTR Credit Limit:

“FTR Credit Limit” shall ~~will~~ be equal to the amount of credit established with PJMSettlement that a Participant has specifically designated to PJMSettlement to be set aside and used for FTR

activity. Any such credit so set aside shall not be considered available to satisfy any other credit requirement the Participant may have with PJMSettlement.

FTR Credit Requirement:

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

FTR Flow Undiversified:

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

FTR Geographically Undiversified:

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

FTR Historical Value:

~~FTR Historical Value~~—For each FTR for each month, “FTR Historical Value” shall mean this is the historical weighted average value over three years for the FTR path using the following weightings: 50% - most recent year; 30% - second year; 20% - third year. FTR Historical Values shall be calculated separately for on-peak, off-peak, and 24-hour FTRs for each month of the year. FTR Historical Values shall be adjusted by plus or minus ten percent (10%) for cleared counterflow or normal flow FTRs, respectively, in order to mitigate exposure due to uncertainty and fluctuations in actual FTR value.

FTR Holder:

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

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

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

FTR Net Activity:

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

FTR Participant:

| “FTR Participant” shall mean any Market Participant that is required to provide Financial Security in order to participate in PJM’s FTR auctions.

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

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

Full Notice to Proceed:

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

Definitions – G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

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

Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Generation Interconnection Customer:

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

Generation Interconnection Facilities Study:

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

Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean ~~a~~study conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) in accordance with Tariff, Section 36.2 ~~of this Tariff~~.

Generation Interconnection Request:

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

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean ~~a~~An entity that owns or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generating units in the PJM Region.

Generator Forced Outage:

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

Generator Maintenance Outage:

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

Generator Planned Outage:

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

Good Utility Practice:

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

Governmental Authority:

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

Hazardous Substances:

“Hazardous Substance” shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,”

“toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Hot Weather Alert:

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

Definitions – I – J - K

IDR Transfer Agreement:

“IDR Transfer Agreement” shall mean a An agreement to transfer, subject to the terms of Tariff, sSection 49B-~~of the Tariff~~, Incremental Deliverability Rights to a party for the purpose of eliminating or reducing the need for Local or Network Upgrades that would otherwise have been the responsibility of the party receiving such rights.

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Incidental Expenses:

“Incidental Expenses” s Shall mean those expenses incidental to the performance of construction pursuant to an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including, but not limited to, the expense of temporary construction power, telecommunications charges, Interconnected Transmission Owner expenses associated with, but not limited to, document preparation, design review, installation, monitoring, and construction-related operations and maintenance for the Customer Facility and for the Interconnection Facilities.

Incremental Auction:

“Incremental Auction” shall mean any of several auctions conducted for a Delivery Year after the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and before the first day of such Delivery Year, including the First Incremental Auction, Second Incremental Auction, Third Incremental Auction or Conditional Incremental Auction. Incremental Auctions (other than the Conditional Incremental Auction), shall be held for the purposes of:

(i) allowing Market Sellers that committed Capacity Resources in the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, which subsequently are determined to be unavailable to deliver the committed Unforced Capacity in such Delivery Year (due to resource retirement, resource cancellation or construction delay, resource derating, EFORd increase, a decrease in the Nominated Demand Resource Value of a Planned Demand Resource, delay or cancellation of a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade, or similar occurrences) to submit Buy Bids for replacement Capacity Resources; and

(ii) allowing the Office of the Interconnection to reduce or increase the amount of committed capacity secured in prior auctions for such Delivery Year if, as a result of changed

circumstances or expectations since the prior auction(s), there is, respectively, a significant excess or significant deficit of committed capacity for such Delivery Year, for the PJM Region or for an LDA.

Incremental Auction Revenue Rights:

| “Incremental Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean ~~t~~The additional Auction Revenue Rights, not previously feasible, created by the addition of Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements, Merchant Transmission Facilities, or of one or more Customer-Funded Upgrades.

Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights:

| “Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights” shall mean ~~t~~The rights to revenues that are derived from incremental Available Transfer Capability created by the addition of Merchant Transmission Facilities or of one of more Customer-Funded Upgrades.

Incremental Capacity Transfer Right:

“Incremental Capacity Transfer Right” shall mean a Capacity Transfer Right allocated to a Generation Interconnection Customer or Transmission Interconnection Customer obligated to fund a transmission facility or upgrade, to the extent such upgrade or facility increases the transmission import capability into a Locational Deliverability Area, or a Capacity Transfer Right allocated to a Responsible Customer in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Tariff.

Incremental Deliverability Rights (IDRs):

| “Incremental Deliverability Rights” or “IDRs” shall mean ~~t~~The rights to the incremental ability, resulting from the addition of Merchant Transmission Facilities, to inject energy and capacity at a point on the Transmission System, such that the injection satisfies the deliverability requirements of a Capacity Resource. Incremental Deliverability Rights may be obtained by a generator or a Generation Interconnection Customer, pursuant to an IDR Transfer Agreement, to satisfy, in part, the deliverability requirements necessary to obtain Capacity Interconnection Rights.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

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

Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements:

| “Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements” shall mean Regional Facilities and Necessary Lower Voltage Facilities or Lower Voltage Facilities (as defined in Schedule 12 of the Tariff) and meet one of the following criteria: (1) cost responsibility is

assigned to non-contiguous Zones that are not directly electrically connected; or (2) cost responsibility is assigned to Merchant Transmission Providers that are Responsible Customers.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Initial Operation:

“Initial Operation” shall mean ~~t~~The commencement of operation of the Customer Facility and Customer Interconnection Facilities after satisfaction of the conditions of Section 1.4 of Appendix 2 of an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Initial Study:

“Initial Study” shall mean ~~a~~A study of a Completed Application conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) in accordance with Section 19 or Section 32 of the Tariff.

Interconnected Entity:

“Interconnected Entity” shall mean ~~e~~Either the Interconnection Customer or the Interconnected Transmission Owner; Interconnected Entities shall mean both of them.

Interconnected Transmission Owner:

“Interconnected Transmission Owner” shall mean ~~t~~The Transmission Owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities Customer Interconnection Facilities are, or as the case may be, a Customer Facility is, being directly connected. When used in an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, the term may refer to a Transmission Owner whose facilities must be upgraded pursuant to the Facilities Study, but whose facilities are not directly interconnected with those of the Interconnection Customer.

Interconnection Construction Service Agreement:

“Interconnection Construction Service Agreement” shall mean ~~t~~The agreement entered into by an Interconnection Customer, Interconnected Transmission Owner and the Transmission Provider pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, Subpart B ~~of Part VI of the Tariff~~ and in the form set forth in Attachment P of the Tariff, relating to construction of Attachment Facilities, Network Upgrades, and/or Local Upgrades and coordination of the construction and interconnection of an associated Customer Facility. A separate Interconnection Construction Service Agreement will be executed with each Transmission Owner that is responsible for construction of any Attachment Facilities, Network Upgrades, or Local Upgrades associated with interconnection of a Customer Facility.

Interconnection Customer:

| “Interconnection Customer” shall mean a ~~A~~ Generation Interconnection Customer and/or a Transmission Interconnection Customer.

Interconnection Facilities:

| “Interconnection Facilities” shall mean t~~he~~ The Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities and the Customer Interconnection Facilities.

Interconnection Feasibility Study:

| “Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean e~~e~~ither a Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study or Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Party:

| “Interconnection Party” shall mean a Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, or the Interconnected Transmission Owner. Interconnection Parties shall mean all of them.

Interconnection Request:

| “Interconnection Request” shall mean a~~A~~ Generation Interconnection Request, a Transmission Interconnection Request and/or an IDR Transfer Agreement.

Interconnection Service:

| “Interconnection Service” shall mean t~~he~~ The physical and electrical interconnection of the Customer Facility with the Transmission System pursuant to the terms of Part IV and Part VI and the Interconnection Service Agreement entered into pursuant thereto by Interconnection Customer, the Interconnected Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider.

Interconnection Service Agreement:

| “Interconnection Service Agreement” shall mean a~~An~~ agreement among the Transmission Provider, an Interconnection Customer and an Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection under Tariff, Part IV and Part VI ~~of the Tariff~~.

Interconnection Studies:

| “Interconnection Studies” shall mean t~~he~~ The Interconnection Feasibility Study, the System Impact Study, and the Facilities Study described in Tariff, Part IV and Part VI ~~of the Tariff~~.

Interface Pricing Point:-

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Intermittent Resource:

“Intermittent Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource with output that can vary as a function of its energy source, such as wind, solar, run of river hydroelectric power and other renewable resources.

Internal Market Buyer:-

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service.

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

Interruption:

“Interruption” shall mean ~~a~~ reduction in non-firm transmission service due to economic reasons pursuant to Tariff, Part II, s~~S~~ection 14.7.

Definitions – L – M - N

Limited Demand Resource:

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

Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target:

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

Limited Resource Constraint:

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

Limited Resource Price Decrement:

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

List of Approved Contractors:

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

Load Management:

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

Load Management Event:

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

Load Ratio Share:

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

Load Reduction Event:

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

Load Serving Entity (LSE):

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

Load Shedding:

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

Local Upgrades:

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

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

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

Location:

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

Locational Deliverability Area (LDA):

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

Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement:

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

Locational Price Adder:

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

Locational Reliability Charge:

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

Locational UCAP:

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

Locational UCAP Seller:

“Locational UCAP Seller” shall mean a Member that sells Locational UCAP.

Long-lead Project:

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

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

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

Loss Price:

“Loss Price” shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated

as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.

Market Monitor:

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

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” means the organization that is responsible for implementing this Plan, including the Market Monitor.

Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee or MMU Advisory Committee:

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

Market Operations Center:

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

Market Participant:

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

Market Seller Offer Cap:

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

Market Violation:

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

Material:

For these purposes, “Material” is defined in Tariff, Attachment Q, section 3.1.B.3, Material Changes. For the purposes herein, the use of the term "material" is not necessarily synonymous with use of the term by governmental agencies and regulatory bodies.

Material Modification:

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

Maximum Emergency:

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

Maximum Facility Output:

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

Maximum Generation Emergency:

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

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any

Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Member:

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

Merchant A.C. Transmission Facilities:

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

Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities:

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

Merchant Network Upgrades:

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

Merchant Transmission Facilities:

| “Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean A.C. or D.C. transmission facilities that are interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI ~~of the Tariff~~ and that are so identified on Attachment T to the Tariff, provided, however, that Merchant Transmission Facilities shall not include (i) any Customer Interconnection Facilities, (ii) any physical facilities of the Transmission System that were in existence on or before March 20, 2003 ; (iii) any expansions or enhancements of the Transmission System that are not identified as Merchant Transmission Facilities in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan and Attachment T to the Tariff, or (iv) any transmission facilities that are included in the rate base of a public utility and on which a regulated return is earned.

Merchant Transmission Provider:

| “Merchant Transmission Provider” shall mean ~~a~~An Interconnection Customer that (1) owns, controls, or controls the rights to use the transmission capability of, Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connect the Transmission System with another control area, (2) has elected to receive Transmission Injection Rights and Transmission Withdrawal Rights associated with such facility pursuant to Section 36 of the Tariff, and (3) makes (or will make) the transmission capability of such facilities available

for use by third parties under terms and conditions approved by the Commission and stated in the Tariff, consistent with Tariff, sSection 38~~below~~.

Metering Equipment:

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

Minimum Annual Resource Requirement:

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

Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement:

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

Minimum Generation Emergency:

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

Minimum Participation Requirements:

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

MISO:

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

~~Multi-Driver Project:~~

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

Native Load Customers:

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

NERC:

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

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

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

Net Benefits Test:

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

Net Cost of New Entry:

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

Net Obligation:

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

Net Sell Position:

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

Network Customer:

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

Network Integration Transmission Service:

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

Network Load:

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

Network Operating Agreement:

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

Network Operating Committee:

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

Network Resource:

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

Network Service User:

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

Network Transmission Service:

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

Network Upgrades:

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

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

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

Neutral Party:

“**Neutral Party**” ~~s~~**Sh**all have the meaning provided in Tariff, Part I, s~~S~~**Section 9.3(v)**.

New PJM Zone(s):

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

New Service Customers:

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

New Service Request:

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

New Services Queue:

| “New Service Queue” shall mean a~~All~~ Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests that are received within each three-month period ending on January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year shall collectively comprise a New Services Queue.

New Services Queue Closing Date:

| “New Services Queue Closing Date” shall mean e~~Each~~ January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 shall be the Queue Closing Date for the New Services Queue comprised of Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests received during the three-month period ending on such date.

New York ISO or NYISO:

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

Nodal Reference Price:

| -The “Nodal Reference Price” at each location shall be~~is~~ the 97th percentile price differential between hourly day-ahead and real-time prices experienced over the corresponding two-month reference period in the prior calendar year. In order to capture seasonality effects and maintain a two-month reference period, reference months will be grouped by two, starting with January (e.g., Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, ... , Jul-Aug, ... Nov-Dec). For any given current-year month, the reference period months will be the set of two months in the prior calendar year that include the month corresponding to the current month. For example, July and August 2003 would each use July-August 2002 as their reference period.

Nominal Rated Capability:

“Nominal Rated Capability” shall mean tThe nominal maximum rated capability in megawatts of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility or the nominal increase in transmission capability in megawatts of the Transmission System resulting from the interconnection or addition of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility, as determined in accordance with pertinent Applicable Standards and specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

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

Nominated Energy Efficiency Value:

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

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

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

Non-Firm Sale:

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

Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

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

Nonincumbent Developer:

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

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

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

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

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

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

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

Non-Variable Loads:

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

Non-Zone Network Load:

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

Normal Maximum Generation:

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

Normal Minimum Generation:

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

Definitions – O – P - Q

Obligation:

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

Offer Data:

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

Office of the Interconnection:

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

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

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

On-Site Generators:

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

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS):

“Open Access Same-Time Information System” or “OASIS” shall mean ~~the~~ the information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission’s

regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS.

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

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

Operating Day:

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

Operating Margin:

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

Operating Margin Customer:

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

Opportunity Cost:

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

OPSI Advisory Committee:

“OPSI Advisory Committee” shall ~~means~~ the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, ~~s~~Section III.G.

Option to Build:

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

Optional Interconnection Study:

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

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement:

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

Part I:

| “Part I” shall mean the Tariff Definitions and Common Service Provisions contained in sSections 12 through 12A.

Part II:

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

Part III:

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

Part IV:

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

Part V:

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

Part VI:

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

Participant:

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

Parties:

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

Peak-Hour Dispatch:

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

Peak Market Activity:

~~“Peak Market Activity” shall mean~~ ~~is~~ a measure of exposure for which credit is required, involving peak exposures in rolling three-week periods over a year timeframe, with two semi-annual reset points, pursuant to provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q, section II.D ~~of this Credit Policy~~.

Peak Season:

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

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

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

Performance Assessment Hour:

“Performance Assessment Hour” shall mean each whole or partial clock-hour for which an Emergency Action has been declared by the Office of the Interconnection, provided, however, that Performance Assessment Hours for a Base Capacity Resource shall not include any hours outside the calendar months of June through September.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement.

PJM Administrative Service:

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

PJM Board:

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

PJM Control Area:

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

PJM Entities:

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

PJM Interchange:

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

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

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

PJM Interchange Export:

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

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Tariff~~this Agreement~~: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Liaison:

“PJM Liaison” shall ~~means~~ the liaison established under Tariff, Attachment M, s~~Section III.I.~~

PJM Management:

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

PJM Manuals:

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

PJM Markets:

“PJM Markets” shall mean the PJM Interchange Energy and capacity markets, including the RPM auctions, together with all bilateral or other wholesale electric power and energy transactions, capacity transactions, ancillary services transactions (including black start service),

transmission transactions and any other market operated under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within the PJM Region, wherein Participants may incur Obligations to PJM Settlement.

PJM Market Rules:

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

PJM Net Assets:

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

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

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

PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

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

PJM Operating Agreement:

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

PJM Region:

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

PJM Regional Practices Document:

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

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

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

PJM Region Peak Load Forecast:

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

PJM Region Reliability Requirement:

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

PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

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

PJM Settlement:

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

PJM Tariff:

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

PJM Transmission Owners Agreement:

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

Plan:

| “Plan” shall means the PJM market monitoring plan set forth in ~~this~~ Tariff, Attachment M.

Planned Demand Resource:

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

Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period Balance:

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

Planning Period Quarter:

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

Point(s) of Delivery:

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

Point of Interconnection:

“Point of Interconnection” shall mean tThe point or points, shown in the appropriate appendix to the Interconnection Service Agreement and the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, where the Customer Interconnection Facilities interconnect with the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System.

Point(s) of Receipt:

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

Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

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

Power Purchaser:

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

PRD Curve:

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

PRD Provider:

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

| **PRD Reservation Price:**

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

PRD Substation:

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

Pre-Confirmed Application:

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

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

| ~~The~~ “Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall beis the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Section 8 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the parallel provisions of Section 8 of Attachment K-Appendix of the Tariff.

Pre-Expansion PJM Zones:

| “Pre-Expansion PJM Zones” shall be zZones included in theis Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for certain Transmission Owners – Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Metropolitan Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, Pennsylvania Power & Light Group, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Allegheny Power, and Rockland Electric Company.

| **Price Responsive Demand:**

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

Primary Reserve:

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

Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Project Financing:

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

Project Finance Entity:

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

Projected PJM Market Revenues:

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

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

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

Pseudo-Tie:

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

Public Policy Objectives:

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

Public Policy Requirements:

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

Qualifying Transmission Upgrade:

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

Queue Position:

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

Definitions – R - S

Ramping Capability:

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

Real-time Congestion Price:

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

Real-time Loss Price:

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

Real-time Energy Market:

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

Real-time Prices:

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

Real-time System Energy Price:

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

Reasonable Efforts:

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

Receiving Party:

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

Referral:

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

Reference Resource:

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

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” s~~S~~hall have the same meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan:

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

Regional Transmission Group (RTG):

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

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

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

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

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

Reliability Assurance Agreement:

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

Reliability Pricing Model Auction:

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

Repowered / Repowering:

“Repowered” or “Repowering” shall refer to a partial or total replacement of existing steam production equipment with new technology or a partial or total replacement of steam production process and power generation equipment, or an addition of steam production and/or power generation equipment, or a change in the primary fuel being used at the plant. A resource can be considered Repowered whether or not such aforementioned replacement, addition, or fuel change provides an increase in installed capacity, and whether or not the pre-existing plant capability is formally deactivated or retired.

Required Transmission Enhancements:

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

Reserved Capacity:

“Reserved Capacity” shall mean tThe maximum amount of capacity and energy that the Transmission Provider agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery

under Tariff, Part II ~~of the Tariff~~. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty (60) minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

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

Reserve Sub-zone:

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

Reserve Zone:

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

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

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

Residual Metered Load:

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

Resource Substitution Charge:

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

RPM Seller Credit:

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

Scheduled Incremental Auctions:

“Scheduled Incremental Auctions” shall refer to the First, Second, or Third Incremental Auction.

Schedule of Work:

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

Scope of Work:

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

Secondary Systems:

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

Second Incremental Auction:

“Second Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted ten months before the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Security:

“Security” ~~shall mean~~ ~~t~~he security provided by the New Service Customer pursuant to Section 212.4 or Section 213.4 of the Tariff to secure the New Service Customer’s responsibility for Costs under the Interconnection Service Agreement or Upgrade Construction Service Agreement and Section 217 of the Tariff.

Self-Supply:

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

Sell Offer:

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

Service Agreement:

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

Service Commencement Date:

“Service Commencement Date” shall mean ~~t~~The date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service in accordance with Section 15.3 or Section 29.1 under the Tariff.

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

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

Short-term Project:

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

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, as to the PJM Region, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, 2.5% of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement determined for such Base Residual Auction, for purposes of the First Incremental Auction, 2% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the

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

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share:

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

Site:

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

Small Commercial Customer:

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

Small Generation Resource:

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

Small Inverter Facility:

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

Small Inverter ISA:

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

Special Member:

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

Spot Market Backup:

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

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

State:

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

State Commission:

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

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and

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

Sub-Annual Resource Constraint:

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

Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement:

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

Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target:

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

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

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of DR (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from May 1 through October 31 and unavailable from November 1 through April 30 and calculates the LOLE at each DR level. The Extended Summer DR Reliability Target is the DR amount, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Sub-meter:

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

Switching and Tagging Rules:

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

Synchronized Reserve:

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

Synchronized Reserve Event:

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

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

System Condition:

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

System Energy Price:

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

System Impact Study:

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

System Protection Facilities:

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

Definitions – T – U - V

Tangible Net Worth:

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

Target Allocation:

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

Third Incremental Auction:

“Third Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Third-Party Sale:

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

Total Net Obligation:

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

Total Net Sell Position:

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

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses ~~in accordance with Section 9.3,~~ which shall be calculated and allocated as

specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 5.1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

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

Transmission Customer:

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

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

Transmission Facilities:

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

Transmission Forced Outage:

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

Transmission Injection Rights:

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

Transmission Interconnection Customer:

“Transmission Interconnection Customer” shall mean aAn entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region or an entity that submits an Upgrade Request for

Merchant Network Upgrades (including accelerating the construction of any transmission enhancement or expansion, other than Merchant Transmission Facilities, that is included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan prepared pursuant to Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement).

Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study:

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

Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean ~~a~~ study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Section 36.2 of the Tariff.

Transmission Interconnection Request:

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

Transmission Loading Relief:

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

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

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

Transmission Loss Charge:

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

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean ~~e~~Each entity that owns, leases or otherwise has a possessory interest in facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce under the Tariff. The Transmission Owners are listed in Tariff, Attachment L.

Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities” shall mean ~~t~~That portion of the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities comprised of all Attachment Facilities on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection.

Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities:

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

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

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

Transmission Planned Outage:

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

Transmission Provider:

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

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

(b) Each Transmission Owner shall physically operate and maintain all of the facilities that it owns; and

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

Transmission Provider's Monthly Transmission System Peak:

"Transmission Provider's Monthly Transmission System Peak" shall mean t~~he~~ the maximum firm usage of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in a calendar month.

Transmission Service:

"Transmission Service" shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under Tariff, Part II ~~of the Tariff~~ on a firm and non-firm basis.

Transmission Service Request:

"Transmission Service Request" shall mean a~~A~~ request for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or a request for Network Integration Transmission Service.

Transmission System:

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

Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

"Transmission Withdrawal Rights" shall mean Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights and Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights.

Uncleared Bid Exposure:

"Uncleared Bid Exposure" shall be~~is~~ a measure of exposure from Increment Offers and Decrement Bids activity relative to a Participant's established credit as defined in ~~this policy~~ Tariff, Attachment Q. It is used only as a pre-screen to determine whether a Participant's Increment Offers and Decrement Bids should be subject to Increment Offer and Decrement Bid Screening.

Unconstrained LDA Group:

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

Unforced Capacity:

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

Unsecured Credit:

“Unsecured Credit” ~~shall mean is~~ any credit granted by PJMSettlement to a Participant that is not secured by a form of Financial Security.

Unsecured Credit Allowance:

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

Updated VRR Curve:

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

Updated VRR Curve Decrement:

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

Updated VRR Curve Increment:

“Updated VRR Curve Increment” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the right of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for

such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14C, 5.14D (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), and 5.14E ~~of this Attachment DD~~.

Upgrade Construction Service Agreement:

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

Upgrade Customer:

“Upgrade Customer” shall mean ~~a~~ a customer that submits an Upgrade Request pursuant to Section 7.8 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement.

Upgrade-Related Rights:

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

Upgrade Request:

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

Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction:

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

Up-to Congestion Historical Month:

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

Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction:

An Up-to Congestion Transaction will be deemed an “Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction” if it is not an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction.

Up-to Congestion Reference Price:

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

For Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transactions: 30th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when bid: 20th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when cleared: 5th percentile

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

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

Variable Loads:

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

Variable Resource Requirement Curve:

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

Virtual Credit Exposure:

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

Virtual Transaction:

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

Virtual Transaction Screening:

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

Virtual Transactions Net Activity:

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

Definitions – W – X – Y - Z

Wholesale Transaction:

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

Working Credit Limit:

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

Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions:

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

Zonal Base Load:

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

the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zonal Capacity Price:

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

Zone:

| “Zone” shall mean a An area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J.

Zone Network Load:

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

Section(s) of the
PJM Operating Agreement
(Marked / Redline Format)

Definitions A - B

Acceleration Request:

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

Act:

“Act” shall mean the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, Title 6, §§ 18-101 to 18-1109 of the Delaware Code.

Active and Significant Business Interest:

“Active and Significant Business Interest” is a term that shall be used to assess the scope of a Member’s PJM membership and shall be based on a Member’s activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets. A Member’s Active and Significant Business Interest shall: 1) be determined relative to the scope of the Member’s PJM membership and activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets considering, among other things, the Member’s public statements and/or regulatory filings regarding its PJM activities; and 2) reflect a substantial contributor to the Member’s recent market activity, revenues, costs, investment, and/or earnings when considering the Member and its corporate affiliates’ interests within the PJM footprint.

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Affected Member:

“Affected Member” shall mean a Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM’s markets or its membership in PJM provided confidential information to PJM, which confidential information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the ~~is~~ Tariff or Operating Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via

intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreement or Operating Agreement:

“Agreement” or “Operating Agreement” shall mean this Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Meeting of the Members:

“Annual Meeting of the Members” shall mean the meeting specified in Operating Agreement, sSection 8.3.1 ~~of this Agreement.~~

Applicable Regional Entity:

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

Associate Member:

“Associate Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, sSection 11.7 ~~of this Agreement.~~

Auction Revenue Rights:

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

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

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

Authorized Commission:

“Authorized Commission” shall mean (i) a State public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or

(ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

Authorized Person:

“Authorized Person” shall have the meaning set forth in [Operating Agreement, s](#)Section 18.17.44.

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Batch Load Demand Resource:

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

Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Board Member:

“Board Member” shall mean a member of the PJM Board.

Definitions C - D

Capacity Resource:

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

Catastrophic Force Majeure:

“Catastrophic Force Majeure” shall not include any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, or Curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, unless as a consequence of any such action, event, or combination of events, either (i) all, or substantially all, of the Transmission System is unavailable, or (ii) all, or substantially all, of the interstate natural gas pipeline network, interstate rail, interstate highway or federal waterway transportation network serving the PJM Region is unavailable. The Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure has occurred for purposes of this Agreement, the PJM Tariff, and the Reliability Assurance Agreement, based on an examination of available evidence. The Office of the Interconnection’s determination is subject to review by the Commission.

Cold Weather Alert:

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

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program:

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” shall mean tThe program to be used by the NERC and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess and enforce compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards. As part of a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and the Regional Entities may, among other things, conduct investigations, determine fault and assess monetary penalties.

Congestion Price:

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

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Control Area:

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

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall mean one Zone or multiple contiguous Zones, as designated in the PJM Manuals.

Coordinated External Transaction:

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

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

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

Counterparty:

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

Credit Breach:

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

CTS Enabled Interface:

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

CTS Interface Bid:

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

Curtailed Service Provider:

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

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

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

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with

Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

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

Day-ahead Prices:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

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

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

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

Decrement Bid:

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

Default Allocation Assessment:

“Default Allocation Assessment” shall mean the assessment determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 15.2.2 ~~of this Agreement~~.

Demand Bid:

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

Demand Bid Limit:

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

Demand Bid Screening:

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

Demand Resource:-

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

~~“Demand Resource” shall mean a resource with the capability to provide a reduction in demand. [DISCREPANT WITH OA SCHED 1, SEC 1.3]~~

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall mean a~~An~~ entity, including an existing Transmission Owner or Nonincumbent Developer, designated by the Office of the Interconnection with the responsibility to construct, own, operate, maintain, and finance Immediate-need Reliability Projects, Short-term Projects, Long-lead Projects, or Economic-based Enhancements or Expansions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, s~~Section 1.5.8 of Schedule 6 of this Agreement.~~

Direct Load Control:

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

Dispatch Rate:

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

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall mean a Pseudo-Tie or Dynamic Schedule.

Definitions E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall mean an enhancement or expansion described in Section 1.5.7(b) (i) – (iii) of Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement that is designed to relieve transmission constraints that have an economic impact.

Economic Load Response Participant:

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

Economic Maximum:

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

Economic Minimum:

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

Effective Date:

“Effective Date” shall mean August 1, 1997, or such later date that FERC permits the Operating Agreement ~~this Agreement~~ to go into effect.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

(i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common

ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that: 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean: (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Emergency Load Response Program:

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

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. A Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

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

Energy Storage Resource:

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

Equivalent Load:

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

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

External Market Buyer:

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

External Resource:

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

FERC:

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

Finance Committee:

“Finance Committee” shall mean the body formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, s~~Section 7.5.1 of this Agreement~~.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, s~~Section 5.2.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule~~.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

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

Financial Transmission Right Option:

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

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall mean individual Transmission Owner FERC-filed planning criteria as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, s~~Section 1.2(e) and filed with FERC Form No. 715 and posted on the PJM website~~.

FTR Holder:

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

Definitions G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

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

Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases, with right equivalent to ownership, a Capacity Resource or an Energy Resource within the PJM footprint. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM.

A Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generator Forced Outage:

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

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in

part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

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

Good Utility Practice:

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

Hot Weather Alert:

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

Definitions I - L

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall mean ~~a~~^a reliability-based transmission enhancement or expansion that the Office of the Interconnection has identified to resolve a need that must be addressed within three years or less from the year the Office of the Interconnection identified the existing or projected limitations on the Transmission System that gave rise to the need for such enhancement or expansion pursuant to the study process described in section 1.5.3 of this Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.3.

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

“Incremental Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h) ~~of this Agreement~~.

Independent Market Monitor, IMM, Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:-

“Independent Market Monitor,” “IMM,” “Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff.

Information Request:

“Information Request” shall mean a written request, in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement ~~this Agreement~~ for disclosure of confidential information pursuant to Operating Agreement, ~~s~~Section 18.17.4 ~~of this Agreement~~.

Interface Pricing Point:

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Internal Market Buyer:

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

LLC:

“LLC” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

Load Serving Entity:

“Load Serving Entity” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (1) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (2) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer, or an affiliated entity, that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Load Management:

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

Load Management Event:

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

Load Reduction Event:

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

Local Plan:

“Local Plan” shall include Supplemental Projects as identified by the Transmission Owners within their zone and Subregional RTEP projects developed to comply with all applicable

reliability criteria, including Transmission Owners' planning criteria or based on market efficiency analysis and in consideration of Public Policy Requirements.

Location:

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

Locational Marginal Price:

"Locational Marginal Price" or "LMP" shall mean the hourly integrated market clearing marginal price for energy at the location the energy is delivered or received, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.

Long-lead Project:

"Long-lead Project" shall mean aA transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c) ~~of this Schedule 6,~~ the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Loss Price:

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

Definitions M - N

Market Buyer:

“Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make purchases in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Market Operations Center:

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

Market Participant:

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

Market Seller:

“Market Seller” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Maximum Emergency:

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

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical

power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

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

Member:

“Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, s~~Section 11.6 of this Agreement~~ and that (i) is a member of the LLC immediately prior to the Effective Date, or (ii) has executed an Additional Member Agreement in the form set forth in Schedule 4 hereof.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, s~~Section 8, of this Agreement~~ composed of representatives of all the Members.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

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

MISO:

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

Multi-Driver Project:

“Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion that addresses more than one of the following: reliability violations, economic constraints or State Agreement Approach initiatives.

NERC:

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

NERC Functional Model:

“NERC Functional Model” shall ~~be~~^{Define} the set of functions that must be performed to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system. The NERC Reliability Standards establish the requirements of the responsible entities that perform the functions defined in the Functional Model.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

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

NERC Reliability Standards:

“NERC Reliability Standards” shall ~~mean~~^{be} those standards that have been developed by NERC and approved by FERC to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system.

NERC Rules of Procedure:

“NERC Rules of Procedure” shall ~~be~~^{be} the rules and procedures developed by NERC and approved by the FERC. These rules include the process by which a responsible entity, who is to perform a set of functions to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system, must register as the Registered Entity.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, s~~Section 3.3A.4 of this Schedule.~~

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Tariff.

Network Service User:

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

Network Transmission Service:

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

New York ISO or NYISO:

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

Non-Disclosure Agreement:

“Non-Disclosure Agreement” shall mean an agreement between an Authorized Person and the Office of the Interconnection, pursuant to Section 18 of this Agreement, the form of which is appended to this Agreement as Schedule 10, wherein the Authorized Person is given access to otherwise restricted confidential information, for the benefit of their respective Authorized Commission.

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall mean: (1) a transmission developer that does not have an existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Attachment J of the PJM Tariff; or (2) a Transmission Owner that proposes a transmission project outside of its existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Attachment J of the PJM Tariff.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

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

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of

the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

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

Non-Variable Loads:

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

Normal Maximum Generation:

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

Normal Minimum Generation:

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

Definitions O - P

Offer Data:

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

Office of the Interconnection:

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

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

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

On-Site Generators:

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

Operating Day:

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

Operating Margin:

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

Operating Margin Customer:

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

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Original PJM Agreement:

“Original PJM Agreement” shall mean that certain agreement between certain of the Members, originally dated September 26, 1956, and as amended and supplemented up to and including December 31, 1996, relating to the coordinated operation of their electric supply systems and the interchange of electric capacity and energy among their systems.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is engaged in buying, selling or transmitting electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, financial transmission rights or other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith intent to do so, and; (ii) does not qualify for the Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer sectors.

PJM Board:

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

PJM Control Area:

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

PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures:

“PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures” shall mean the procedures for the resolution of disputes set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 5~~of this Agreement~~.

PJM Governing Agreements:

“PJM Governing Agreements” shall mean ~~t~~The PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Operating Agreement, the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or any other applicable agreement approved by the FERC and intended to govern the relationship by and among PJM and any of its Members.

PJM Interchange:

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

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

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

PJM Interchange Export:

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

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to ~~the Operating Agreement~~this Agreement: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Manuals:

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

PJM Market Monitor:

“PJM Market Monitor” shall mean the Market Monitoring Unit established under Attachment M to the PJM Tariff.

PJM Mid-Atlantic Region:

“PJM Mid-Atlantic Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Transmission Facilities of Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Metropolitan Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, and Rockland Electric Company.

PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

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

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Zones within PJM as set forth in Attachment J to the PJM Tariff.

PJM Settlement:

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

PJM South Region:

“PJM South Region” shall mean the Transmission Facilities of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

PJM Tariff:

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

PJM West Region:

“PJM West Region” shall mean the Zones of Allegheny Power; Commonwealth Edison Company (including Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana); AEP East Operating Companies; The Dayton Power and Light Company; the Duquesne Light Company; American Transmission Systems, Incorporated; Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall initially mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period established under the procedures of, as applicable, the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period Balance:

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

Planning Period Quarter:

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

Point-to-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-to-Point Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II ~~of the PJM Tariff~~.

PRD Curve:

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

PRD Provider:

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

PRD Reservation Price:

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

PRD Substation:

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

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

~~The~~ “Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” ~~shall be~~ is the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Section 8 of

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

President:

“President” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, sSection 9.2.

Price Responsive Demand:

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

Primary Reserve:

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

Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Prohibited Securities:

“Prohibited Securities” shall mean the Securities of a Member, Eligible Customer, or Nonincumbent Developer, or their Affiliates, if:

(1) the primary business purpose of the Member or Eligible Customer, or their Affiliates, is to buy, sell or schedule energy, power, capacity, ancillary services or transmission services as indicated by an industry code within the “Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution” industry group under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) or otherwise determined by the Office of the Interconnection;

(2) the Nonincumbent Developer has been pre-qualified as eligible to be a Designated Entity pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 ~~of this Agreement~~;

(3) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during its most recently completed fiscal year is equal to or greater than 0.5% of its gross revenues for the same time period; or

(4) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during the prior calendar year is equal to or greater than 3% of the total transactions for which PJMSettlements is a Counterparty pursuant to Operating Agreement, s~~Section 3.3-of this Agreement~~ for the same time period.

The Office of the Interconnection shall compile and maintain a list of the Prohibited Securities publicly traded and post this list for all employees and distribute the list to the Board Members.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h)~~-of this Agreement~~.

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall refer to Public Policy Requirements, as well as public policy initiatives of state or federal entities that have not been codified into law or regulation but which nonetheless may have important impacts on long term planning considerations.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall refer to policies pursued by: (a) state or federal entities, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted statutes or regulations, including but not limited to, state renewable portfolio standards and requirements under Environmental Protection Agency regulations; and (b) local governmental entities such as a municipal or county government, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted laws or regulations passed by the local governmental entity.

Definitions Q - R

Ramping Capability:

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

Real-time Congestion Price:

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

Real-time Loss Price:

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

Real-time Prices:

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

Real-time Energy Market:

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

Real-time System Energy Price:

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

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall mean an organization that NERC has delegated the authority to propose and enforce reliability standards pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

Regional RTEP Project:

“Regional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated at 230 kV or above which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Registered Entity:

“Registered Entity” shall mean tThe entity registered under the NERC Functional Model and NERC Rules of Procedures for the purpose of compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and responsible for carrying out the tasks within a NERC function without regard to whether a task or tasks are performed by another entity pursuant to the terms of the PJM Governing Agreements.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

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

Related Parties:

“Related Parties” shall mean, solely for purposes of the governance provisions of the Operating Agreement~~this Agreement~~: (i) any generation and transmission cooperative and one of its distribution cooperative members; and (ii) any joint municipal agency and one of its members. For purposes of the Operating Agreement~~this Agreement~~, representatives of state or federal government agencies shall not be deemed Related Parties with respect to each other, and a public body's regulatory authority, if any, over a Member shall not be deemed to make it a Related Party with respect to that Member.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

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

Reliability Assurance Agreement:

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

Reserve Penalty Factor:

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

Reserve Sub-zone:

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

Reserve Zone:

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

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

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

Residual Metered Load:

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

Definitions S – T

Sector Votes:

“Sector Votes” shall mean the affirmative and negative votes of each sector of a Senior Standing Committee, as specified in Operating Agreement, sSection 8.4.

Securities:

“Securities” shall mean negotiable or non-negotiable investment or financing instruments that can be sold and bought. Securities include bonds, stocks, debentures, notes and options.

Senior Standing Committees:

“Senior Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, and the Markets, and Reliability Committee, as established in Operating Agreement, sSections 8.1 and 8.6.

SERC:

“SERC” or “Southeastern Electric Reliability Council” shall mean the reliability council under section 202 of the Federal Power Act established pursuant to the SERC Agreement dated January 14, 1970, or any successor thereto.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall mean aA transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date of more than three years but no more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 section 1.5.8(c) ~~of this Schedule 6~~, the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Special Member:

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

Spot Market Backup:

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

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Standing Committees:

“Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, the committees established and maintained under Operating Agreement, sSection 8.6, and such other committees as the Members Committee may establish and maintain from time to time.

State:

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

State Certification:

“State Certification” shall mean the Certification of an Authorized Commission, pursuant to Operating Agreement, sSection 18-of this Agreement, the form of which is appended to the Operating Agreementthis Agreement as Schedule 10A, wherein the Authorized Commission identifies all Authorized Persons employed or retained by such Authorized Commission, a copy of which shall be filed with FERC.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Station Power:

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

Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-meter:

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

Subregional RTEP Project:

“Subregional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated below 230 kV which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Supplemental Project:

“Supplemental Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement that is not required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection and is not a state public policy project pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.9(a)(ii) ~~of Schedule 6 of this Agreement~~. Any system upgrades required to maintain the reliability of the system that are driven by a Supplemental Project are considered part of that Supplemental Project and are the responsibility of the entity sponsoring that Supplemental Project.

Synchronized Reserve:

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

Synchronized Reserve Event:

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

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

System:

“System” shall mean the interconnected electric supply system of a Member and its interconnected subsidiaries exclusive of facilities which it may own or control outside of the PJM Region. Each Member may include in its system the electric supply systems of any party or parties other than Members which are within the PJM Region, provided its interconnection agreements with such other party or parties do not conflict with such inclusion.

System Energy Price:

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

Target Allocation:

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

Third Party Request:

“Third Party Request” shall mean any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of confidential information provided to the Authorized Person or Authorized Commission by the Office of the Interconnection or PJM Market Monitor. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for confidential information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses ~~in accordance with Section 9.3,~~ which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 5.1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix of this Schedule.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Section 5.2 ~~of this Schedule~~.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Forced Outage:

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

Transmission Loading Relief:

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

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity

from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sSection 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix-of this Schedule.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall mean an upgrade to a Transmission Owner’s own transmission facilities, which is an improvement to, addition to, or replacement of a part of, an existing facility and is not an entirely new transmission facility.

Transmission Planned Outage:

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

Definitions U - Z

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

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

User Group:

“User Group” shall mean a group formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, sSection 8.7 ~~of this Agreement.~~

VACAR:

“VACAR” shall mean the group of five companies, consisting of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Duke Energy Progress, Inc.; ~~South;~~ South Carolina Public Service Authority; South Carolina Electric and Gas Company; and Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Variable Loads:

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

Virtual Transaction:

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

Voting Member:

“Voting Member” shall mean (i) a Member as to which no other Member is an Affiliate or Related Party, or (ii) a Member together with any other Members as to which it is an Affiliate or Related Party.

Weighted Interest:

“Weighted Interest” shall be equal to $(0.1(1/N) + 0.5(B/C) + 0.2(D/E) + 0.2(F/G))$, where:

N = the total number of Members excluding ex officio Members and State Consumer Advocates (which, for purposes of Operating Agreement, sSection 15.2 ~~of this agreement,~~ shall be calculated as of five o'clock p.m. Eastern Time on the date PJM declares a Member in default)

B = the Member's internal peak demand for the previous calendar year (which, for Load Serving Entities under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, shall be that used to calculate Accounted For Obligation as determined by the Office of the

Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 7 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement averaged over the previous calendar year)

C = the sum of factor B for all Members

D = the Member's generating capability from Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region as of January 1 of the current calendar year, determined by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 9 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement

E = the sum of factor D for all Members

F = the sum of the Member's circuit miles of transmission facilities multiplied by the respective operating voltage for facilities 100 kV and above as of January 1 of the current calendar year

G = the sum of factor F for all Members

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zone:

“Zone” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Section(s) of the
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

(Marked / Redline Format)

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used herein shall have the respective meanings assigned herein or in the Schedules hereto for all purposes of this Agreement (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Articles, Sections or Schedules, are to Articles, Sections or Schedules of this Agreement. As used in this Agreement:

Agreement:

| “Agreement” shall mean this Reliability Assurance Agreement, together with all Schedules hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Demand Resource:

| “Annual Demand Resource” shall mean a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection during the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such Delivery Year by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of June through October and the following May, and 6:00AM through 9:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of November through April unless there is an Office of the Interconnection approved maintenance outage during October through April. The Annual Demand Resource must be available in the corresponding Delivery year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Annual Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

| “Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 ~~of this Agreement~~ and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer and winter periods described in such Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Applicable Regional Entity:

| “Applicable Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

| “Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that

will be available June through September of a Delivery Year, and will be available to the Office of the Interconnection for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Base Capacity Demand Resource must be available June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or self-supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as ~~an~~ Base Capacity Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 ~~of this Agreement~~ and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Black Start Capability:

| **“Black Start Capability”** shall mean the ability of a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the power system.

| **Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (“CETO”):**

| **“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or (“CETO”)** shall mean the amount of electric energy that a given area must be able to import in order to remain within a loss of load expectation of one event in 25 years when the area is experiencing a localized capacity emergency, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Without limiting the foregoing, CETO shall be calculated based in part on EFORD determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 5, Paragraph C ~~of Schedule 5~~.

| **Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (“CETL”):**

| **Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or (“CETL”)** shall mean the capability of the transmission system to support deliveries of electric energy to a given area experiencing a localized capacity emergency as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Capacity Import Limit:

| **“Capacity Import Limit”** shall mean, (a) for the PJM Region, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines for each Delivery Year, through appropriate modeling and the application of engineering judgment, the transmission system can receive, in aggregate at the interface of the PJM Region with all external balancing authority areas and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus (2) the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin; and (b) for certain source zones identified in the PJM manuals as groupings of one or more balancing authority areas, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines the transmission system can receive at the interface of the PJM Region with each such source zone and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin times (2) the ratio of the maximum import quantity from each such source zone divided by the PJM total maximum import quantity. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM shall make such determination based on the latest peak load forecast for the studied period, the same computer simulation model of loads, generation and transmission topography employed in the determination of Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for such Delivery Year, including external facilities from an industry standard model of the loads, generation, and transmission topography of the Eastern Interconnection under peak conditions. PJM shall specify in the PJM Manuals the areas and minimum distribution factors for identifying monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers on the PJM interface. Employing such tools, PJM shall model increased power transfers from external areas into PJM to determine

the transfer level at which one or more reliability criteria is violated on any monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers. For the PJM Region Capacity Import Limit, PJM shall optimize transfers from other source areas not experiencing any reliability criteria violations as appropriate to increase the Capacity Import Limit. The aggregate megawatt quantity of transfers into PJM at the point where any increase in transfers on the interface would violate reliability criteria will establish the Capacity Import Limit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be treated as equivalent to PJM Region internal generation that is not subject to NERC tagging as an interchange transaction, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to the relevant Delivery Year;

(ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has either: (a) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM for the relevant Delivery Year and each subsequent Delivery Year up through and including the Delivery Year for the next Base Residual Auction if the initial Capacity Import Limit exception request is for a Delivery Year for which the Base Residual Auction has already been conducted; or (b) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM with rollover rights for the relevant Delivery Year if the Capacity Import Limit exception request is for the Base Residual Auction; and

(iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6 ~~of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff~~ to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions;

provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Capacity Resources:

“Capacity Resources” shall mean megawatts of (i) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 9 and 10 that are or will be owned by or contracted to a Party and that are or will be committed to satisfy that Party's obligations under ~~theis~~ the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, for a Delivery Year; (ii) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources not owned or contracted for by a Party which are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in such Schedules 9 and 10; and (iii) load reduction capability provided by Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources that are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall have the same meaning as in the ~~PJM~~ Tariff.

Control Area:

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

(a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);

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

(c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;

(d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and

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

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

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

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean a Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, sSection 5 ~~of Attachment DD to the Tariff~~ or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource (DR):

“Demand Resource” or “DR” shall mean a Limited Demand Resource, Extended Summer Demand Resource, Annual Demand Resource, or Base Capacity Demand Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 that offers and that clears load reduction capability in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction or that is committed through an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Officer Certification Form:

“Demand Resource Officer Certification Form” shall mean a certification as to an intended Demand Resource Sell Offer, in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1 ~~of this Agreement~~ and the PJM Manuals.

Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan:

“Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan” shall mean the plan required by the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1 ~~of this Agreement~~ in support of an intended offer of Demand Resources in an RPM Auction, or an intended inclusion of Demand Resources in an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or “DR Factor” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, that factor approved from time to time by the PJM Board used to determine the unforced capacity value of a Demand Resource in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Electric Cooperative:

“Electric Cooperative” shall mean an entity owned in cooperative form by its customers that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Electric Distributor:

| “Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership of electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to the electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

| “Emergency” shall mean (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

End-Use Customer:

| “End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

| “Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of [the Reliability Assurance Agreement](#), Schedule 6 ~~of this Agreement~~ and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during- the periods described in [the Reliability Assurance Agreement](#), Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention. Annual Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources are types of Energy Efficiency Resources.

Existing Demand Resource:

| “Existing Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource for which the Demand Resource Provider has identified existing end-use customer sites that are registered for the current Delivery Year with PJM (even if not registered by such Demand Resource Provider) and that the Demand

Resource Provider reasonably expects to have under a contract to reduce load based on PJM dispatch instructions by the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is offered.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean, for purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource that, as of the date on which bidding commences for such auction: (a) is in service; or (b) is not yet in service, but has cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. A Generation Capacity Resource shall be deemed to be in service if interconnection service has ever commenced (for resources located in the PJM Region), or if it is physically and electrically interconnected to an external Control Area and is in full commercial operation (for resources not located in the PJM Region). The additional megawatts of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being, or has been, modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof shall not be deemed to be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource until such time as those megawatts (a) are in service; or (b) are not yet in service, but have cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through October and the following May, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Extended Summer Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Extended Summer Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Facilities Study Agreement:

“Facilities Study Agreement” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff

FERC:

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

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Firm Transmission Service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II ~~of the PJM Tariff~~.

Firm Transmission Service:

“Firm Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an Emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or the Office of the Interconnection.

Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative or FRR Alternative:

“Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative” or “FRR Alternative” shall mean an alternative method for a Party to satisfy its obligation to provide Unforced Capacity hereunder, as set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 ~~to this Agreement~~.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” or “FPR” shall mean the amount equal to one plus the unforced reserve margin (stated as a decimal number) for the PJM Region required pursuant to this Reliability Assurance Agreement, as approved by the PJM Board pursuant to Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 4.1.

FRR Capacity Plan or FRR Plan:

“FRR Capacity Plan” or “FRR Plan” shall mean a long-term plan for the commitment of Capacity Resources to satisfy the capacity obligations of a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative, as more fully set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1 ~~to this Agreement~~.

FRR Entity:

“FRR Entity” shall mean, for the duration of such election, a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative hereunder.

FRR Service Area:

“FRR Service Area” shall mean (a) the service territory of an IOU as recognized by state law, rule or order; (b) the service area of a Public Power Entity or Electric Cooperative as recognized by franchise or other state law, rule, or order; or (c) a separately identifiable geographic area that is: (i) bounded by wholesale metering, or similar appropriate multi-site aggregate metering, that is visible to, and regularly reported to, the Office of the Interconnection, or that is visible to, and regularly reported to an Electric Distributor and such Electric Distributor agrees to aggregate the load data from such meters for such FRR Service Area and regularly report such aggregated information, by FRR Service Area, to the Office of the Interconnection; and (ii) for which the FRR Entity has or assumes the obligation to provide capacity for all load (including load growth) within such area. In the event that the service obligations of an Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity are not defined by geographic boundaries but by physical connections to a defined set of customers, the FRR Service Area in such circumstances shall be defined as all customers

physically connected to transmission or distribution facilities of such Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity within an area bounded by appropriate wholesale aggregate metering as described above.

Full Requirements Service:

| “Full Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply all of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Generation Capacity Resource:

| “Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a generation unit, or the contractual right to capacity from a specified generation unit, that meets the requirements of Schedules 9 and 10 of this Agreement, and, for generation units that are committed to an FRR Capacity Plan, that meets the requirements of Schedule 8.1 of this Agreement. A Generation Capacity Resource may be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource or a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

Generation Owner:

| “Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership, facilities for the generation of electric energy that are located within the PJM Region. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation facility shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner.

Generator Forced Outage:

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

Generator Maintenance Outage:

| “Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility qualifies as a maintenance outage pursuant to the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

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

Good Utility Practice:

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

Incremental Auction:

| ———“Incremental Auction” shall mean the First Incremental Auction, the Second Incremental Auction, the Third Incremental Auction, or the Conditional Incremental Auction.

IOU:

| “IOU” shall mean an investor-owned utility with substantial business interest in owning and/or operating electric facilities in any two or more of the following three asset categories: generation, transmission, distribution.

Limited Demand Resource:

| “Limited Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will, at a minimum, be available for interruption for at least 10 Load Management Events during the summer period of June through September in the Delivery Year, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 6-hour duration. At a minimum, the Limited Demand Resource shall be available for such interruptions on weekdays, other than NERC holidays, from 12:00PM (noon) to 8:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Limited Demand Resource must be available during the summer period of June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Limited Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Load Serving Entity or LSE:

| “Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (ii) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Locational Reliability Charge:

| “Locational Reliability Charge” shall mean the charge determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Markets and Reliability Committee:

| “Markets and Reliability Committee” shall mean the committee established pursuant to the Operating Agreement as a Standing Committee of the Members Committee.

Maximum Emergency Service Level:

| “Maximum Emergency Service Level” or “MESL” of Price Responsive Demand shall mean the level, determined at a PRD Substation level, to which Price Responsive Demand shall be reduced during the Delivery Year when a Maximum Generation Emergency is declared and the Locational Marginal Price exceeds the price associated with such Price Responsive Demand identified by the PRD Provider in its PRD Plan.

Member:

| “Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Sections 1.24 and 11.6 of the PJM Operating Agreement. In accordance with Article 4 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Article 4 this Agreement, each Party to this Agreement also is a Member.

Members Committee:

| “Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Section 8 of the PJM Operating Agreement composed of the representatives of all the Members.

NERC:

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

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

| “Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall mean the quantity of network transmission service confirmed by PJM for use by a market participant to import power and energy from an identified Generation Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region, upon demonstration by such market participant that it owns such Generation Capacity Resource, has an executed contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource, or has a contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource contingent upon securing firm transmission service from such resource.

Network Resources:

| “Network Resources” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Network Transmission Service:

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

Nominal PRD Value:

| “Nominal PRD Value” shall mean, as to any PRD Provider, an adjustment, determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 ~~of this Agreement~~, to the peak-load forecast used to determine the quantity of capacity sought through an RPM Auction, reflecting the aggregate effect of Price Responsive Demand on peak load resulting from the Price Responsive Demand to be provided by such PRD Provider.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

| “Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD ~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation:

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

Obligation Peak Load:

| “Obligation Peak Load” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 8 ~~of this Agreement~~.

Office of the Interconnection:

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

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

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

Operating Day:

| “Operating Day” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

Operating Reserve:

| “Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Other Supplier:

| “Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that is (i) a seller, buyer or transmitter of electric capacity or energy in, from or through the PJM Region, and (ii) is not a Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer.

Partial Requirements Service:

| “Partial Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply a specified portion, but not all, of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Performance Assessment Hour:

| “Performance Assessment Hour” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

| “Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall mean, for purposes of an FRR Capacity Plan, the percentage of the LDA Reliability Requirement for an LDA that must be satisfied with Capacity Resources located in such LDA.

Party:

| “Party” shall mean an entity bound by the terms of the Operating Agreement~~this Agreement~~.

PJM:

| “PJM” shall mean the PJM Board and the Office of the Interconnection.

PJM Board:

| “PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

PJM Manuals:

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

| **PJM Tariff (Tariff):**

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

PJM Region:

| “PJM Region” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

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

Planned Demand Resource:

| “Planned Demand Resource” shall mean any Demand Resource that does not currently have the capability to provide a reduction in demand or to otherwise control load, but that is scheduled to be capable of providing such reduction or control on or before the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed, as determined in accordance with the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 6. As set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1 ~~of this Agreement~~, a Demand Resource Provider submitting a DR Sell Offer Plan shall identify as Planned Demand Resources in such plan all Demand Resources in excess of those that qualify as Existing Demand Resources.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

| “Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a proposed Generation Capacity Resource, or a proposed increase in the capability of a Generation Capacity Resource, that (a) is to be located outside the PJM Region, (b) participates in the generation interconnection process of a Control Area external to PJM, (c) is scheduled to be physically and electrically interconnected to the transmission facilities of such Control Area on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, and (d) is in full commercial operation prior to the first day of such Delivery Year, such that it is sufficient to provide the Installed Capacity set forth in the Sell Offer forming

the basis of such resource's commitment to the PJM Region. Prior to participation in any Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has a fully executed system impact study agreement (or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff) or, for resources which are greater than 20MWs participating in a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, an agreement or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a Facilities Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff), with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. Prior to participating in any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate it has entered into an interconnection agreement, or such other documentation that is functionally equivalent to an Interconnection Service Agreement under the PJM Tariff, with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. A Planned External Generation Capacity Resource must provide evidence to PJM that it has been studied as a Network Resource, or such other similar interconnection product in such external Control Area, must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for or purchased transmission service to be deliverable to the PJM border, and must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for transmission service to be deliverable to the bus at which energy is to be delivered, the agreements for which must have been executed prior to participation in any Reliability Pricing Model Auction for such Delivery Year. Any such resource shall cease to be considered a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that interconnection service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for purposes of the mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, or additional megawatts to increase the size of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being or has been modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof, participating in the generation interconnection process under Tariff, Part IV, Subpart A ~~of the PJM Tariff~~, as applicable, for which: (i) Interconnection Service is scheduled to commence on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to RPM or to an FRR Capacity Plan; (ii) for any such resource seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, or for any such resource of 20 MWs or less seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, a System Impact Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a System Impact Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iii) for any such resource of more than 20 MWs seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a Facilities Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a Facilities Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a Facility Studies Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iv) an Interconnection Service Agreement has been executed prior to any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year in which such resource plans to participate; and (iv)

no megawatts of capacity have cleared an RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. For purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource shall cease to be considered a Planned Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that Interconnection Service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction for any Delivery Year, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planning Period:

| “Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

PRD Curve:

| “PRD Curve” shall mean a price-consumption curve at a PRD Substation level, if available, and otherwise at a Zonal (or sub-Zonal LDA, if applicable) level, that details the base consumption level of Price Responsive Demand and the decreasing consumption levels at increasing prices.

PRD Provider:

| “PRD Provider” shall mean (i) a Load Serving Entity that provides PRD; or (ii) an entity without direct load serving responsibilities that has entered contractual arrangements with end-use customers served by a Load Serving Entity that satisfy the eligibility criteria for Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD:

| “PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD” shall mean the expected contribution to Delivery Year peak load of a PRD Provider’s Price Responsive Demand, were such demand not to be reduced in response to price, based on the contribution of the end-use customers comprising such Price Responsive Demand to the most recent prior Delivery Year’s peak demand, escalated to the Delivery Year in question, as determined in a manner consistent with the Office of the Interconnection’s load forecasts used for purposes of the RPM Auctions.

PRD Reservation Price:

| “PRD Reservation Price” shall mean an RPM Auction clearing price identified in a PRD Plan for Price Responsive Demand load below which the PRD Provider desires not to commit the identified load as Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Substation:

| “PRD Substation” shall mean an electrical substation that is located in the same Zone or in the same sub-Zonal LDA as the end-use customers identified in a PRD Plan or PRD registration and

that, in terms of the electrical topography of the Transmission Facilities comprising the PJM Region, is as close as practicable to such loads.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” or “PRD” shall mean end-use customer load registered by a PRD Provider pursuant to Schedule 6.1 of the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement that have, as set forth in more detail in the PJM Manuals, the metering capability to record electricity consumption at an interval of one hour or less, Supervisory Control capable of curtailing such load (consistent with applicable RERRA requirements) at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection, and a retail rate structure, or equivalent contractual arrangement, capable of changing retail rates as frequently as an hourly basis, that is linked to or based upon changes in real-time Locational Marginal Prices at a PRD Substation level and that results in a predictable automated response to varying wholesale electricity prices.

Price Responsive Demand Credit:

“Price Responsive Demand Credit” shall mean a credit, based on committed Price Responsive Demand, as determined under Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 ~~of this Agreement~~.

Price Responsive Demand Plan or PRD Plan:

“Price Responsive Demand Plan” or “PRD Plan” shall mean a plan, submitted by a PRD Provider and received by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 ~~of this Agreement~~ and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals, claiming a peak demand limitation due to Price Responsive Demand to support the determination of such PRD Provider’s Nominal PRD Value.

Public Power Entity:

“Public Power Entity” shall mean any agency, authority, or instrumentality of a state or of a political subdivision of a state, or any corporation wholly owned by any one or more of the foregoing, that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrades:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrades” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment DD to the PJM Tariff.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” or “RERRA” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Operating Agreement.

Reliability Principles and Standards:

| “Reliability Principles and Standards” shall mean the principles and standards established by NERC or an Applicable Regional Entity to define, among other things, an acceptable probability of loss of load due to inadequate generation or transmission capability, as amended from time to time.

Required Approvals:

| “Required Approvals” shall mean all of the approvals required for the Operating Agreement~~for this Agreement~~ to be modified or to be terminated, in whole or in part, including the acceptance for filing by FERC and every other regulatory authority with jurisdiction over all or any part of the Operating Agreement~~this Agreement~~.

Self-Supply:

| “Self-Supply” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD~~to the PJM Tariff~~.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

State Consumer Advocate:

| “State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Regulatory Structural Change:

| “State Regulatory Structural Change” shall mean as to any Party, a state law, rule, or order that, after September 30, 2006, initiates a program that allows retail electric consumers served by such Party to choose from among alternative suppliers on a competitive basis, terminates such a program, expands such a program to include classes of customers or localities served by such Party that were not previously permitted to participate in such a program, or that modifies retail electric market structure or market design rules in a manner that materially increases the likelihood that a substantial proportion of the customers of such Party that are eligible for retail choice under such a program (a) that have not exercised such choice will exercise such choice; or (b) that have exercised such choice will no longer exercise such choice, including for example, without limitation, mandating divestiture of utility-owned generation or structural changes to such Party’s default service rules that materially affect whether retail choice is economically viable.

Supervisory Control:

| “Supervisory Control” shall mean the capability to curtail, in accordance with applicable RERRA requirements, load registered as Price Responsive Demand at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection. Except to the extent automation is not required by the provisions of [the Operating Agreement](#)~~this Agreement~~, the curtailment shall be automated, meaning that load shall be reduced automatically in response to control signals sent by the PRD Provider or its designated agent directly to the control equipment where the load is located without the requirement for any action by the end-use customer.

Threshold Quantity:

| “Threshold Quantity” shall mean, as to any FRR Entity for any Delivery Year, the sum of (a) the Unforced Capacity equivalent (determined using the Pool-Wide Average EFORD) of the Installed Reserve Margin for such Delivery Year multiplied by the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for which such FRR Entity is responsible under its FRR Capacity Plan for such Delivery Year, plus (b) the lesser of (i) 3% of the Unforced Capacity amount determined in (a) above or (ii) 450 MW. If the FRR Entity is not responsible for all load within a Zone, the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for such entity shall be the FRR Entity’s Obligation Peak Load last determined prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, times the Base FRR Scaling Factor (as determined in accordance with [Operating Agreement](#), Schedule 8.1).

Transmission Facilities:

| “Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Owner:

| “Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owners Agreement:

| “Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005 and as amended from time to time, among transmission owners within the PJM Region.

Unforced Capacity:

| “Unforced Capacity” shall mean installed capacity rated at summer conditions that is not on average experiencing a forced outage or forced derating, calculated for each Capacity Resource

on the 12-month period from October to September without regard to the ownership of or the contractual rights to the capacity of the unit.

Zonal Capacity Price:

| “Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the price of Unforced Capacity in a Zone that an LSE that has not elected the FRR Alternative is obligated to pay for a Delivery Year as determined pursuant to Attachment DD to the PJM Tariff.

Zone or Zonal:

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

Attachment B

PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff,
PJM Operating Agreement and
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

(Clean Format)

Section(s) of the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
(Clean Format)

Definitions – A - B

Abnormal Condition:

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

Acceleration Request:

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

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Affected System:

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

Affected System Operator:

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

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via

intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreements:

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

Ancillary Services:

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

Annual Demand Resource:

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

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Annual Resource:

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

Annual Resource Price Adder:

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

Annual Revenue Rate:

"Annual Revenue Rate" shall mean the rate employed to assess a compliance penalty charge on a Curtailment Service Provider under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 11.

Annual Transmission Costs:

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

Applicable Laws and Regulations:

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

Applicable Regional Entity:

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

Applicable Standards:

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

Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards:

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

Applicant:

“Applicant” shall mean an entity desiring to become a PJM Member, or to take Transmission Service that has submitted the PJMSettlement Credit Application, PJMSettlement Credit Agreement and other required submittals as set forth in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Application:

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

Attachment Facilities:

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

Attachment H:

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

Auction Revenue Rights:

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

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

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

Authorized Government Agency:

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

Avoidable Cost Rate:

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

Balancing Ratio:

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

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

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

Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint:

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

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from June 1 through September 30 and unavailable the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each DR and EE level. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a five percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Base Capacity Demand Resource Price Decrement:

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

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Base Capacity Resource:

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

Base Capacity Resource Constraint:

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

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM models the commitment of an amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources equal to the Base Capacity Demand Resource Constraint (displacing otherwise committed generation). PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of Base Capacity Resources (displacing otherwise committed generation) as unavailable during the peak week of winter and available the rest of the Delivery Year in question and calculates the LOLE at each Base Capacity Resource level. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint is the combined amount of Base Capacity Demand Resources, Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Resources, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted annual peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Base Capacity Resource Constraint shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA

and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [one minus the pool-wide average EFORD] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

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

Base Capacity Resource Price Decrement:

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

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Base Load Generation Resource

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

Base Offer Segment:

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

Base Residual Auction:

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

Batch Load Demand Resource:

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

Behind The Meter Generation:

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

Black Start Service:

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

Breach:

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

Breaching Party:

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

Business Day:

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

Buy Bid:

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

Definitions – C-D

Canadian Guaranty:

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

Cancellation Costs:

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

Capacity:

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

Capacity Credit:

“Capacity Credit” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 11, including Capacity Credits obtained prior to the termination of such Schedule applicable to periods after the termination of such Schedule.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit:

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

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective:

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

Capacity Export Transmission Customer:

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

Capacity Import Limit:

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

Capacity Interconnection Rights:

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

Capacity Market Buyer:

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

Capacity Market Seller:

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

Capacity Performance Resource:

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

Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction:

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

Capacity Resource:

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

Capacity Resource Clearing Price:

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

Capacity Storage Resource:

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

Capacity Transfer Right:

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

Capacity Transmission Injection Rights:

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

Cold Weather Alert:

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

Collateral Call:

“Collateral Call” shall mean a notice to a Participant that additional Financial Security, or possibly early payment, is required in order to remain in, or to regain, compliance with this policy.

Commencement Date:

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

Commission:

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

Completed Application:

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

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

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

Conditional Incremental Auction:

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

CONE Area:

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

Confidential Information:

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

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand

Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Constructing Entity:

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

Construction Party:

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

Construction Service Agreement:

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

Control Area:

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

- (1) match, at all times, the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and
- (4) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

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

Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities:

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

Coordinated External Transaction:

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

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

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

Corporate Guaranty:

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

Cost of New Entry:

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

Costs:

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

Counterparty:

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

Credit Available for Export Transactions:

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

Credit Available for Virtual Transactions:

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

Credit Breach:

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

Credit-Limited Offer:

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

Credit Score:

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

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”), designated in Schedule A to the Joint Operating Agreement

Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45).

CTS Interface Bid:

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

Curtailement:

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

Curtailement Service Provider:

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

Customer Facility:

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

Customer-Funded Upgrade:

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

Customer Interconnection Facilities:

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

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

Daily Deficiency Rate:

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

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

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

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

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

Day-ahead Energy Market:

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

Day-ahead Loss Price:

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

Day-ahead Prices:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the

Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

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

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

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

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

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

Deactivation:

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

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Credit” shall mean the credit paid to Generation Owners pursuant to Tariff, section 114.

Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate:

“Deactivation Avoidable Cost Rate” shall mean the formula rate established pursuant to Tariff, section 115 of this Tariff.

Deactivation Date:

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

Decrement Bid:

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

Default:

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

Delivering Party:

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

Delivery Year:

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

Demand Bid:

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

Demand Bid Limit:

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

Demand Bid Screening:

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

Demand Resource:

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

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

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

Designated Agent:

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

Designated Entity:

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

Direct Assignment Facilities:

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

Direct Load Control:

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

Dispatch Rate:

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

Dynamic Schedule:

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

Dynamic Transfer:

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

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

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

Economic Load Response Participant:

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

Economic Maximum:

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

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

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

EFORD:

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

Eligible Customer:

“Eligible Customer” shall mean:

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

Emergency Action:

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

Emergency Condition:

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

Emergency Load Response Program:

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

Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

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

Energy Resource:

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

Energy Settlement Area:

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

Energy Storage Resource:

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

Energy Transmission Injection Rights:

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

Environmental Laws:

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

Environmentally-Limited Resource:

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

Equivalent Load:

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

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Export Credit Exposure:

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

Export Nodal Reference Price:

“Export Nodal Reference Price” at each location is the 97th percentile, shall be, the real-time hourly integrated price experienced over the corresponding two-month period in the preceding calendar year, calculated separately for peak and off-peak time periods. The two-month time periods used in this calculation shall be January and February, March and April, May and June, July and August, September and October, and November and December.

Export Transaction:

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

Export Transaction Price Factor:

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

Export Transaction Screening:

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

Export Transactions Net Activity:

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

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

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

Extended Summer Resource Price Adder:

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

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

External Market Buyer:

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

External Resource:

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

Facilities Study:

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

Federal Power Act:

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

FERC:

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

FERC Market Rules:

“FERC Market Rules” mean the market behavior rules and the prohibition against electric energy market manipulation codified by the Commission in its Rules and Regulations at 18 CFR

§§ 1c.2 and 35.37, respectively; the Commission-approved PJM Market Rules and any related proscriptions or any successor rules that the Commission from time to time may issue, approve or otherwise establish.

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

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

Financial Close:

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

Financial Security:

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

Financial Transmission Right:

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

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

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

Financial Transmission Right Option:

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

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

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

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

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

First Incremental Auction:

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

Forecast Pool Requirement:

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

Foreign Guaranty:

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

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

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

FTR Credit Limit:

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

FTR Credit Requirement:

“FTR Credit Requirement” shall be the amount of credit that a Participant must provide in order to support the FTR positions that it holds and/or is bidding for. The FTR Credit Requirement shall not include months for which the invoicing has already been completed, provided that PJM Settlement shall have up to two Business Days following the date of the invoice completion to make such adjustments in its credit systems.

FTR Flow Undiversified:

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

FTR Geographically Undiversified:

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

FTR Historical Value:

For each FTR for each month, “FTR Historical Value” shall mean the historical weighted average value over three years for the FTR path using the following weightings: 50% - most recent year; 30% - second year; 20% - third year. FTR Historical Values shall be calculated separately for on-peak, off-peak, and 24-hour FTRs for each month of the year. FTR Historical Values shall be adjusted by plus or minus ten percent (10%) for cleared counterflow or normal flow FTRs, respectively, in order to mitigate exposure due to uncertainty and fluctuations in actual FTR value.

FTR Holder:

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

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

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

FTR Net Activity:

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

net value of the sum of the foregoing auction revenue rights credits, FTR auction charges, FTR auction credits and FTR congestion credits.

FTR Participant:

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

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

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

Full Notice to Proceed:

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

Definitions – G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

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

Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Generation Interconnection Customer:

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

Generation Interconnection Facilities Study:

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

Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study:

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

Generation Interconnection Request:

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

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean an entity that owns or otherwise controls and operates one or more operating generating units in the PJM Region.

Generator Forced Outage:

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

Generator Maintenance Outage:

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

Generator Planned Outage:

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

Good Utility Practice:

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

Governmental Authority:

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

Hazardous Substances:

“Hazardous Substance” shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,”

“toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Hot Weather Alert:

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

Definitions – I – J - K

IDR Transfer Agreement:

“IDR Transfer Agreement” shall mean an agreement to transfer, subject to the terms of Tariff, section 49B, Incremental Deliverability Rights to a party for the purpose of eliminating or reducing the need for Local or Network Upgrades that would otherwise have been the responsibility of the party receiving such rights.

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Incidental Expenses:

“Incidental Expenses” shall mean those expenses incidental to the performance of construction pursuant to an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including, but not limited to, the expense of temporary construction power, telecommunications charges, Interconnected Transmission Owner expenses associated with, but not limited to, document preparation, design review, installation, monitoring, and construction-related operations and maintenance for the Customer Facility and for the Interconnection Facilities.

Incremental Auction:

“Incremental Auction” shall mean any of several auctions conducted for a Delivery Year after the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and before the first day of such Delivery Year, including the First Incremental Auction, Second Incremental Auction, Third Incremental Auction or Conditional Incremental Auction. Incremental Auctions (other than the Conditional Incremental Auction), shall be held for the purposes of:

(i) allowing Market Sellers that committed Capacity Resources in the Base Residual Auction for a Delivery Year, which subsequently are determined to be unavailable to deliver the committed Unforced Capacity in such Delivery Year (due to resource retirement, resource cancellation or construction delay, resource derating, EFORd increase, a decrease in the Nominated Demand Resource Value of a Planned Demand Resource, delay or cancellation of a Qualifying Transmission Upgrade, or similar occurrences) to submit Buy Bids for replacement Capacity Resources; and

(ii) allowing the Office of the Interconnection to reduce or increase the amount of committed capacity secured in prior auctions for such Delivery Year if, as a result of changed

circumstances or expectations since the prior auction(s), there is, respectively, a significant excess or significant deficit of committed capacity for such Delivery Year, for the PJM Region or for an LDA.

Incremental Auction Revenue Rights:

“Incremental Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean the additional Auction Revenue Rights, not previously feasible, created by the addition of Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements, Merchant Transmission Facilities, or of one or more Customer-Funded Upgrades.

Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights:

“Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights” shall mean the rights to revenues that are derived from incremental Available Transfer Capability created by the addition of Merchant Transmission Facilities or of one of more Customer-Funded Upgrades.

Incremental Capacity Transfer Right:

“Incremental Capacity Transfer Right” shall mean a Capacity Transfer Right allocated to a Generation Interconnection Customer or Transmission Interconnection Customer obligated to fund a transmission facility or upgrade, to the extent such upgrade or facility increases the transmission import capability into a Locational Deliverability Area, or a Capacity Transfer Right allocated to a Responsible Customer in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Tariff.

Incremental Deliverability Rights (IDRs):

“Incremental Deliverability Rights” or “IDRs” shall mean the rights to the incremental ability, resulting from the addition of Merchant Transmission Facilities, to inject energy and capacity at a point on the Transmission System, such that the injection satisfies the deliverability requirements of a Capacity Resource. Incremental Deliverability Rights may be obtained by a generator or a Generation Interconnection Customer, pursuant to an IDR Transfer Agreement, to satisfy, in part, the deliverability requirements necessary to obtain Capacity Interconnection Rights.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

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

Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements:

“Incremental Rights-Eligible Required Transmission Enhancements” shall mean Regional Facilities and Necessary Lower Voltage Facilities or Lower Voltage Facilities (as defined in Schedule 12 of the Tariff) and meet one of the following criteria: (1) cost responsibility is

assigned to non-contiguous Zones that are not directly electrically connected; or (2) cost responsibility is assigned to Merchant Transmission Providers that are Responsible Customers.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Initial Operation:

“Initial Operation” shall mean the commencement of operation of the Customer Facility and Customer Interconnection Facilities after satisfaction of the conditions of Section 1.4 of Appendix 2 of an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Initial Study:

“Initial Study” shall mean a study of a Completed Application conducted by the Transmission Provider (in coordination with the affected Transmission Owner(s)) in accordance with Section 19 or Section 32 of the Tariff.

Interconnected Entity:

“Interconnected Entity” shall mean either the Interconnection Customer or the Interconnected Transmission Owner; Interconnected Entities shall mean both of them.

Interconnected Transmission Owner:

“Interconnected Transmission Owner” shall mean the Transmission Owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities Customer Interconnection Facilities are, or as the case may be, a Customer Facility is, being directly connected. When used in an Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, the term may refer to a Transmission Owner whose facilities must be upgraded pursuant to the Facilities Study, but whose facilities are not directly interconnected with those of the Interconnection Customer.

Interconnection Construction Service Agreement:

“Interconnection Construction Service Agreement” shall mean the agreement entered into by an Interconnection Customer, Interconnected Transmission Owner and the Transmission Provider pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, Subpart B and in the form set forth in Attachment P of the Tariff, relating to construction of Attachment Facilities, Network Upgrades, and/or Local Upgrades and coordination of the construction and interconnection of an associated Customer Facility. A separate Interconnection Construction Service Agreement will be executed with each Transmission Owner that is responsible for construction of any Attachment Facilities, Network Upgrades, or Local Upgrades associated with interconnection of a Customer Facility.

Interconnection Customer:

“Interconnection Customer” shall mean a Generation Interconnection Customer and/or a Transmission Interconnection Customer.

Interconnection Facilities:

“Interconnection Facilities” shall mean the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities and the Customer Interconnection Facilities.

Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean either a Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study or Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Party:

“Interconnection Party” shall mean a Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, or the Interconnected Transmission Owner. Interconnection Parties shall mean all of them.

Interconnection Request:

“Interconnection Request” shall mean a Generation Interconnection Request, a Transmission Interconnection Request and/or an IDR Transfer Agreement.

Interconnection Service:

“Interconnection Service” shall mean the physical and electrical interconnection of the Customer Facility with the Transmission System pursuant to the terms of Part IV and Part VI and the Interconnection Service Agreement entered into pursuant thereto by Interconnection Customer, the Interconnected Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider.

Interconnection Service Agreement:

“Interconnection Service Agreement” shall mean an agreement among the Transmission Provider, an Interconnection Customer and an Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection under Tariff, Part IV and Part VI.

Interconnection Studies:

“Interconnection Studies” shall mean the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the System Impact Study, and the Facilities Study described in Tariff, Part IV and Part VI.

Interface Pricing Point:

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Intermittent Resource:

“Intermittent Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource with output that can vary as a function of its energy source, such as wind, solar, run of river hydroelectric power and other renewable resources.

Internal Market Buyer:

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service.

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

Interruption:

“Interruption” shall mean a reduction in non-firm transmission service due to economic reasons pursuant to Tariff, Part II, section 14.7.

Definitions – L – M - N

Limited Demand Resource:

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

Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target:

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

Limited Resource Constraint:

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

Limited Resource Price Decrement:

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

List of Approved Contractors:

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

Load Management:

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

Load Management Event:

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

Load Ratio Share:

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

Load Reduction Event:

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

Load Serving Entity (LSE):

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

Load Shedding:

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

Local Upgrades:

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

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

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

Location:

“Location” as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

Locational Deliverability Area (LDA):

“Locational Deliverability Area” or “LDA” shall mean a geographic area within the PJM Region that has limited transmission capability to import capacity to satisfy such area’s reliability requirement, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, and as specified in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 10.1.

Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement:

“Locational Deliverability Area Reliability Requirement” shall mean the projected internal capacity in the Locational Deliverability Area plus the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective for the Delivery Year, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in connection with preparation of the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, less the minimum internal resources required for all FRR Entities in such Locational Deliverability Area.

Locational Price Adder:

“Locational Price Adder” shall mean an addition to the marginal value of Unforced Capacity within an LDA as necessary to reflect the price of Capacity Resources required to relieve applicable binding locational constraints.

Locational Reliability Charge:

“Locational Reliability Charge” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Locational UCAP:

“Locational UCAP” shall mean unforced capacity that a Member with available uncommitted capacity sells in a bilateral transaction to a Member that previously committed capacity through an RPM Auction but now requires replacement capacity to fulfill its RPM Auction commitment. The Locational UCAP Seller retains responsibility for performance of the resource providing such replacement capacity.

Locational UCAP Seller:

“Locational UCAP Seller” shall mean a Member that sells Locational UCAP.

Long-lead Project:

“Long-lead Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of one year or more.

Loss Price:

“Loss Price” shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated

as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Market Monitor:

“Market Monitor” means the head of the Market Monitoring Unit.

Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” means the organization that is responsible for implementing this Plan, including the Market Monitor.

Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee or MMU Advisory Committee:

“Market Monitoring Unit Advisory Committee” or “MMU Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.H.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is being used in Attachment M of the Tariff, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other product or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Seller Offer Cap:

“Market Seller Offer Cap” shall mean a maximum offer price applicable to certain Market Sellers under certain conditions, as determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6 and Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix, section II.E.

Market Violation:

“Market Violation” shall mean a tariff violation, violation of a Commission-approved order, rule or regulation, market manipulation, or inappropriate dispatch that creates substantial concerns regarding unnecessary market inefficiencies, as defined in 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(b)(8).

Material:

For these purposes, “Material” is defined in Tariff, Attachment Q, section I.B.3, Material Changes. For the purposes herein, the use of the term "material" is not necessarily synonymous with use of the term by governmental agencies and regulatory bodies.

Material Modification:

“Material Modification” shall mean any modification to an Interconnection Request that has a material adverse effect on the cost or timing of Interconnection Studies related to, or any Network Upgrades or Local Upgrades needed to accommodate, any Interconnection Request with a later Queue Position.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Facility Output:

“Maximum Facility Output” shall mean the maximum (not nominal) net electrical power output in megawatts, specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement, after supply of any parasitic or host facility loads, that a Generation Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility is expected to produce, provided that the specified Maximum Facility Output shall not exceed the output of the proposed Customer Facility that Transmission Provider utilized in the System Impact Study.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any

Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Member:

“Member” shall have the meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Merchant A.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant A.C. Transmission Facility” shall mean Merchant Transmission Facilities that are alternating current (A.C.) transmission facilities, other than those that are Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities.

Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities” shall mean direct current (D.C.) transmission facilities that are interconnected with the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI.

Merchant Network Upgrades:

“Merchant Network Upgrades” shall mean additions to, or modifications or replacements of, physical facilities of the Interconnected Transmission Owner that, on the date of the pertinent Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Upgrade Request, are part of the Transmission System or are included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan.

Merchant Transmission Facilities:

“Merchant Transmission Facilities” shall mean A.C. or D.C. transmission facilities that are interconnected with or added to the Transmission System pursuant to Tariff, Part IV and Part VI and that are so identified on Attachment T to the Tariff, provided, however, that Merchant Transmission Facilities shall not include (i) any Customer Interconnection Facilities, (ii) any physical facilities of the Transmission System that were in existence on or before March 20, 2003 ; (iii) any expansions or enhancements of the Transmission System that are not identified as Merchant Transmission Facilities in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan and Attachment T to the Tariff, or (iv) any transmission facilities that are included in the rate base of a public utility and on which a regulated return is earned.

Merchant Transmission Provider:

“Merchant Transmission Provider” shall mean an Interconnection Customer that (1) owns, controls, or controls the rights to use the transmission capability of, Merchant D.C. Transmission Facilities and/or Controllable A.C. Merchant Transmission Facilities that connect the Transmission System with another control area, (2) has elected to receive Transmission Injection Rights and Transmission Withdrawal Rights associated with such facility pursuant to Section 36 of the Tariff, and (3) makes (or will make) the transmission capability of such facilities available

for use by third parties under terms and conditions approved by the Commission and stated in the Tariff, consistent with Tariff, section 38.

Metering Equipment:

“Metering Equipment” shall mean all metering equipment installed at the metering points designated in the appropriate appendix to an Interconnection Service Agreement.

Minimum Annual Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Annual Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the RTO in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement:

“Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017, the minimum amount of capacity that PJM will seek to procure from Extended Summer Demand Resources and Annual Resources for the PJM Region and for each Locational Deliverability Area for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a) to establish a separate VRR Curve for such Delivery Year. For the PJM Region, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the RTO Reliability Requirement minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region in Unforced Capacity]. For an LDA, the Minimum Extended Summer Resource Requirement shall be equal to the LDA Reliability Requirement minus [the LDA CETL] minus [the Limited Demand Resource Reliability Target for such LDA in Unforced Capacity]. The LDA CETL may be adjusted pro rata for the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Minimum Participation Requirements:

“Minimum Participation Requirements” shall mean a set of minimum training, risk management, communication and capital or collateral requirements required for Participants in the PJM markets, as set forth herein and in the Form of Annual Certification set forth as Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1. Participants transacting in FTRs in certain circumstances will be required to demonstrate additional risk management procedures and controls as further set forth in the Annual Certification found in Tariff, Attachment Q, Appendix 1.

MISO:

“MISO” shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

“Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Native Load Customers:

“Native Load Customers” shall mean the wholesale and retail power customers of a Transmission Owner on whose behalf the Transmission Owner, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, has undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Owner’s system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

“NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator” shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A.4.

Net Cost of New Entry:

“Net Cost of New Entry” shall mean the Cost of New Entry minus the Net Energy and Ancillary Service Revenue Offset.

Net Obligation:

“Net Obligation” shall mean the amount owed to PJMSettlement and PJM for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under Tariff, Parts Part II and III , and other services pursuant to the Agreements, after applying a deduction for amounts owed to a Participant by PJMSettlement as it pertains to monthly market activity and services. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Net Sell Position:

“Net Sell Position” shall mean the amount of Net Obligation when Net Obligation is negative.

Network Customer:

“Network Customer” shall mean an entity receiving transmission service pursuant to the terms of the Transmission Provider’s Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Integration Transmission Service:

“Network Integration Transmission Service” shall mean the transmission service provided under Tariff, Part III.

Network Load:

“Network Load” shall mean the load that a Network Customer designates for Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III. The Network Customer’s Network Load shall include all load (including losses) served by the output of any Network Resources designated by the Network Customer. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total load as Network Load but may not designate only part of the load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where an Eligible Customer has elected not to designate a particular load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, the Eligible Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements under Tariff, Part II for any Point-To-Point Transmission Service that may be necessary for such non-designated load.

Network Operating Agreement:

“Network Operating Agreement” shall mean an executed agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the Network Customer shall operate its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Operating Committee:

“Network Operating Committee” shall mean a group made up of representatives from the Network Customer(s) and the Transmission Provider established to coordinate operating criteria and other technical considerations required for implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Tariff, Part III.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer’s Network Load on a non-interruptible basis, except for purposes of fulfilling obligations under a reserve sharing program.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

Network Upgrades:

“Network Upgrades” shall mean modifications or additions to transmission-related facilities that are integrated with and support the Transmission Provider’s overall Transmission System for the general benefit of all users of such Transmission System. Network Upgrades shall include:

(i) **Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are Network Upgrades that only serve the Customer Interconnection Facility and have no impact or potential impact on the Transmission System until the final tie-in is complete; and

(ii) **Non-Direct Connection Network Upgrades** which are parallel flow Network Upgrades that are not Direct Connection Network Upgrades.

Neutral Party:

“Neutral Party” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Part I, section 9.3(v).

New PJM Zone(s):

“New PJM Zone(s)” shall mean the Zone included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for Commonwealth Edison Company, The Dayton Power and Light Company and the AEP East Operating Companies (Appalachian Power Company, Columbus Southern

Power Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Ohio Power Company and Wheeling Power Company).

New Service Customers:

“New Service Customers” shall mean all customers that submit an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request that is pending in the New Services Queue.

New Service Request:

“New Service Request” shall mean an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request.

New Services Queue:

“New Service Queue” shall mean all Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests that are received within each three-month period ending on January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year shall collectively comprise a New Services Queue.

New Services Queue Closing Date:

“New Services Queue Closing Date” shall mean each January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 shall be the Queue Closing Date for the New Services Queue comprised of Interconnection Requests, Completed Applications, and Upgrade Requests received during the three-month period ending on such date.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Nodal Reference Price:

The “Nodal Reference Price” at each location shall be the 97th percentile price differential between hourly day-ahead and real-time prices experienced over the corresponding two-month reference period in the prior calendar year. In order to capture seasonality effects and maintain a two-month reference period, reference months will be grouped by two, starting with January (e.g., Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, ... , Jul-Aug, ... Nov-Dec). For any given current-year month, the reference period months will be the set of two months in the prior calendar year that include the month corresponding to the current month. For example, July and August 2003 would each use July-August 2002 as their reference period.

Nominal Rated Capability:

“Nominal Rated Capability” shall mean the nominal maximum rated capability in megawatts of a Transmission Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility or the nominal increase in

transmission capability in megawatts of the Transmission System resulting from the interconnection or addition of a Transmission Interconnection Customer's Customer Facility, as determined in accordance with pertinent Applicable Standards and specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

"Nominated Demand Resource Value" shall mean the amount of load reduction that a Demand Resource commits to provide either through direct load control, firm service level or guaranteed load drop programs. For existing Demand Resources, the maximum Nominated Demand Resource Value is limited, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, to the value appropriate for the method by which the load reduction would be accomplished, at the time the Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction is being conducted.

Nominated Energy Efficiency Value:

"Nominated Energy Efficiency Value" shall mean the amount of load reduction that an Energy Efficiency Resource commits to provide through installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems.

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

"Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service" shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to Curtailment or Interruption as set forth in Tariff, Part II, section 14.7. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis for periods ranging from one hour to one month.

Non-Firm Sale:

"Non-Firm Sale" shall mean an energy sale for which receipt or delivery may be interrupted for any reason or no reason, without liability on the part of either the buyer or seller.

Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

"No-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights" shall mean the rights to schedule energy withdrawals from a specified point on the Transmission System. Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights may be awarded only to a Merchant D.C. Transmission Facility that connects the Transmission System to another control area. Withdrawals scheduled using Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights have rights similar to those under Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Nonincumbent Developer:

"Nonincumbent Developer" shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future hourly Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Schedule 2 of the Operating Agreement.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, or electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Non-Zone Network Load:

“Non-Zone Network Load shall mean Network Load that is located outside of the PJM Region.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions – O – P - Q

Obligation:

“Obligation” shall mean all amounts owed to PJMSettlement for purchases from the PJM Markets, Transmission Service, (under both Tariff, Part II and Part III), and other services or obligations pursuant to the Agreements. In addition, aggregate amounts that will be owed to PJMSettlement in the future for Capacity purchases within the PJM Capacity markets will be added to this figure. Should other markets be formed such that Participants may incur future Obligations in those markets, then the aggregate amount of those Obligations will also be added to the Net Obligation.

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS):

“Open Access Same-Time Information System” or “OASIS” shall mean the information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 and Part 38 of the Commission’s regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. or Operating Agreement:

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.” or “Operating Agreement” shall mean that agreement dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Opportunity Cost:

“Opportunity Cost” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

OPSI Advisory Committee:

“OPSI Advisory Committee” shall mean the committee established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.G.

Option to Build:

“Option to Build” shall mean the option of the New Service Customer to build certain Customer-Funded Upgrades, as set forth in, and subject to the terms of, the Construction Service Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study:

“Optional Interconnection Study” shall mean a sensitivity analysis of an Interconnection Request based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement:

“Optional Interconnection Study Agreement” shall mean the form of agreement for preparation of an Optional Interconnection Study, as set forth in Attachment N-3 of the Tariff.

Part I:

“Part I” shall mean the Tariff Definitions and Common Service Provisions contained in sections 1 through 12A.

Part II:

“Part II” shall mean the Tariff sections 13 through 27A pertaining to Point-To-Point Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part III:

“Part III” shall mean the Tariff, sections 28 through 35 pertaining to Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part IV:

“Part IV” shall mean the Tariff, sections 36 through 112C pertaining to generation or merchant transmission interconnection to the Transmission System in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part V:

“Part V” shall mean the Tariff, sections 113 through 122 pertaining to the deactivation of generating units in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part VI:

“Part VI” shall mean the Tariff, sections 200 through 237 pertaining to the queuing, study, and agreements relating to New Service Requests, and the rights associated with Customer-Funded Upgrades in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Tariff, Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Participant:

“Participant” shall mean a Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer and/or Applicant requesting to be an active Market Participant and/or Transmission Customer.

Parties:

“Parties” shall mean the Transmission Provider, as administrator of the Tariff, and the Transmission Customer receiving service under the Tariff. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to Transmission Customers.

Peak-Hour Dispatch:

“Peak-Hour Dispatch” shall mean, for purposes of calculating the Energy and Ancillary Services Revenue Offset under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5, an assumption, as more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, that the Reference Resource is committed in the Day-Ahead Energy Market in four distinct blocks of four hours of continuous output for each block from the peak-hour period beginning with the hour ending 0800 EPT through to the hour ending 2300 EPT for any day when the average day-ahead LMP for the area for which the Net Cost of New Entry is being determined is greater than, or equal to, the cost to generate (including the cost for a complete start and shutdown cycle) for at least two hours during each four-hour block, where such blocks shall be assumed to be committed independently; provided that, if there are not at least two economic hours in any given four-hour block, then the Reference Resource shall be assumed not to be committed for such block; and to the extent not committed in any such block in the Day-Ahead Energy Market under the above conditions based on Day-Ahead LMPs, is dispatched in the Real-Time Energy Market for such block if the Real-Time LMP is greater than or equal to the cost to generate under the same conditions as described above for the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

Peak Market Activity:

“Peak Market Activity” shall mean a measure of exposure for which credit is required, involving peak exposures in rolling three-week periods over a year timeframe, with two semi-annual reset points, pursuant to provisions of Tariff, Attachment Q, section II.D.

Peak Season:

“Peak Season” shall mean the weeks containing the 24th through 36th Wednesdays of the calendar year. Each such week shall begin on a Monday and end on the following Sunday, except for the week containing the 36th Wednesday, which shall end on the following Friday.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Performance Assessment Hour:

“Performance Assessment Hour” shall mean each whole or partial clock-hour for which an Emergency Action has been declared by the Office of the Interconnection, provided, however, that Performance Assessment Hours for a Base Capacity Resource shall not include any hours outside the calendar months of June through September.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including the Office of the Interconnection as referenced in the PJM Operating Agreement.

PJM Administrative Service:

“PJM Administrative Service” shall mean the services provided by PJM pursuant to Tariff, Schedule 9.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, except when such term is being used in Attachment M of the Tariff, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area that is recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Entities:

“PJM Entities” shall mean PJM, including the Market Monitoring Unit, the PJM Board, and PJM’s officers, employees, representatives, advisors, contractors, and consultants.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the Transmission Provider for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale interstate commerce and related services, as more fully set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K – Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Tariff: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Liaison:

“PJM Liaison” shall mean the liaison established under Tariff, Attachment M, section III.I.

PJM Management:

“PJM Management” shall mean the officers, executives, supervisors and employee managers of PJM.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Markets:

“PJM Markets” shall mean the PJM Interchange Energy and capacity markets, including the RPM auctions, together with all bilateral or other wholesale electric power and energy transactions, capacity transactions, ancillary services transactions (including black start service), transmission transactions and any other market operated under the PJM Tariff or Operating

Agreement within the PJM Region, wherein Participants may incur Obligations to PJM Settlement.

PJM Market Rules:

“PJM Market Rules” shall mean the rules, standards, procedures, and practices of the PJM Markets set forth in the PJM Tariff, the PJM Operating Agreement, the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement, the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the PJM Manuals, the PJM Regional Practices Document, the PJM-Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator Joint Operating Agreement or any other document setting forth market rules.

PJM Net Assets:

“PJM Net Assets” shall mean the total assets per PJM’s consolidated quarterly or year-end financial statements most recently issued as of the date of the receipt of written notice of a claim less amounts for which PJM is acting as a temporary custodian on behalf of its Members, transmission developers/Designated Entities, and generation developers, including, but not limited to, cash deposits related to credit requirement compliance, study and/or interconnection receivables, member prepayments, invoiced amounts collected from Net Buyers but have not yet been paid to Net Sellers, and excess congestion (as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix).

PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (“O.A.T.T.”):

“PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff” or “O.A.T.T” shall mean the Open Access Transmission Tariff of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., on file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and as revised from time to time.

PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

“PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” shall mean the electronic communication system for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

PJM Operating Agreement:

“PJM Operating Agreement” shall mean the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM on file with the Commission.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Regional Practices Document:

“PJM Regional Practices Document” shall mean the document of that title that compiles and describes the practices in the PJM Markets and that is made available in hard copy and on the Internet.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall have the meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Region Peak Load Forecast:

“PJM Region Peak Load Forecast” shall mean the peak load forecast used by the Office of the Interconnection in determining the PJM Region Reliability Requirement, and shall be determined on both a preliminary and final basis as set forth in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

PJM Region Reliability Requirement:

“PJM Region Reliability Requirement” shall mean, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, the Forecast Pool Requirement multiplied by the Preliminary PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all Preliminary Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region; and, for purposes of the Incremental Auctions, the Forecast Pool Requirement multiplied by the updated PJM Region Peak Load Forecast, less the sum of all updated Unforced Capacity Obligations of FRR Entities in the PJM Region.

PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean the Reliability Assurance Agreement among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region on file with the Commission.

PJM Settlement:

“PJM Settlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Section 3.3 of the Operating Agreement.

PJM Tariff:

“PJM Tariff” or “Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff”, including any schedules, appendices or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM Transmission Owners Agreement:

“PJM Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement on file with the Commission.

Plan:

“**Plan**” shall mean the PJM market monitoring plan set forth in Tariff, Attachment M.

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective agreement that is the equivalent of an Interconnection Service Agreement, has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close, and has secured at least 50 percent of the MWs of firm transmission service required to qualify such resource under the deliverability requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Financed Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Planned Generation Capacity Resource that, prior to August 7, 2015, has an effective Interconnection Service Agreement and has submitted to the Office of the Interconnection the appropriate certification attesting achievement of Financial Close.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point(s) of Delivery:

“Point(s) of Delivery” shall mean the point(s) on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider will be made available to the Receiving Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point of Interconnection:

“Point of Interconnection” shall mean the point or points, shown in the appropriate appendix to the Interconnection Service Agreement and the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, where the Customer Interconnection Facilities interconnect with the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System.

Point(s) of Receipt:

“Point(s) of Receipt” shall mean point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System where capacity and energy will be made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party under Tariff, Part II. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service.

Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall mean the reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under Tariff, Part II.

Power Purchaser:

“Power Purchaser” shall mean the entity that is purchasing the capacity and energy to be transmitted under the Tariff.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation” Price shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Confirmed Application:

“Pre-Confirmed Application” shall be an Application that commits the Eligible Customer to execute a Service Agreement upon receipt of notification that the Transmission Provider can provide the requested Transmission Service.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Section 8 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement and the parallel provisions of Section 8 of Attachment K-Appendix of the Tariff.

Pre-Expansion PJM Zones:

“Pre-Expansion PJM Zones” shall be zones included in the Tariff, along with applicable Schedules and Attachments, for certain Transmission Owners – Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Metropolitan Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, Pennsylvania Power & Light Group, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Allegheny Power, and Rockland Electric Company.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Project Financing:

“Project Financing” shall mean: (a) one or more loans, leases, equity and/or debt financings, together with all modifications, renewals, supplements, substitutions and replacements thereof, the proceeds of which are used to finance or refinance the costs of the Customer Facility, any alteration, expansion or improvement to the Customer Facility, the purchase and sale of the Customer Facility or the operation of the Customer Facility; (b) a power purchase agreement pursuant to which Interconnection Customer’s obligations are secured by a mortgage or other lien on the Customer Facility; or (c) loans and/or debt issues secured by the Customer Facility.

Project Finance Entity:

“Project Finance Entity” shall mean: (a) a holder, trustee or agent for holders, of any component of Project Financing; or (b) any purchaser of capacity and/or energy produced by the Customer Facility to which Interconnection Customer has granted a mortgage or other lien as security for some or all of Interconnection Customer’s obligations under the corresponding power purchase agreement.

Projected PJM Market Revenues:

“Projected PJM Market Revenues” shall mean a component of the Market Seller Offer Cap calculated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrade:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrade” shall mean a proposed enhancement or addition to the Transmission System that: (a) will increase the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit into an LDA by a megawatt quantity certified by the Office of the Interconnection; (b) the Office of the Interconnection has determined will be in service on or before the commencement of the first Delivery Year for which such upgrade is the subject of a Sell Offer in the Base Residual Auction; (c) is the subject of a Facilities Study Agreement executed before the conduct of the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year and (d) a New Service Customer is obligated to fund through a rate or charge specific to such facility or upgrade.

Queue Position:

“Queue Position” shall mean the priority assigned to an Interconnection Request, a Completed Application, or an Upgrade Request pursuant to applicable provisions of Tariff, Part VI.

Definitions – R - S

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Reasonable Efforts:

“Reasonable Efforts” shall mean, with respect to any action required to be made, attempted, or taken by an Interconnection Party or by a Construction Party under Tariff, Part IV or Part VI, an Interconnection Service Agreement, or a Construction Service Agreement, such efforts as are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and with efforts that such party would undertake for the protection of its own interests.

Receiving Party:

“Receiving Party” shall mean the entity receiving the capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider to Point(s) of Delivery.

Referral:

“Referral” shall mean a formal report of the Market Monitoring Unit to the Commission for investigation of behavior of a Market Participant, of behavior of PJM, or of a market design flaw, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment M, section IV.I.

Reference Resource:

“Reference Resource” shall mean a combustion turbine generating station, configured with two General Electric Frame 7FA turbines with inlet air cooling to 50 degrees, Selective Catalytic Reduction technology all CONE Areas, dual fuel capability, and a heat rate of 10.096 Mmbtu/MWh.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning specified in the Operating Agreement.

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan:

“Regional Transmission Expansion Plan” shall mean the plan prepared by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement for the enhancement and expansion of the Transmission System in order to meet the demands for firm transmission service in the PJM Region.

Regional Transmission Group (RTG):

“Regional Transmission Group” or “RTG” shall mean a voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and interregional) basis.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC No. 44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reliability Pricing Model Auction:

“Reliability Pricing Model Auction” or “RPM Auction” shall mean the Base Residual Auction or any Incremental Auction, or, for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Delivery Years, any Capacity Performance Transition Incremental Auction.

Repowered / Repowering:

“Repowered” or “Repowering” shall refer to a partial or total replacement of existing steam production equipment with new technology or a partial or total replacement of steam production process and power generation equipment, or an addition of steam production and/or power generation equipment, or a change in the primary fuel being used at the plant. A resource can be considered Repowered whether or not such aforementioned replacement, addition, or fuel change provides an increase in installed capacity, and whether or not the pre-existing plant capability is formally deactivated or retired.

Required Transmission Enhancements:

“Regional Transmission Enhancements” shall mean enhancements and expansions of the Transmission System that (1) a Regional Transmission Expansion Plan developed pursuant to Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement or (2) any joint planning or coordination agreement between PJM and another region or transmission planning authority set forth in Tariff, Schedule 12-Appendix B (“Appendix B Agreement”) designates one or more of the Transmission Owner(s) to construct and own or finance. Required Transmission Enhancements shall also include enhancements and expansions of facilities in another region or planning authority that meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities constructed pursuant to an Appendix B Agreement cost responsibility for which has been assigned at least in part to PJM pursuant to such Appendix B Agreement.

Reserved Capacity:

“Reserved Capacity” shall mean the maximum amount of capacity and energy that the Transmission Provider agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery

under Tariff, Part II. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty (60) minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s), as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 (h) and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix; provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Resource Substitution Charge:

“Resource Substitution Charge” shall mean a charge assessed on Capacity Market Buyers in an Incremental Auction to recover the cost of replacement Capacity Resources.

RPM Seller Credit:

“RPM Seller Credit” shall mean an additional form of Unsecured Credit defined in Tariff, Attachment Q, section IV.

Scheduled Incremental Auctions:

“Scheduled Incremental Auctions” shall refer to the First, Second, or Third Incremental Auction.

Schedule of Work:

“Schedule of Work” shall mean that schedule attached to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement setting forth the timing of work to be performed by the Constructing Entity pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, based upon the Facilities Study and subject to modification, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Scope of Work:

“Scope of Work” shall mean that scope of the work attached as a schedule to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement and to be performed by the Constructing Entity(ies) pursuant to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, provided that such Scope of Work may be modified, as required, in accordance with Transmission Provider’s scope change process for interconnection projects set forth in the PJM Manuals.

Secondary Systems:

“Secondary Systems” shall mean control or power circuits that operate below 600 volts, AC or DC, including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers.

Second Incremental Auction:

“Second Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted ten months before the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Security:

“Security” shall mean the security provided by the New Service Customer pursuant to Section 212.4 or Section 213.4 of the Tariff to secure the New Service Customer’s responsibility for Costs under the Interconnection Service Agreement or Upgrade Construction Service Agreement and Section 217 of the Tariff.

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall mean Capacity Resources secured by a Load-Serving Entity, by ownership or contract, outside a Reliability Pricing Model Auction, and used to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement through submission in a Base Residual Auction or an Incremental Auction of a Sell Offer indicating such Market Seller’s intent that such Capacity Resource be Self-Supply. Self-Supply may be either committed regardless of clearing price or submitted as a Sell Offer with a price bid. A Load Serving Entity’s Sell Offer with a price bid for an owned or contracted Capacity Resource shall not be deemed “Self-Supply,” unless it is designated as Self-Supply and used by the LSE to meet obligations under this Attachment or the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Sell Offer:

“Sell Offer” shall mean an offer to sell Capacity Resources in a Base Residual Auction, Incremental Auction, or Reliability Backstop Auction.

Service Agreement:

“Service Agreement” shall mean the initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the Transmission Provider for service under the Tariff.

Service Commencement Date:

“Service Commencement Date” shall mean the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service in accordance with Section 15.3 or Section 29.1 under the Tariff.

Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Tariff, Part II with a term of less than one year.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, as to the PJM Region, for purposes of the Base Residual Auction, 2.5% of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement determined for such Base Residual Auction, for purposes of the First Incremental Auction, 2% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the

time of the Base Residual Auction; and, for purposes of the Second Incremental Auction, 1.5% of the of the PJM Region Reliability Requirement as calculated at the time of the Base Residual Auction; and, as to any Zone, an allocation of the PJM Region Short-Term Resource Procurement Target based on the Preliminary Zonal Forecast Peak Load, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative. For any LDA, the LDA Short-Term Resource Procurement Target shall be the sum of the Short-Term Resource Procurement Targets of all Zones in the LDA.

Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share:

“Short-Term Resource Procurement Target Applicable Share” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018: (i) for the PJM Region, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction and, as to the Third Incremental Auction for the PJM Region, 0.6 times such target; and (ii) for an LDA, as to the First and Second Incremental Auctions, 0.2 times the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target used in the Base Residual Auction for such LDA and, as to the Third Incremental Auction, 0.6 times such target.

Site:

“Site” shall mean all of the real property, including but not limited to any leased real property and easements, on which the Customer Facility is situated and/or on which the Customer Interconnection Facilities are to be located.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer,” as used in RAA, Schedule 6 and Tariff, Attachment DD-1, shall mean a commercial retail electric end-use customer of an electric distribution company that participates in a mass market demand response program under the jurisdiction of a RERRA and satisfies the definition of a “small commercial customer” under the terms of the applicable RERRA’s program, provided that the customer has an annual peak demand no greater than 100kW.

Small Generation Resource:

“Small Generation Resource” shall mean an Interconnection Customer’s device of 20 MW or less for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in an Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. This term shall include Energy Storage Resources and/or other devices for storage for later injection of energy.

Small Inverter Facility:

“Small Inverter Facility” shall mean an Energy Resource that is a certified small inverter-based facility no larger than 10 kW.

Small Inverter ISA:

“Small Inverter ISA” shall mean an agreement among Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, and Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection of a Small Inverter Facility under Tariff, Part IV, section 112B.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Commission:

“State Commission” shall mean any state regulatory agency having jurisdiction over retail electricity sales in any State in the PJM Region.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the

operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-Annual Resource Constraint:

“Sub-Annual Resource Constraint” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year and for FRR Capacity Plans the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years, for the PJM Region or for each LDA for which the Office of the Interconnection is required under section 5.10(a) of Tariff Attachment DD to establish a separate VRR Curve for a Delivery Year, a limit on the total amount of Unforced Capacity that can be committed as Limited Demand Resources and Extended Summer Demand Resources for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year in the PJM Region or in such LDA, calculated as the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively, minus the Short-Term Resource Procurement Target for the PJM Region or for such LDA, respectively.

Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement:

“Sub-Annual Resource Price Decrement” shall mean, for the 2017/2018 Delivery Year, a difference between the clearing price for Extended Summer Demand Resources and the clearing price for Annual Resources, representing the cost to procure additional Annual Resources out of merit order when the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint is binding.

Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target:

“Sub-Annual Reliability Target” for the PJM Region or an LDA, shall mean the maximum amount of the combination of Extended Summer Demand Resources and Limited Demand Resources in Unforced Capacity determined by PJM to be consistent with the maintenance of reliability, stated in Unforced Capacity, that shall be used to calculate the Minimum Annual Resource Requirement for Delivery Years through May 31, 2017 and the Sub-Annual Resource Constraint for the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Delivery Years. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM calculates the Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target, by first determining a reference annual loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) assuming no Demand Resources. The calculation for the unconstrained portion of the PJM Region uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast and iteratively shifting the load distributions to result in the Installed Reserve Margin established for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Installed Reserve Margin study for the Delivery Year in question). The calculation for each relevant LDA uses a daily distribution of loads under a range of weather scenarios (based on the most recent load forecast for the Delivery Year in question) and a weekly capacity distribution (based on the cumulative capacity availability distributions developed for the Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective study for the Delivery Year in question). For the relevant LDA calculation, the weekly capacity distributions are adjusted to reflect the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for the Delivery Year in question.

For both the PJM Region and LDA analyses, PJM then models the commitment of varying amounts of DR (displacing otherwise committed generation) as interruptible from May 1 through October 31 and unavailable from November 1 through April 30 and calculates the LOLE at each DR level. The Extended Summer DR Reliability Target is the DR amount, stated as a percentage of the unrestricted peak load, that produces no more than a ten percent increase in the LOLE, compared to the reference value. The Sub-Annual Resource Reliability Target shall be expressed as a percentage of the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA and is converted to Unforced Capacity by multiplying [the reliability target percentage] times [the Forecast Pool Requirement] times [the DR Factor] times [the forecasted peak load of the PJM Region or such LDA, reduced by the amount of load served under the FRR Alternative].

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Switching and Tagging Rules:

“Switching and Tagging Rules” shall mean the switching and tagging procedures of Interconnected Transmission Owners and Interconnection Customer as they may be amended from time to time.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for

additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System Condition:

“System Condition” shall mean a specified condition on the Transmission Provider’s system or on a neighboring system, such as a constrained transmission element or flowgate, that may trigger Curtailment of Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service using the curtailment priority pursuant to Tariff, Part II, section 13.6. Such conditions must be identified in the Transmission Customer’s Service Agreement.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

System Impact Study:

“System Impact Study” shall mean an assessment by the Transmission Provider of (i) the adequacy of the Transmission System to accommodate a Completed Application, an Interconnection Request or an Upgrade Request, (ii) whether any additional costs may be incurred in order to provide such transmission service or to accommodate an Interconnection Request, and (iii) with respect to an Interconnection Request, an estimated date that an Interconnection Customer’s Customer Facility can be interconnected with the Transmission System and an estimate of the Interconnection Customer’s cost responsibility for the interconnection; and (iv) with respect to an Upgrade Request, the estimated cost of the requested system upgrades or expansion, or of the cost of the system upgrades or expansion, necessary to provide the requested incremental rights.

System Protection Facilities:

“System Protection Facilities” shall refer to the equipment required to protect (i) the Transmission System, other delivery systems and/or other generating systems connected to the Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbance occurring at or on the Customer Facility, and (ii) the Customer Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbance occurring on the Transmission System or on other delivery systems and/or other generating systems to which the Transmission System is directly or indirectly connected. System Protection Facilities shall include such protective and regulating devices as are identified in the Applicable Technical Requirements and Standards or that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or other Applicable Standards, or as are otherwise necessary to protect personnel and equipment and to minimize deleterious effects to the Transmission System arising from the Customer Facility.

Definitions – T – U - V

Tangible Net Worth:

“Tangible Net Worth” shall mean all assets (not including any intangible assets such as goodwill) less all liabilities. Any such calculation may be reduced by PJMSettlement upon review of the available financial information.

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Third Incremental Auction:

“Third Incremental Auction” shall mean an Incremental Auction conducted three months before the Delivery Year to which it relates.

Third-Party Sale:

“Third-Party Sale” shall mean any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a Power Purchaser that is not designated as part of Network Load under the Network Integration Transmission Service but not including a sale of energy through the PJM Interchange Energy Market established under the PJM Operating Agreement.

Total Net Obligation:

“Total Net Obligation” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Obligations plus any unbilled Net Obligation incurred to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis, plus any other Obligations owed to PJMSettlement at the time.

Total Net Sell Position:

“Total Net Sell Position” shall mean all unpaid billed Net Sell Positions plus any unbilled Net Sell Positions accrued to date, as determined by PJMSettlement on a daily basis.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall mean any Eligible Customer (or its Designated Agent) that (i) executes a Service Agreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the Transmission Provider file with the Commission, a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement to receive transmission service under Tariff, Part II. This term is used in the Tariff, Part I Common Service Provisions and in Tariff, Part VI to include customers receiving transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Where used in Attachment K-Appendix of the Tariff or Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement, Transmission Customer shall mean an entity using Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall have the meaning set forth in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Injection Rights:

“Transmission Injection Rights” shall mean Capacity Transmission Injection Rights and Energy Transmission Injection Rights.

Transmission Interconnection Customer:

“Transmission Interconnection Customer” shall mean an entity that submits an Interconnection Request to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region or an entity that submits an Upgrade Request for Merchant Network Upgrades (including accelerating the construction of any transmission enhancement or expansion, other than Merchant Transmission Facilities, that is included in the

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan prepared pursuant to Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement).

Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Facilities Study” shall mean a Facilities Study related to a Transmission Interconnection Request.

Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study:

“Transmission Interconnection Feasibility Study” shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Section 36.2 of the Tariff.

Transmission Interconnection Request:

“Transmission Interconnection Request” shall mean a request by a Transmission Interconnection Customer pursuant to Tariff, Part IV to interconnect or add Merchant Transmission Facilities to the Transmission System or to increase the capacity of existing Merchant Transmission Facilities interconnected with the Transmission System in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.6A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean each entity that owns, leases or otherwise has a possessory interest in facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce under the Tariff. The Transmission Owners are listed in Tariff, Attachment L.

Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities” shall mean that portion of the Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities comprised of all Attachment Facilities on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection.

Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities:

“Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities” shall mean all Interconnection Facilities that are not Customer Interconnection Facilities and that, after the transfer under Section 5.5 of Appendix 2 to Attachment P of the PJM Tariff to the Interconnected Transmission Owner of title to any Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities that the Interconnection Customer constructed, are owned, controlled, operated and maintained by the Interconnected Transmission Owner on the Interconnected Transmission Owner’s side of the Point of Interconnection identified in appendices to the Interconnection Service Agreement and to the Interconnection Construction Service Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades made to such facilities and equipment, that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer Facility with the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall have the same meaning provided in the Operating Agreement.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix or the PJM Manuals.

Transmission Provider:

The “Transmission Provider” shall be the Office of the Interconnection for all purposes, provided that the Transmission Owners will have the responsibility for the following specified activities:

- (a) The Office of the Interconnection shall direct the operation and coordinate the maintenance of the Transmission System, except that the Transmission Owners will continue to direct the operation and maintenance of those transmission facilities that are not listed in the PJM Designated Facilities List contained in the PJM Manual on Transmission Operations;
- (b) Each Transmission Owner shall physically operate and maintain all of the facilities that it owns; and

(c) When studies conducted by the Office of the Interconnection indicate that enhancements or modifications to the Transmission System are necessary, the Transmission Owners shall have the responsibility, in accordance with the applicable terms of the Tariff, Operating Agreement and/or the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement to construct, own, and finance the needed facilities or enhancements or modifications to facilities.

Transmission Provider's Monthly Transmission System Peak:

"Transmission Provider's Monthly Transmission System Peak" shall mean the maximum firm usage of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in a calendar month.

Transmission Service:

"Transmission Service" shall mean Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under Tariff, Part II on a firm and non-firm basis.

Transmission Service Request:

"Transmission Service Request" shall mean a request for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or a request for Network Integration Transmission Service.

Transmission System:

"Transmission System" shall mean the facilities controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider within the PJM Region that are used to provide transmission service under Tariff, Part II and Part III.

Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

"Transmission Withdrawal Rights" shall mean Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights and Non-Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights.

Uncleared Bid Exposure:

"Uncleared Bid Exposure" shall be a measure of exposure from Increment Offers and Decrement Bids activity relative to a Participant's established credit as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q. It is used only as a pre-screen to determine whether a Participant's Increment Offers and Decrement Bids should be subject to Increment Offer and Decrement Bid Screening.

Unconstrained LDA Group:

"Unconstrained LDA Group" shall mean a combined group of LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area and for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10. Any LDA for which a separate Variable Resource Requirement Curve has not been established under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10 shall be combined with all other such LDAs that form an electrically contiguous area.

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall have the meaning specified in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Unsecured Credit:

“Unsecured Credit” shall mean any credit granted by PJMSettlement to a Participant that is not secured by a form of Financial Security.

Unsecured Credit Allowance:

“Unsecured Credit Allowance” shall mean Unsecured Credit extended by PJMSettlement in an amount determined by PJMSettlement’s evaluation of the creditworthiness of a Participant. This is also defined as the amount of credit that a Participant qualifies for based on the strength of its own financial condition without having to provide Financial Security. See also: “Working Credit Limit.”

Updated VRR Curve:

“Updated VRR Curve” shall mean the Variable Resource Requirement Curve for use in the Base Residual Auction of the relevant Delivery Year, updated to reflect any change in the Reliability Requirement from the Base Residual Auction to such Incremental Auction, and for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, the Short-term Resource Procurement Target applicable to the relevant Incremental Auction.

Updated VRR Curve Decrement:

“Updated VRR Curve Decrement” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the left of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14C, 5.14D (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), and 5.14E.

Updated VRR Curve Increment:

“Updated VRR Curve Increment” shall mean the portion of the Updated VRR Curve to the right of a vertical line at the level of Unforced Capacity on the x-axis of such curve equal to the net Unforced Capacity committed to the PJM Region as a result of all prior auctions conducted for such Delivery Year and adjusted, if applicable, by a change in Unforced Capacity commitments associated with the transition provision of Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14C, 5.14D (as related to the 2016/2017 Delivery Year), and 5.14E.

Upgrade Construction Service Agreement:

“Upgrade Construction Service Agreement” shall mean that agreement entered into by an Eligible Customer, Upgrade Customer or Interconnection Customer proposing Merchant Network Upgrades, a Transmission Owner, and the Transmission Provider, pursuant to Tariff, Part VI, Subpart B, and in the form set forth in Attachment GG of the Tariff.

Upgrade Customer:

“Upgrade Customer” shall mean a customer that submits an Upgrade Request pursuant to Section 7.8 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement.

Upgrade-Related Rights:

“Upgrade-Related Rights” shall mean Incremental Auction Revenue Rights, Incremental Available Transfer Capability Revenue Rights, Incremental Deliverability Rights, and Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights.

Upgrade Request:

“Upgrade Request” shall mean a request submitted in the form prescribed in Attachment EE of the Tariff, for evaluation by the Transmission Provider of the feasibility and estimated costs of (a) a Merchant Network Upgrade or (b) the Customer-Funded Upgrades that would be needed to provide Incremental Auction Revenue Rights specified in a request pursuant to Section 7.8 of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement.

Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction” shall mean an Up-to Congestion Transaction will be deemed an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction if the following value is negative: (a) when bidding, the lower of the bid price and the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month’s average real-time value for the transaction; or (b) for cleared Virtual Transactions, the cleared day-ahead price of the Virtual Transactions.

Up-to Congestion Historical Month:

“Up-to Congestion Historical Month” shall mean a consistently-defined historical period nominally one month long that is as close to a calendar month as PJM determines is practical.

Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction:

An Up-to Congestion Transaction will be deemed an “Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transaction” if it is not an Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transaction.

Up-to Congestion Reference Price:

“Up-to Congestion Reference Price” for an Up-to Congestion Transaction, shall be the specified percentile price differential between source and sink (defined as sink price minus source price)

for hourly real-time prices experienced over the prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month, averaged with the same percentile value calculated for the second prior Up-to Congestion Historical Month. Up-to Congestion Reference Prices shall be calculated using the following historical percentiles:

For Up-to Congestion Prevailing Flow Transactions: 30th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when bid: 20th percentile

For Up-to Congestion Counterflow Transactions when cleared: 5th percentile

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Variable Resource Requirement Curve:

“Variable Resource Requirement Curve” shall mean a series of maximum prices that can be cleared in a Base Residual Auction for Unforced Capacity, corresponding to a series of varying resource requirements based on varying installed reserve margins, as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the PJM Region and for certain Locational Deliverability Areas in accordance with the methodology provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.

Virtual Credit Exposure:

“Virtual Credit Exposure” shall be the amount of potential credit exposure created by a market participant’s bid submitted into the Day-ahead market, as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Virtual Transaction Screening:

“Virtual Transaction Screening” shall be the process of reviewing the Virtual Credit Exposure of submitted Virtual Transactions against the Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. If the credit required is greater than credit available, then the Virtual Transactions will not be accepted.

Virtual Transactions Net Activity:

“Virtual Transactions Net Activity” shall mean the aggregate net total, resulting from Virtual Transactions, of (i) Spot Market Energy charges, (ii) Transmission Congestion Charges, and (iii) Transmission Loss Charges, calculated as set forth in Attachment K-Appendix. Virtual Transactions Net Activity may be positive or negative.

Definitions – W – X – Y - Z

Wholesale Transaction:

As used in Tariff, Part IV, “Wholesale Transaction” shall mean any transaction involving the transmission or sale for resale of electricity in interstate commerce that utilizes any portion of the Transmission System.

Working Credit Limit:

“Working Credit Limit” shall mean an amount is 75% of the Market Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Financial Security provided by the Market Participant to PJMSettlement. The Working Credit Limit establishes the maximum amount of Total Net Obligation that a Market Participant may have outstanding at any time. The calculation of Working Credit Limit shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined inTariff, Attachment Q.

Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions:

The “Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions” shall be calculated as 75% of the Market Participant’s Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or 75% of the Financial Security provided by the Market Participant to PJMSettlement when the Market Participant is at or below its Peak Market Activity credit requirements as specified in Tariff, Attachment Q, section II.D. When the Market Participant provides additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Financial Security in excess of its Peak Market Activity credit requirements, such additional Unsecured Credit Allowance and/or Financial Security shall not be discounted by 25% when calculating the Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions. The Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions is a component in the calculation of Credit Available for Virtual Transactions. The calculation of Working Credit Limit for Virtual Transactions shall take into account applicable reductions for Minimum Participation Requirements, FTR, or other credit requirement determinants as defined in Tariff, Attachment Q.

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the clearing price required in each Zone to meet the demand for Unforced Capacity and satisfy Locational Deliverability Requirements for the LDA or LDAs associated with such Zone. If the Zone contains multiple LDAs with different Capacity Resource Clearing Prices, the Zonal Capacity Price shall be a weighted average of the Capacity Resource Clearing Prices for such LDAs, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Capacity Resources cleared in each such LDA.

Zone:

“Zone” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J.

Zone Network Load:

“Zone Network Load” shall mean Network Load that is located inside of the area comprised of the PJM Region.

Section(s) of the
PJM Operating Agreement
(Clean Format)

Definitions A - B

Acceleration Request:

“Acceleration Request” shall mean a request pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.4A and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, to accelerate or reschedule a transmission outage scheduled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.9.2 or 1.9.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Act:

“Act” shall mean the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, Title 6, §§ 18-101 to 18-1109 of the Delaware Code.

Active and Significant Business Interest:

“Active and Significant Business Interest” is a term that shall be used to assess the scope of a Member’s PJM membership and shall be based on a Member’s activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets. A Member’s Active and Significant Business Interest shall: 1) be determined relative to the scope of the Member’s PJM membership and activity in the PJM RTO and/or Interchange Energy Markets considering, among other things, the Member’s public statements and/or regulatory filings regarding its PJM activities; and 2) reflect a substantial contributor to the Member’s recent market activity, revenues, costs, investment, and/or earnings when considering the Member and its corporate affiliates’ interests within the PJM footprint.

Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the portion of the Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement that is required in addition to the Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement to ensure adequate resources are procured to meet real-time load and operational needs, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Affected Member:

“Affected Member” shall mean a Member of PJM which as a result of its participation in PJM’s markets or its membership in PJM provided confidential information to PJM, which confidential information is requested by, or is disclosed to an Authorized Person under a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

Affiliate:

“Affiliate” shall mean any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control. “Control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly-traded equity securities of another entity shall not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Tariff or Operating Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the holder owns (in its name or via

intermediaries) less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities of the entity, the holder does not have representation on the entity's board of directors (or equivalent managing entity) or vice versa, and the holder does not in fact exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions. Unless the contrary is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members Committee, control shall be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the voting securities of such entity.

Agreement or Operating Agreement:

“Agreement” or “Operating Agreement” shall mean this Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Meeting of the Members:

“Annual Meeting of the Members” shall mean the meeting specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.3.1.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall mean the Regional Entity for the region in which a Network Customer, Transmission Customer, New Service Customer, or Transmission Owner operates.

Associate Member:

“Associate Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.7.

Auction Revenue Rights:

“Auction Revenue Rights” or “ARRs” shall mean the right to receive the revenue from the Financial Transmission Right auction, as further described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Auction Revenue Rights Credits:

“Auction Revenue Rights Credits” shall mean the allocated share of total FTR auction revenues or costs credited to each holder of Auction Revenue Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Authorized Commission:

“Authorized Commission” shall mean (i) a State public utility commission that regulates the distribution or supply of electricity to retail customers and is legally charged with monitoring the operation of wholesale or retail markets serving retail suppliers or customers within its State or

(ii) an association or organization comprised exclusively of State public utility commissions described in the immediately preceding clause (i).

Authorized Person:

“Authorized Person” shall have the meaning set forth in Operating Agreement, section 18.17.44.

Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the thirty-minute reserve requirement for the PJM Region established consistent with the Applicable Standards, plus any additional thirty-minute reserves scheduled in response to an RTO-wide Hot or Cold Weather Alert or other reasons for conservative operations.

Batch Load Demand Resource:

“Batch Load Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource that has a cyclical production process such that at most times during the process it is consuming energy, but at consistent regular intervals, ordinarily for periods of less than ten minutes, it reduces its consumption of energy for its production processes to minimal or zero megawatts.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” refers to a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities has consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection); provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Generation Capacity Resource, or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit[s] that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Board Member:

“Board Member” shall mean a member of the PJM Board.

Definitions C - D

Capacity Resource:

“Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Catastrophic Force Majeure:

“Catastrophic Force Majeure” shall not include any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, or Curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, unless as a consequence of any such action, event, or combination of events, either (i) all, or substantially all, of the Transmission System is unavailable, or (ii) all, or substantially all, of the interstate natural gas pipeline network, interstate rail, interstate highway or federal waterway transportation network serving the PJM Region is unavailable. The Office of the Interconnection shall determine whether an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure has occurred for purposes of this Agreement, the PJM Tariff, and the Reliability Assurance Agreement, based on an examination of available evidence. The Office of the Interconnection’s determination is subject to review by the Commission.

Cold Weather Alert:

“Cold Weather Alert” shall mean the notice that PJM provides to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program:

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” shall mean the program to be used by the NERC and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess and enforce compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards. As part of a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and the Regional Entities may, among other things, conduct investigations, determine fault and assess monetary penalties.

Congestion Price:

“Congestion Price” shall mean the congestion component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean the agreement dated as of December 15, 2005, by and among the Transmission Owners and by and between the Transmission Owners and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

- (a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);
- (b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;
- (c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;
- (d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and
- (e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Control Zone:

“Control Zone” shall mean one Zone or multiple contiguous Zones, as designated in the PJM Manuals.

Coordinated External Transaction:

“Coordinated External Transaction” shall mean a transaction to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Coordinated Transaction Scheduling:

“Coordinated Transaction Scheduling” or “CTS” shall mean the scheduling of Coordinated External Transactions at a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Counterparty:

“Counterparty” shall mean PJMSettlement as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with Market Participants or other entities, including the agreements and transactions with customers regarding transmission service and other transactions under the PJM Tariff and this Operating Agreement. PJMSettlement shall not be a counterparty to (i) any bilateral transactions between Members, or (ii) any Member’s self-supply of energy to serve its load, or (iii) any Member’s self-schedule of energy reported to the extent that energy serves that Member’s own load.

Credit Breach:

“Credit Breach” is the status of a Participant that does not currently meet the requirements of Tariff, Attachment Q or other provisions of the Agreements.

CTS Enabled Interface:

“CTS Enabled Interface” shall mean an interface between the PJM Control Area and an adjacent Control Area at which the Office of the Interconnection has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”), designated in Schedule A to the Joint Operating Agreement Among and Between New York Independent System Operator Inc. and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM Rate Schedule FERC No. 45).

CTS Interface Bid:

“CTS Interface Bid” shall mean a unified real-time bid to simultaneously purchase and sell energy on either side of a CTS Enabled Interface in accordance with the procedures of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.13, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Curtailed Service Provider:

“Curtailed Service Provider” or “CSP” shall mean a Member or a Special Member, which action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-Members, participates in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, Ancillary Services markets, and/or Reliability Pricing Model by causing a reduction in demand.

Day-ahead Congestion Price:

“Day-ahead Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Energy Market:

“Day-ahead Energy Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with

Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Day-ahead Loss Price:

“Day-ahead Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Prices:

“Day-ahead Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves” shall mean thirty-minute reserves as defined by the Reliability *First* Corporation and SERC.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Market” shall mean the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves developed by the Office of the Interconnection as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement” shall mean the sum of Base Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement and Additional Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Requirement.

Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources:

“Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves Resources” shall mean synchronized and non-synchronized generation resources and Demand Resources electrically located within the PJM Region that are capable of providing Day-ahead Scheduling Reserves.

Day-ahead System Energy Price:

“Day-ahead System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Decrement Bid:

“Decrement Bid” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is a bid to purchase energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Default Allocation Assessment:

“Default Allocation Assessment” shall mean the assessment determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 15.2.2.

Demand Bid:

“Demand Bid” shall mean a bid, submitted by a Load Serving Entity in the Day-ahead Energy Market, to purchase energy at its contracted load location, for a specified timeframe and megawatt quantity, that if cleared will result in energy being scheduled at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market and in the physical transfer of energy during the relevant Operating Day.

Demand Bid Limit:

“Demand Bid Limit” shall mean the largest MW volume of Demand Bids that may be submitted by a Load Serving Entity for any hour of an Operating Day, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Demand Bid Screening:

“Demand Bid Screening” shall mean the process by which Demand Bids are reviewed against the applicable Demand Bid Limit, and rejected if they would exceed that limit, as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1B, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Demand Resource:

“Demand Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Designated Entity:

“Designated Entity” shall mean an entity, including an existing Transmission Owner or Nonincumbent Developer, designated by the Office of the Interconnection with the responsibility to construct, own, operate, maintain, and finance Immediate-need Reliability Projects, Short-term Projects, Long-lead Projects, or Economic-based Enhancements or Expansions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8.

Direct Load Control:

“Direct Load Control” shall mean load reduction that is controlled directly by the Curtailment Service Provider’s market operations center or its agent, in response to PJM instructions.

Dispatch Rate:

“Dispatch Rate” shall mean the control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the Offer Data.

Dynamic Schedule:

“Dynamic Schedule” shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Dynamic Transfer:

“Dynamic Transfer” shall mean a Pseudo-Tie or Dynamic Schedule.

Definitions E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

“Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion” shall mean an enhancement or expansion described in Section 1.5.7(b) (i) – (iii) of Schedule 6 of the Operating Agreement that is designed to relieve transmission constraints that have an economic impact.

Economic Load Response Participant:

“Economic Load Response Participant” shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix to participate in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and/or Ancillary Services markets through reductions in demand.

Economic Maximum:

“Economic Maximum” shall mean the highest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Economic Minimum:

“Economic Minimum” shall mean the lowest incremental MW output level, submitted to PJM market systems by a Market Participant, that a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

Effective Date:

“Effective Date” shall mean August 1, 1997, or such later date that FERC permits the Operating Agreement to go into effect.

Effective FTR Holder:

“Effective FTR Holder” shall mean:

- (i) For an FTR Holder that is either a (a) privately held company, or (b) a municipality or electric cooperative, as defined in the Federal Power Act, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other entity that is under common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or
- (ii) For an FTR Holder that is a publicly traded company including a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly traded company, such FTR Holder, together with any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of the FTR Holder, any other PJM Member has over 10% common

ownership with the FTR Holder, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, or has the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or policies of the FTR Holder; or

(iii) an FTR Holder together with any other PJM Member, including also any Affiliate, subsidiary or parent of such other PJM Member, with which it shares common ownership, wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, in any third entity which is a PJM Member (e.g., a joint venture).

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that: 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean: (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Emergency Load Response Program:

“Emergency Load Response Program” shall mean the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during emergency conditions, and is described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 8 and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region. A Member that is a retail end-user that owns generation may qualify as an End-Use customer if: (1) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates in the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average PJM capacity obligation for the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; or (2) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period does not exceed the average energy consumed by that Member and its affiliates within the PJM region over the same time period. The foregoing notwithstanding, taking retail service may not be sufficient to qualify a Member as an End-Use Customer.

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

“Energy Market Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of available run hours due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations (as defined in PJM Tariff), and (b) the forecasted future hourly Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Schedule 2 of the Operating Agreement.

Energy Storage Resource:

“Energy Storage Resource” shall mean flywheel or battery storage facility solely used for short term storage and injection of energy at a later time to participate in the PJM energy and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Seller.

Equivalent Load:

“Equivalent Load” shall mean the sum of a Market Participant’s net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM Region, if any, plus its net bilateral transactions.

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Primary Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Primary Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall equal the Synchronized Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

External Market Buyer:

“External Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM Region, or for load in the PJM Region that is not served by Network Transmission Service.

External Resource:

“External Resource” shall mean a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM Region.

FERC:

“FERC” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over the Operating Agreement.

Finance Committee:

“Finance Committee” shall mean the body formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 7.5.1.

Financial Transmission Right:

“Financial Transmission Right” or “FTR” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

“Financial Transmission Right Obligation” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(b), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Financial Transmission Right Option:

“Financial Transmission Right Option” shall mean a right to receive Transmission Congestion Credits as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.2(c), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

“Form 715 Planning Criteria” shall mean individual Transmission Owner FERC-filed planning criteria as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.2(e) and filed with FERC Form No. 715 and posted on the PJM website.

FTR Holder:

“FTR Holder” shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR.

Definitions G - H

Generating Market Buyer:

“Generating Market Buyer” shall mean an Internal Market Buyer that is a Load Serving Entity that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyer’s load in the PJM Region, or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases, with right equivalent to ownership, a Capacity Resource or an Energy Resource within the PJM footprint. The foregoing notwithstanding, for a planned generation resource to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner, such resource shall have cleared an RPM auction, and for Energy Resources, the resource shall have a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM.

A Member that is primarily a retail end-user of electricity that owns generation may qualify as a Generation Owner if: (1) the generation resource is the subject of a FERC-jurisdictional interconnection agreement or wholesale market participation agreement within PJM; (2) the average physical unforced capacity owned by the Member and its affiliates over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average PJM capacity obligation of the Member and its affiliates over the same time period; and (3) the average energy produced by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the five Planning Periods immediately preceding the relevant Planning Period exceeds the average energy consumed by the Member and its affiliates within PJM over the same time period.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the

facility, if removal of the facility meets the guidelines specified in the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Hot Weather Alert:

“Hot Weather Alert” shall mean the notice provided by PJM to PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators to prepare personnel and facilities for extreme hot and/or humid weather conditions which may cause capacity requirements and/or unit unavailability to be substantially higher than forecast are expected to persist for an extended period.

Definitions I - L

Immediate-need Reliability Project:

“Immediate-need Reliability Project” shall mean a reliability-based transmission enhancement or *expansion that the Office of the Interconnection has identified to resolve a need that must be addressed within* three years or less from the year the Office of the Interconnection identified the existing or projected limitations on the Transmission System that gave rise to the need for such enhancement or expansion pursuant to the study process described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.3.

Inadvertent Interchange:

“Inadvertent Interchange” shall mean the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the individual Control Areas operated by PJM.

Increment Offer:

“Increment Offer” shall mean a type of Virtual Transaction that is an offer to sell energy at a specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market. A cleared Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified location in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

Incremental Multi-Driver Project:

“Incremental Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

Independent Market Monitor, IMM, Market Monitoring Unit or MMU:

“Independent Market Monitor,” “IMM,” “Market Monitoring Unit” or “MMU” shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff.

Information Request:

“Information Request” shall mean a written request, in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement for disclosure of confidential information pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18.17.4.

Interface Pricing Point:

“Interface Pricing Point” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Internal Market Buyer:

“Internal Market Buyer” shall mean a Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for ultimate consumption by end-users inside the PJM Region that are served by Network Transmission Service

Interregional Transmission Project:

“Interregional Transmission Project” shall mean transmission facilities that would be located within two or more neighboring transmission planning regions and are determined by each of those regions to be a more efficient or cost effective solution to regional transmission needs.

LLC:

“LLC” shall mean PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

Load Serving Entity:

“Load Serving Entity” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (1) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (2) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer, or an affiliated entity, that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Load Management:

“Load Management” shall mean a Demand Resource (“DR”) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Load Management Event:

“Load Management Event” shall mean a) a single temporally contiguous dispatch of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day, or b) multiple dispatches of Demand Resources in a Compliance Aggregation Area during an Operating Day that are temporally contiguous.

Load Reduction Event:

“Load Reduction Event” shall mean a reduction in demand by a Member or Special Member for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Local Plan:

“Local Plan” shall include Supplemental Projects as identified by the Transmission Owners within their zone and Subregional RTEP projects developed to comply with all applicable

reliability criteria, including Transmission Owners' planning criteria or based on market efficiency analysis and in consideration of Public Policy Requirements.

Location:

"Location" as used in the Economic Load Response rules shall mean an end-use customer site as defined by the relevant electric distribution company account number.

Locational Marginal Price:

"Locational Marginal Price" or "LMP" shall mean the hourly integrated market clearing marginal price for energy at the location the energy is delivered or received, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Long-lead Project:

"Long-lead Project" shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Loss Price:

"Loss Price" shall mean the loss component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Definitions M - N

Market Buyer:

“Market Buyer” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make purchases in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Market Operations Center:

“Market Operations Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with the Office of the Interconnection in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

Market Participant:

“Market Participant” shall mean a Market Buyer, a Market Seller, an Economic Load Response Participant, or all three, except when such term is used in Attachment M of the Tariff, in which case Market Participant shall mean an entity that generates, transmits, distributes, purchases, or sells electricity, ancillary services, or any other products or service provided under the PJM Tariff or Operating Agreement within, into, out of, or through the PJM Region, but it shall not include an Authorized Government Agency that consumes energy for its own use but does not purchase or sell energy at wholesale.

Market Seller:

“Market Seller” shall mean a Member that has met reasonable creditworthiness standards established by the Office of the Interconnection and that is otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Maximum Emergency:

“Maximum Emergency” shall mean the designation of all or part of the output of a generating unit for which the designated output levels may require extraordinary procedures and therefore are available to the Office of the Interconnection only when the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum Generation Emergency and requests generation designated as Maximum Emergency to run. The Office of the Interconnection shall post on the PJM website the aggregate amount of megawatts that are classified as Maximum Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency:

“Maximum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection to address either a generation or transmission emergency in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more Generation Capacity Resources, or Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical

power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Generation Capacity Resource or Non-Retail Behind The Meter resource in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

Maximum Generation Emergency Alert:

“Maximum Generation Emergency Alert” shall mean an alert issued by the Office of the Interconnection to notify PJM Members, Transmission Owners, resource owners and operators, customers, and regulators that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared, for any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market, for all or any part of such Operating Day.

Member:

“Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, section 11.6 and that (i) is a member of the LLC immediately prior to the Effective Date, or (ii) has executed an Additional Member Agreement in the form set forth in Schedule 4 hereof.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Operating Agreement, section 8, composed of representatives of all the Members.

Minimum Generation Emergency:

“Minimum Generation Emergency” shall mean an Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection in which the Office of the Interconnection anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.

MISO:

“MISO” shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Multi-Driver Project:

“Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion that addresses more than one of the following: reliability violations, economic constraints or State Agreement Approach initiatives.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor thereto.

NERC Functional Model:

“NERC Functional Model” shall be the set of functions that must be performed to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system. The NERC Reliability Standards establish the requirements of the responsible entities that perform the functions defined in the Functional Model.

NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator:

“NERC Interchange Distribution Calculator” shall mean the NERC mechanism that is in effect and being used to calculate the distribution of energy, over specific transmission interfaces, from energy transactions.

NERC Reliability Standards:

“NERC Reliability Standards” shall mean those standards that have been developed by NERC and approved by FERC to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system.

NERC Rules of Procedure: “NERC Rules of Procedure” shall be the rules and procedures developed by NERC and approved by the FERC. These rules include the process by which a responsible entity, who is to perform a set of functions to ensure the reliability of the electric bulk power system, must register as the Registered Entity.

Net Benefits Test:

“Net Benefits Test” shall mean a calculation to determine whether the benefits of a reduction in price resulting from the dispatch of Economic Load Response exceeds the cost to other loads resulting from the billing unit effects of the load reduction, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A.4.

Network Resource:

“Network Resource” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Tariff.

Network Service User:

“Network Service User” shall mean an entity using Network Transmission Service.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III, or transmission service comparable to such service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner.

New York ISO or NYISO:

“New York ISO” or “NYISO” shall mean the New York Independent System Operator, Inc. or any successor thereto.

Non-Disclosure Agreement:

“Non-Disclosure Agreement” shall mean an agreement between an Authorized Person and the Office of the Interconnection, pursuant to Section 18 of this Agreement, the form of which is appended to this Agreement as Schedule 10, wherein the Authorized Person is given access to otherwise restricted confidential information, for the benefit of their respective Authorized Commission.

Nonincumbent Developer:

“Nonincumbent Developer” shall mean: (1) a transmission developer that does not have an existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Attachment J of the PJM Tariff; or (2) a Transmission Owner that proposes a transmission project outside of its existing Zone in the PJM Region as set forth in Attachment J of the PJM Tariff.

Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost:

“Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost” shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has a limited number of starts or available run hours resulting from (i) the physical equipment limitations of the unit, for up to one year, due to original equipment manufacturer recommendations or insurance carrier restrictions, (ii) a fuel supply limitation, for up to one year, resulting from an event of Catastrophic Force Majeure; and, (b) the forecasted future hourly Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit’s lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same period of time in which the unit is bound by the referenced restrictions, and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Non-Regulatory Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Schedule 2 of the Operating Agreement.

Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Non-Synchronized Reserve:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of non-emergency generation resources that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is not electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Non-Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Non-Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources able and assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes to increase the energy output by the amount of assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve capability.

Non-Variable Loads:

“Non-Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Normal Maximum Generation:

“Normal Maximum Generation” shall mean the highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Normal Minimum Generation:

“Normal Minimum Generation” shall mean the lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.

Definitions O - P

Offer Data:

“Offer Data” shall mean the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources and Demand Resource(s) for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM Region, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market for such purposes by the Office of the Interconnection.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Office of the Interconnection Control Center:

“Office of the Interconnection Control Center” shall mean the equipment, facilities and personnel used by the Office of the Interconnection to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM Region and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM Region.

On-Site Generators:

“On-Site Generators” shall mean generation facilities (including Behind The Meter Generation) that (i) are not Capacity Resources, (ii) are not injecting into the grid, (iii) are either synchronized or non-synchronized to the Transmission System, and (iv) can be used to reduce demand for the purpose of participating in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall mean the daily 24 hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.

Operating Margin:

“Operating Margin” shall mean the incremental adjustments, measured in megawatts, required in PJM Region operations in order to accommodate, on a first contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM Region resulting from operations in an interconnected Control Area. Such adjustments may result in constraints causing Transmission Congestion Charges, or may result in Ancillary Services charges pursuant to the PJM Tariff.

Operating Margin Customer:

“Operating Margin Customer” shall mean a Control Area purchasing Operating Margin pursuant to an agreement between such other Control Area and the LLC.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Original PJM Agreement:

“Original PJM Agreement” shall mean that certain agreement between certain of the Members, originally dated September 26, 1956, and as amended and supplemented up to and including December 31, 1996, relating to the coordinated operation of their electric supply systems and the interchange of electric capacity and energy among their systems.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that: (i) is engaged in buying, selling or transmitting electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, financial transmission rights or other services available under PJM’s governing documents in or through the Interconnection or has a good faith intent to do so, and; (ii) does not qualify for the Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer sectors.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the LLC, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement, except when such term is being used in Tariff, Attachment M, in which case PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of PJM or its designated representative, exclusive of any members of PJM Management.

PJM Control Area:

“PJM Control Area” shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area.

PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures:

“PJM Dispute Resolution Procedures” shall mean the procedures for the resolution of disputes set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 5.

PJM Governing Agreements:

“PJM Governing Agreements” shall mean the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Operating Agreement, the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, the Reliability Assurance Agreement, or any other applicable agreement approved by the FERC and intended to govern the relationship by and among PJM and any of its Members.

PJM Interchange:

“PJM Interchange” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Operating Agreement: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds, or is exceeded by, the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller; or (e) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (f) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Interchange Energy Market:

“PJM Interchange Energy Market” shall mean the regional competitive market administered by the Office of the Interconnection for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

PJM Interchange Export:

“PJM Interchange Export” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Operating Agreement: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup sales; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or (d) the hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller.

PJM Interchange Import:

“PJM Interchange Import” shall mean the following, as determined in accordance with the Schedules to the Operating Agreement: (a) for a Market Participant that is a Network Service User, the amount by which its hourly Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the hourly outputs of its operating generating resources; or (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Service User, the amount of its Spot Market Backup purchases; or (c) the hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer; or (d) the hourly scheduled deliveries to an Internal Market Buyer that is not a Network Service User.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Market Monitor:

“PJM Market Monitor” shall mean the Market Monitoring Unit established under Attachment M to the PJM Tariff.

PJM Mid-Atlantic Region:

“PJM Mid-Atlantic Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Transmission Facilities of Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power and Light Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Company, Metropolitan Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, and Rockland Electric Company.

PJM Open Access Same-time Information System:

“PJM Open Access Same-time Information System” shall mean the electronic communication system for the collection and dissemination of information about transmission services in the PJM Region, established and operated by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with FERC standards and requirements.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall mean the aggregate of the Zones within PJM as set forth in Attachment J to the PJM Tariff.

PJMSettlement:

“PJMSettlement” or “PJM Settlement, Inc.” shall mean PJM Settlement, Inc. (or its successor), established by PJM as set forth in Section 3.3 of the Operating Agreement.

PJM South Region:

“PJM South Region” shall mean the Transmission Facilities of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

PJM Tariff:

“PJM Tariff” or “Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff”, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM West Region:

“PJM West Region” shall mean the Zones of Allegheny Power; Commonwealth Edison Company (including Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana); AEP East Operating Companies; The Dayton Power and Light Company; the Duquesne Light Company; American Transmission Systems, Incorporated; Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall initially mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period established under the procedures of, as applicable, the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Planning Period Balance:

“Planning Period Balance” shall mean the entire period of time remaining in the Planning Period following the month that a monthly auction is conducted.

Planning Period Quarter:

“Planning Period Quarter” shall mean any of the following three month periods in the Planning Period: June, July and August; September, October and November; December, January and February; or March, April and May.

Point-to-Point Transmission Service:

“Point-to-Point Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Pre-Emergency Load Response Program:

“Pre-Emergency Load Response Program” shall be the program by which Curtailment Service Providers may be compensated by PJM for Demand Resources that will reduce load when dispatched by PJM during pre-emergency conditions, and is described in Section 8 of Schedule 1

of the Operating Agreement and the parallel provisions of Section 8 of Attachment K-Appendix of the Tariff.

President:

“President” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, section 9.2.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” shall have the meaning provided in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Primary Reserve:

“Primary Reserve” shall mean the total reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes of a request from the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is comprised of both Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve.

Primary Reserve Requirement:

“Primary Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Primary Reserve, absent any increase to account for additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Primary Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Prohibited Securities:

“Prohibited Securities” shall mean the Securities of a Member, Eligible Customer, or Nonincumbent Developer, or their Affiliates, if:

(1) the primary business purpose of the Member or Eligible Customer, or their Affiliates, is to buy, sell or schedule energy, power, capacity, ancillary services or transmission services as indicated by an industry code within the “Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution” industry group under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) or otherwise determined by the Office of the Interconnection;

(2) the Nonincumbent Developer has been pre-qualified as eligible to be a Designated Entity pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6;

(3) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during its most recently completed fiscal year is equal to or greater than 0.5% of its gross revenues for the same time period; or

(4) the total (gross) financial settlements regarding the use of transmission capacity of the Transmission System and/or transactions in the centralized markets that the Office of the Interconnection administers under the Tariff and the Operating Agreement for all Members or Eligible Customers affiliated with the publicly traded company during the prior calendar year is equal to or greater than 3% of the total transactions for which PJMSettlements is a Counterparty pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 3.3 for the same time period.

The Office of the Interconnection shall compile and maintain a list of the Prohibited Securities publicly traded and post this list for all employees and distribute the list to the Board Members.

Proportional Multi-Driver Project:

“Proportional Multi-Driver Project” shall mean a Multi-Driver Project that is planned as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.10(h).

Pseudo-Tie:

“Pseudo-Tie shall have the same meaning set forth in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards.

Public Policy Objectives:

“Public Policy Objectives” shall refer to Public Policy Requirements, as well as public policy initiatives of state or federal entities that have not been codified into law or regulation but which nonetheless may have important impacts on long term planning considerations.

Public Policy Requirements:

“Public Policy Requirements” shall refer to policies pursued by: (a) state or federal entities, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted statutes or regulations, including but not limited to, state renewable portfolio standards and requirements under Environmental Protection Agency regulations; and (b) local governmental entities such as a municipal or county government, where such policies are reflected in duly enacted laws or regulations passed by the local governmental entity.

Definitions Q - R

Ramping Capability:

“Ramping Capability” shall mean the sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.

Real-time Congestion Price:

“Real-time Congestion Price” shall mean the Congestion Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Loss Price:

“Real-time Loss Price” shall mean the Loss Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Prices:

“Real-time Prices” shall mean the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time Energy Market:

“Real-time Energy Market” shall mean the purchase or sale of energy and payment of Transmission Congestion Charges for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Real-time System Energy Price:

“Real-time System Energy Price” shall mean the System Energy Price resulting from the Office of the Interconnection’s dispatch of the PJM Interchange Energy Market in the Operating Day.

Regional Entity:

“Regional Entity” shall mean an organization that NERC has delegated the authority to propose and enforce reliability standards pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

Regional RTEP Project:

“Regional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated at 230 kV or above which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Registered Entity:

“Registered Entity” shall mean the entity registered under the NERC Functional Model and NERC Rules of Procedures for the purpose of compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and responsible for carrying out the tasks within a NERC function without regard to whether a task or tasks are performed by another entity pursuant to the terms of the PJM Governing Agreements.

Regulation:

“Regulation” shall mean the capability of a specific generation resource or Demand Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to separately increase and decrease its output or adjust load in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation Zone:

“Regulation Zone” shall mean any of those one or more geographic areas, each consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, regulation service.

Related Parties:

“Related Parties” shall mean, solely for purposes of the governance provisions of the Operating Agreement: (i) any generation and transmission cooperative and one of its distribution cooperative members; and (ii) any joint municipal agency and one of its members. For purposes of the Operating Agreement, representatives of state or federal government agencies shall not be deemed Related Parties with respect to each other, and a public body's regulatory authority, if any, over a Member shall not be deemed to make it a Related Party with respect to that Member.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” shall mean an entity that has jurisdiction over and establishes prices and policies for competition for providers of retail electric service to end-customers, such as the city council for a municipal utility, the governing board of a cooperative utility, the state public utility commission or any other such entity.

Reliability Assurance Agreement:

“Reliability Assurance Agreement” shall mean that certain Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load-Serving Entities in the PJM Region, on file with FERC as PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Rate Schedule FERC. No .44, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

Reserve Penalty Factor:

“Reserve Penalty Factor” shall mean the cost, in \$/MWh, associated with being unable to meet a specific reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone. A Reserve Penalty Factor will be defined for each reserve requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Reserve Sub-zone:

“Reserve Sub-zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas wholly contained within a Reserve Zone, consisting of a combination of a portion of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Reserve Zone:

“Reserve Zone” shall mean any of those geographic areas consisting of a combination of one or more Control Zone(s) as designated by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, relevant to provision of, and requirements for, reserve service.

Residual Auction Revenue Rights:

“Residual Auction Revenue Rights” shall mean incremental stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights created within a Planning Period by an increase in transmission system capability, including the return to service of existing transmission capability, that was not modeled pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix in compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2(h), and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, and, if modeled, would have increased the amount of stage 1 Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.2, and the parallel provisions of Attachment K-Appendix; provided that, the foregoing notwithstanding, Residual Auction Revenue Rights shall exclude: 1) Incremental Auction Revenue Rights allocated pursuant to Tariff, Part VI; and 2) Auction Revenue Rights allocated to entities that are assigned cost responsibility pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 for transmission upgrades that create such rights.

Residual Metered Load:

“Residual Metered Load” shall mean all load remaining in an electric distribution company’s fully metered franchise area(s) or service territory(ies) after all nodally priced load of entities serving load in such area(s) or territory(ies) has been carved out.

Definitions S – T

Sector Votes:

“Sector Votes” shall mean the affirmative and negative votes of each sector of a Senior Standing Committee, as specified in Operating Agreement, section 8.4.

Securities:

“Securities” shall mean negotiable or non-negotiable investment or financing instruments that can be sold and bought. Securities include bonds, stocks, debentures, notes and options.

Senior Standing Committees:

“Senior Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, and the Markets, and Reliability Committee, as established in Operating Agreement, sections 8.1 and 8.6.

SERC:

“SERC” or “Southeastern Electric Reliability Council” shall mean the reliability council under section 202 of the Federal Power Act established pursuant to the SERC Agreement dated January 14, 1970, or any successor thereto.

Short-term Project:

“Short-term Project” shall mean a transmission enhancement or expansion with an in-service date of more than three years but no more than five years from the year in which, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6 section 1.5.8(c), the Office of the Interconnection posts the violations, system conditions, or Public Policy Requirements to be addressed by the enhancement or expansion.

Special Member:

“Special Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.02, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the special membership provisions established under the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs.

Spot Market Backup:

“Spot Market Backup” shall mean the purchase of energy from, or the delivery of energy to, the PJM Interchange Energy Market in quantities sufficient to complete the delivery or receipt obligations of a bilateral contract that has been curtailed or interrupted for any reason.

Spot Market Energy:

“Spot Market Energy” shall mean energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at System Energy Prices determined as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Standing Committees:

“Standing Committees” shall mean the Members Committee, the committees established and maintained under Operating Agreement, section 8.6, and such other committees as the Members Committee may establish and maintain from time to time.

State:

“State” shall mean the District of Columbia and any State or Commonwealth of the United States.

State Certification:

“State Certification” shall mean the Certification of an Authorized Commission, pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 18, the form of which is appended to the Operating Agreement as Schedule 10A, wherein the Authorized Commission identifies all Authorized Persons employed or retained by such Authorized Commission, a copy of which shall be filed with FERC.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Estimator:

“State Estimator” shall mean the computer model of power flows specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Station Power:

“Station Power” shall mean energy used for operating the electric equipment on the site of a generation facility located in the PJM Region or for the heating, lighting, air-conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings on the site of such a generation facility that are used in the operation, maintenance, or repair of the facility. Station Power does not include any energy (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility; (iii) used for compressors at a compressed air energy storage facility; (iv) used for charging an Energy Storage Resource or a Capacity Storage Resource; or (v) used in association with restoration or black start service.

Sub-meter:

“Sub-meter” shall mean a metering point for electricity consumption that does not include all electricity consumption for the end-use customer as defined by the electric distribution company account number. PJM shall only accept sub-meter load data from end-use customers for measurement and verification of Regulation service as set forth in the Economic Load Response rules and PJM Manuals.

Subregional RTEP Project:

“Subregional RTEP Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement rated below 230 kV which is required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection.

Supplemental Project:

“Supplemental Project” shall mean a transmission expansion or enhancement that is not required for compliance with the following PJM criteria: system reliability, operational performance or economic criteria, pursuant to a determination by the Office of the Interconnection and is not a state public policy project pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, section 1.5.9(a)(ii). Any system upgrades required to maintain the reliability of the system that are driven by a Supplemental Project are considered part of that Supplemental Project and are the responsibility of the entity sponsoring that Supplemental Project.

Synchronized Reserve:

“Synchronized Reserve” shall mean the reserve capability of generation resources that can be converted fully into energy or Demand Resources whose demand can be reduced within ten minutes from the request of the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher, and is provided by equipment that is electrically synchronized to the Transmission System.

Synchronized Reserve Event:

“Synchronized Reserve Event” shall mean a request from the Office of the Interconnection to generation resources and/or Demand Resources able, assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in one or more specified Reserve Zones or Reserve Sub-zones, within ten minutes, to increase the energy output or reduce load by the amount of assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve capability.

Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

“Synchronized Reserve Requirement” shall mean the megawatts required to be maintained in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as Synchronized Reserve, absent any increase to account for

additional reserves scheduled to address operational uncertainty. The Synchronized Reserve Requirement is calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

System:

“System” shall mean the interconnected electric supply system of a Member and its interconnected subsidiaries exclusive of facilities which it may own or control outside of the PJM Region. Each Member may include in its system the electric supply systems of any party or parties other than Members which are within the PJM Region, provided its interconnection agreements with such other party or parties do not conflict with such inclusion.

System Energy Price:

“System Energy Price” shall mean the energy component of the Locational Marginal Price, which is the price at which the Market Seller has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from a resource, calculated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Target Allocation:

“Target Allocation” shall mean the allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.2.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix or the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights Credits as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 7.4.3, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Third Party Request:

“Third Party Request” shall mean any request or demand by any entity upon an Authorized Person or an Authorized Commission for release or disclosure of confidential information provided to the Authorized Person or Authorized Commission by the Office of the Interconnection or PJM Market Monitor. A Third Party Request shall include, but shall not be limited to, any subpoena, discovery request, or other request for confidential information made by any: (i) federal, state, or local governmental subdivision, department, official, agency or court, or (ii) arbitration panel, business, company, entity or individual.

Transmission Congestion Charge:

“Transmission Congestion Charge” shall mean a charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the transmission system serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions, or as necessary to provide energy for third-party transmission losses, which shall be calculated and allocated as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Transmission Congestion Credit:

“Transmission Congestion Credit” shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Holder, calculated and allocated as specified in Section 5.2.

Transmission Customer:

“Transmission Customer” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Forced Outage:

“Transmission Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate removal from service of a transmission facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the transmission facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A removal from service of a transmission facility at the request of the Office of the Interconnection to improve transmission capability shall not constitute a Forced Transmission Outage.

Transmission Loading Relief:

“Transmission Loading Relief” shall mean NERC’s procedures for preventing operating security limit violations, as implemented by PJM as the security coordinator responsible for maintaining transmission security for the PJM Region.

Transmission Loading Relief Customer:

“Transmission Loading Relief Customer” shall mean an entity that, in accordance with Section 1.10.6A, has elected to pay Transmission Congestion Charges during Transmission Loading Relief in order to continue energy schedules over contract paths outside the PJM Region that are increasing the cost of energy in the PJM Region.

Transmission Loss Charge:

“Transmission Loss Charge” shall mean the charges to each Market Participant, Network Customer, or Transmission Customer for the cost of energy lost in the transmission of electricity from a generation resource to load as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities and is a signatory to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owner Upgrade:

“Transmission Owner Upgrade” shall mean an upgrade to a Transmission Owner’s own transmission facilities, which is an improvement to, addition to, or replacement of a part of, an existing facility and is not an entirely new transmission facility.

Transmission Planned Outage:

“Transmission Planned Outage” shall mean any transmission outage scheduled in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, or the PJM Manuals.

Definitions U - Z

Up-to Congestion Transaction:

“Up-to Congestion Transaction” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

User Group:

“User Group” shall mean a group formed pursuant to Operating Agreement, section 8.7.

VACAR:

“VACAR” shall mean the group of five companies, consisting of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Duke Energy Progress, Inc.; South Carolina Public Service Authority; South Carolina Electric and Gas Company; and Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Variable Loads:

“Variable Loads” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A.6, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

Virtual Transaction:

“Virtual Transaction” shall mean a Decrement Bid, Increment Offer and/or Up-to Congestion Transaction.

Voting Member:

“Voting Member” shall mean (i) a Member as to which no other Member is an Affiliate or Related Party, or (ii) a Member together with any other Members as to which it is an Affiliate or Related Party.

Weighted Interest:

“Weighted Interest” shall be equal to $(0.1(1/N) + 0.5(B/C) + 0.2(D/E) + 0.2(F/G))$, where:

N = the total number of Members excluding ex officio Members and State Consumer Advocates (which, for purposes of Operating Agreement, section 15.2 shall be calculated as of five o'clock p.m. Eastern Time on the date PJM declares a Member in default)

B = the Member's internal peak demand for the previous calendar year (which, for Load Serving Entities under the Reliability Assurance Agreement, shall be that used to calculate Accounted For Obligation as determined by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 7 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement averaged over the previous calendar year)

- C = the sum of factor B for all Members
- D = the Member's generating capability from Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region as of January 1 of the current calendar year, determined by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 9 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement
- E = the sum of factor D for all Members
- F = the sum of the Member's circuit miles of transmission facilities multiplied by the respective operating voltage for facilities 100 kV and above as of January 1 of the current calendar year
- G = the sum of factor F for all Members

Zonal Base Load:

“Zonal Base Load” shall mean the lowest daily zonal peak load from the twelve month period ending October 21 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which an annual Auction Revenue Right allocation is conducted, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone, when non-extraordinary conditions exist for the applicable twelve month period, as determined by PJM. If the lowest daily zonal peak load from the applicable twelve month period is abnormally low due to extraordinary conditions, as determined by PJM, Zonal Base Load shall mean the next lowest daily zonal peak load that was not affected by extraordinary conditions during the applicable twelve month period, increased by the projected load growth rate for the relevant Zone. For the purposes of this definition, extraordinary conditions shall mean a significant event, or combination of events, that affect the operation of the bulk power system in an atypical manner and results in an abnormal reduction in the consumption of energy within a Zone.

Zone:

“Zone” shall mean an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Tariff, Attachment J.

Section(s) of the
PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement
(Clean Format)

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used herein shall have the respective meanings assigned herein or in the Schedules hereto for all purposes of this Agreement (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Articles, Sections or Schedules, are to Articles, Sections or Schedules of this Agreement. As used in this Agreement:

Agreement:

“Agreement” shall mean this Reliability Assurance Agreement, together with all Schedules hereto, as amended from time to time.

Annual Demand Resource:

“Annual Demand Resource” shall mean a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection during the Delivery Year, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such Delivery Year by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of June through October and the following May, and 6:00AM through 9:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time for the months of November through April unless there is an Office of the Interconnection approved maintenance outage during October through April. The Annual Demand Resource must be available in the corresponding Delivery year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Annual Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Annual Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Annual Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer and winter periods described in such Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Applicable Regional Entity:

“Applicable Regional Entity” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

Base Capacity Demand Resource:

“Base Capacity Demand Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that

will be available June through September of a Delivery Year, and will be available to the Office of the Interconnection for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Base Capacity Demand Resource must be available June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or self-supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Base Capacity Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean, for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the summer peak periods as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention.

Base Capacity Resource:

“Base Capacity Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Base Residual Auction:

“Base Residual Auction” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Behind The Meter Generation:

“Behind The Meter Generation” shall mean a generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection; provided, however, that Behind The Meter Generation does not include (i) at any time, any portion of such generating unit’s capacity that is designated as a Capacity Resource or (ii) in any hour, any portion of the output of such generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

Black Start Capability:

“Black Start Capability” shall mean the ability of a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the power system.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO):

“Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective” or “CETO” shall mean the amount of electric energy that a given area must be able to import in order to remain within a loss of load expectation of one event in 25 years when the area is experiencing a localized capacity emergency, as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals. Without limiting the foregoing, CETO shall be calculated based in part on EFORD determined in accordance with Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 5, Paragraph C.

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL):

Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit” or “CETL” shall mean the capability of the transmission system to support deliveries of electric energy to a given area experiencing a localized capacity emergency as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Capacity Import Limit:

“Capacity Import Limit” shall mean, (a) for the PJM Region, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines for each Delivery Year, through appropriate modeling and the application of engineering judgment, the transmission system can receive, in aggregate at the interface of the PJM Region with all external balancing authority areas and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus (2) the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin; and (b) for certain source zones identified in the PJM manuals as groupings of one or more balancing authority areas, (1) the maximum megawatt quantity of external Generation Capacity Resources that PJM determines the transmission system can receive at the interface of the PJM Region with each such source zone and deliver to load in the PJM Region under capacity emergency conditions without violating applicable reliability criteria on any bulk electric system facility of 100kV or greater, internal or external to the PJM Region, that has an electrically significant response to transfers on such interface, minus the then-applicable Capacity Benefit Margin times (2) the ratio of the maximum import quantity from each such source zone divided by the PJM total maximum import quantity. As more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, PJM shall make such determination based on the latest peak load forecast for the studied period, the same computer simulation model of loads, generation and transmission topography employed in the determination of Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit for such Delivery Year, including external facilities from an industry standard model of the loads, generation, and transmission topography of the Eastern Interconnection under peak conditions. PJM shall specify in the PJM Manuals the areas and minimum distribution factors for identifying monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers on the PJM interface. Employing such tools, PJM shall model increased power transfers from external areas into PJM to determine the transfer level at which one or more reliability criteria is violated on any monitored bulk electric system facilities that have an electrically significant response to such transfers. For the PJM Region Capacity Import Limit, PJM shall optimize transfers from other source areas not experiencing any reliability criteria violations as appropriate to increase the Capacity Import

Limit. The aggregate megawatt quantity of transfers into PJM at the point where any increase in transfers on the interface would violate reliability criteria will establish the Capacity Import Limit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be treated as equivalent to PJM Region internal generation that is not subject to NERC tagging as an interchange transaction, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to the relevant Delivery Year;

(ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has either: (a) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM for the relevant Delivery Year and each subsequent Delivery Year up through and including the Delivery Year for the next Base Residual Auction if the initial Capacity Import Limit exception request is for a Delivery Year for which the Base Residual Auction has already been conducted; or (b) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM with rollover rights for the relevant Delivery Year if the Capacity Import Limit exception request is for the Base Residual Auction; and

(iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by Tariff, Attachment DD, section 6.6 to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions;

provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.

Capacity Performance Resource:

“Capacity Performance Resource” shall have the same meaning as in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Capacity Resources:

“Capacity Resources” shall mean megawatts of (i) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 9 and 10 that are or will be owned by or contracted to a Party and that are or will be committed to satisfy that Party's obligations under the

Reliability Assurance Agreement, or to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, for a Delivery Year; (ii) net capacity from Existing Generation Capacity Resources or Planned Generation Capacity Resources not owned or contracted for by a Party which are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in such Schedules 9 and 10; and (iii) load reduction capability provided by Demand Resources or Energy Efficiency Resources that are accredited to the PJM Region pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Capacity Transfer Right:

“Capacity Transfer Right” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Compliance Aggregation Area (CAA):

“Compliance Aggregation Area” or “CAA” shall have the same meaning as in the Tariff.

Control Area:

“Control Area” shall mean an electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common generation control scheme is applied in order to:

(a) match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);

(b) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;

(c) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of NERC and each Applicable Regional Entity;

(d) maintain power flows on transmission facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and

(e) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation:

“Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation” shall mean the capacity obligation of a Load Serving Entity during the Delivery Year, determined in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8 or, as to an FRR Entity, in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Delivery Year:

“Delivery Year” shall mean a Planning Period for which a Capacity Resource is committed pursuant to the auction procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5 or pursuant to an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource (DR):

“Demand Resource” or “DR” shall mean a Limited Demand Resource, Extended Summer Demand Resource, Annual Demand Resource, or Base Capacity Demand Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 that offers and that clears load reduction capability in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction or that is committed through an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Officer Certification Form:

“Demand Resource Officer Certification Form” shall mean a certification as to an intended Demand Resource Sell Offer, in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1 and the PJM Manuals.

Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan:

“Demand Resource Sell Offer Plan” shall mean the plan required by the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1 in support of an intended offer of Demand Resources in an RPM Auction, or an intended inclusion of Demand Resources in an FRR Capacity Plan.

Demand Resource Factor or DR Factor:

“Demand Resource Factor” or “DR Factor” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, that factor approved from time to time by the PJM Board used to determine the unforced capacity value of a Demand Resource in accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6.

Electric Cooperative:

“Electric Cooperative” shall mean an entity owned in cooperative form by its customers that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Electric Distributor:

“Electric Distributor” shall mean a Member that 1) owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership of electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region; or is a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to the electric load within the PJM Region; or 2) is a generation and

transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that has a member that owns electric distribution facilities used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Region.

Emergency:

“Emergency” shall mean (i) an abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or (ii) a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or (iii) a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals.

End-Use Customer:

“End-Use Customer” shall mean a Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM Region.

Energy Efficiency Resource:

“Energy Efficiency Resource” shall mean a project, including installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems, meeting the requirements of the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous (during the periods described in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 6 and the PJM Manuals) reduction in electric energy consumption that is not reflected in the peak load forecast prepared for the Delivery Year for which the Energy Efficiency Resource is proposed, and that is fully implemented at all times during such Delivery Year, without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention. Annual Energy Efficiency Resources and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources are types of Energy Efficiency Resources.

Existing Demand Resource:

“Existing Demand Resource” shall mean a Demand Resource for which the Demand Resource Provider has identified existing end-use customer sites that are registered for the current Delivery Year with PJM (even if not registered by such Demand Resource Provider) and that the Demand Resource Provider reasonably expects to have under a contract to reduce load based on PJM dispatch instructions by the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is offered.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

“Existing Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean, for purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource that, as of the date on which bidding commences for such auction: (a) is in service; or (b) is not yet in service, but has cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. A

Generation Capacity Resource shall be deemed to be in service if interconnection service has ever commenced (for resources located in the PJM Region), or if it is physically and electrically interconnected to an external Control Area and is in full commercial operation (for resources not located in the PJM Region). The additional megawatts of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being, or has been, modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof shall not be deemed to be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource until such time as those megawatts (a) are in service; or (b) are not yet in service, but have cleared any RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year.

Extended Summer Demand Resource:

“Extended Summer Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will be available June through October and the following May, and will be available for an unlimited number of interruptions during such months by the Office of the Interconnection, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 10-hour duration between the hours of 10:00AM to 10:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Extended Summer Demand Resource must be available June through October and the following May in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as an Extended Summer Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Facilities Study Agreement:

“Facilities Study Agreement” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff

FERC:

“FERC” shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor federal agency, commission or department exercising jurisdiction over this Reliability Assurance Agreement.

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

“Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service” shall mean Firm Transmission Service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part II.

Firm Transmission Service:

“Firm Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an Emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or the Office of the Interconnection.

Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative or FRR Alternative:

“Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative” or “FRR Alternative” shall mean an alternative method for a Party to satisfy its obligation to provide Unforced Capacity hereunder, as set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

“Forecast Pool Requirement” or “FPR” shall mean the amount equal to one plus the unforced reserve margin (stated as a decimal number) for the PJM Region required pursuant to this Reliability Assurance Agreement, as approved by the PJM Board pursuant to Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 4.1.

FRR Capacity Plan or FRR Plan:

“FRR Capacity Plan” or “FRR Plan” shall mean a long-term plan for the commitment of Capacity Resources to satisfy the capacity obligations of a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative, as more fully set forth in the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 8.1.

FRR Entity:

“FRR Entity” shall mean, for the duration of such election, a Party that has elected the FRR Alternative hereunder.

FRR Service Area:

“FRR Service Area” shall mean (a) the service territory of an IOU as recognized by state law, rule or order; (b) the service area of a Public Power Entity or Electric Cooperative as recognized by franchise or other state law, rule, or order; or (c) a separately identifiable geographic area that is: (i) bounded by wholesale metering, or similar appropriate multi-site aggregate metering, that is visible to, and regularly reported to, the Office of the Interconnection, or that is visible to, and regularly reported to an Electric Distributor and such Electric Distributor agrees to aggregate the load data from such meters for such FRR Service Area and regularly report such aggregated information, by FRR Service Area, to the Office of the Interconnection; and (ii) for which the FRR Entity has or assumes the obligation to provide capacity for all load (including load growth) within such area. In the event that the service obligations of an Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity are not defined by geographic boundaries but by physical connections to a defined set of customers, the FRR Service Area in such circumstances shall be defined as all customers physically connected to transmission or distribution facilities of such Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity within an area bounded by appropriate wholesale aggregate metering as described above.

Full Requirements Service:

“Full Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply all of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Generation Capacity Resource:

“Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a generation unit, or the contractual right to capacity from a specified generation unit, that meets the requirements of Schedules 9 and 10 of this Agreement, and, for generation units that are committed to an FRR Capacity Plan, that meets the requirements of Schedule 8.1 of this Agreement. A Generation Capacity Resource may be an Existing Generation Capacity Resource or a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

Generation Owner:

“Generation Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership, facilities for the generation of electric energy that are located within the PJM Region. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation facility shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner.

Generator Forced Outage:

“Generator Forced Outage” shall mean an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions shall not constitute a Generator Forced Outage.

Generator Maintenance Outage:

“Generator Maintenance Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform repairs on specific components of the facility, if removal of the facility qualifies as a maintenance outage pursuant to the PJM Manuals.

Generator Planned Outage:

“Generator Planned Outage” shall mean the scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with the PJM Manuals.

Good Utility Practice:

“Good Utility Practice” shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable

practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region; including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Incremental Auction:

“Incremental Auction” shall mean the First Incremental Auction, the Second Incremental Auction, the Third Incremental Auction, or the Conditional Incremental Auction.

IOU:

“IOU” shall mean an investor-owned utility with substantial business interest in owning and/or operating electric facilities in any two or more of the following three asset categories: generation, transmission, distribution.

Limited Demand Resource:

“Limited Demand Resource” shall mean, for Delivery Years through May 31, 2018, and for FRR Capacity Plans Delivery Years through May 31, 2019, a resource that is placed under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and that will, at a minimum, be available for interruption for at least 10 Load Management Events during the summer period of June through September in the Delivery Year, and will be capable of maintaining each such interruption for at least a 6-hour duration. At a minimum, the Limited Demand Resource shall be available for such interruptions on weekdays, other than NERC holidays, from 12:00PM (noon) to 8:00PM Eastern Prevailing Time. The Limited Demand Resource must be available during the summer period of June through September in the corresponding Delivery Year to be offered for sale or Self-Supplied in an RPM Auction, or included as a Limited Demand Resource in an FRR Capacity Plan for the corresponding Delivery Year.

Load Serving Entity or LSE:

“Load Serving Entity” or “LSE” shall mean any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer, (i) serving end-users within the PJM Region, and (ii) that has been granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Region. Load Serving Entity shall include any end-use customer that qualifies under state rules or a utility retail tariff to manage directly its own supply of electric power and energy and use of transmission and ancillary services.

Locational Reliability Charge:

“Locational Reliability Charge” shall mean the charge determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Markets and Reliability Committee:

“Markets and Reliability Committee” shall mean the committee established pursuant to the Operating Agreement as a Standing Committee of the Members Committee.

Maximum Emergency Service Level:

“Maximum Emergency Service Level” or “MESL” of Price Responsive Demand shall mean the level, determined at a PRD Substation level, to which Price Responsive Demand shall be reduced during the Delivery Year when a Maximum Generation Emergency is declared and the Locational Marginal Price exceeds the price associated with such Price Responsive Demand identified by the PRD Provider in its PRD Plan.

Member:

“Member” shall mean an entity that satisfies the requirements of Sections 1.24 and 11.6 of the PJM Operating Agreement. In accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, Article 4, each Party to this Agreement also is a Member.

Members Committee:

“Members Committee” shall mean the committee specified in Section 8 of the PJM Operating Agreement composed of the representatives of all the Members.

NERC:

“NERC” shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or any successor thereto.

Network External Designated Transmission Service:

“Network External Designated Transmission Service” shall mean the quantity of network transmission service confirmed by PJM for use by a market participant to import power and energy from an identified Generation Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region, upon demonstration by such market participant that it owns such Generation Capacity Resource, has an executed contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource, or has a contract to purchase power and energy from such Generation Capacity Resource contingent upon securing firm transmission service from such resource.

Network Resources:

“Network Resources” shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Tariff.

Network Transmission Service:

“Network Transmission Service” shall mean transmission service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Tariff, Part III or transmission service comparable to such

service that is provided to a Load Serving Entity that is also a Transmission Owner (as that term is defined in the PJM Tariff).

Nominal PRD Value:

“Nominal PRD Value” shall mean, as to any PRD Provider, an adjustment, determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1, to the peak-load forecast used to determine the quantity of capacity sought through an RPM Auction, reflecting the aggregate effect of Price Responsive Demand on peak load resulting from the Price Responsive Demand to be provided by such PRD Provider.

Nominated Demand Resource Value:

“Nominated Demand Resource Value” shall have the meaning specified in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation:

“Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation” shall mean Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.

Obligation Peak Load:

“Obligation Peak Load” shall have the meaning specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.

Office of the Interconnection:

“Office of the Interconnection” shall mean the employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM Board, acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. or Operating Agreement:

“Operating Agreement of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.” or “Operating Agreement” shall mean that Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1997 and as amended and restated as of June 2, 1997, including all Schedules, Exhibits, Appendices, addenda or supplements hereto, as amended from time to time thereafter, among the Members of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Operating Day:

“Operating Day” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

Operating Reserve:

“Operating Reserve” shall mean the amount of generating capacity scheduled to be available for a specified period of an Operating Day to ensure the reliable operation of the PJM Region, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

Other Supplier:

“Other Supplier” shall mean a Member that is (i) a seller, buyer or transmitter of electric capacity or energy in, from or through the PJM Region, and (ii) is not a Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, Transmission Owner or End-Use Customer.

Partial Requirements Service:

“Partial Requirements Service” shall mean wholesale service to supply a specified portion, but not all, of the power needs of a Load Serving Entity to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.

Performance Assessment Hour:

“Performance Assessment Hour” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff.

Percentage Internal Resources Required:

“Percentage Internal Resources Required” shall mean, for purposes of an FRR Capacity Plan, the percentage of the LDA Reliability Requirement for an LDA that must be satisfied with Capacity Resources located in such LDA.

Party:

“Party” shall mean an entity bound by the terms of the Operating Agreement.

PJM:

“PJM” shall mean the PJM Board and the Office of the Interconnection.

PJM Board:

“PJM Board” shall mean the Board of Managers of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement.

PJM Manuals:

“PJM Manuals” shall mean the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Office of the Interconnection for the operation, planning and accounting requirements of the PJM Region.

PJM Tariff (Tariff):

“PJM Tariff” or “Tariff” shall mean that certain “PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, including any schedules, appendices, or exhibits attached thereto, on file with FERC and as amended from time to time thereafter.

PJM Region:

“PJM Region” shall have the same meaning as provided in the Operating Agreement.

PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin:

“PJM Region Installed Reserve Margin” shall mean the percent installed reserve margin for the PJM Region required pursuant to the Operating Agreement, as approved by the PJM Board pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 4.1.

Planned Demand Resource:

“Planned Demand Resource” shall mean any Demand Resource that does not currently have the capability to provide a reduction in demand or to otherwise control load, but that is scheduled to be capable of providing such reduction or control on or before the start of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed, as determined in accordance with the requirements of Operating Agreement, Schedule 6. As set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedules 6 and 8.1, a Demand Resource Provider submitting a DR Sell Offer Plan shall identify as Planned Demand Resources in such plan all Demand Resources in excess of those that qualify as Existing Demand Resources.

Planned External Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned External Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a proposed Generation Capacity Resource, or a proposed increase in the capability of a Generation Capacity Resource, that (a) is to be located outside the PJM Region, (b) participates in the generation interconnection process of a Control Area external to PJM, (c) is scheduled to be physically and electrically interconnected to the transmission facilities of such Control Area on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to satisfy the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, and (d) is in full commercial operation prior to the first day of such Delivery Year, such that it is sufficient to provide the Installed Capacity set forth in the Sell Offer forming the basis of such resource’s commitment to the PJM Region. Prior to participation in any Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate that it has a fully executed system impact study agreement (or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff) or, for resources which are greater than 20MWs participating in a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, an agreement or other documentation which is functionally equivalent to a Facilities Study Agreement under the PJM Tariff), with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. Prior to participating in any

Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year, the Capacity Market Seller must demonstrate it has entered into an interconnection agreement, or such other documentation that is functionally equivalent to an Interconnection Service Agreement under the PJM Tariff, with the transmission owner to whose transmission facilities or distribution facilities the resource is being directly connected, and, as applicable, the transmission provider. A Planned External Generation Capacity Resource must provide evidence to PJM that it has been studied as a Network Resource, or such other similar interconnection product in such external Control Area, must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for or purchased transmission service to be deliverable to the PJM border, and must provide contractual evidence that it has applied for transmission service to be deliverable to the bus at which energy is to be delivered, the agreements for which must have been executed prior to participation in any Reliability Pricing Model Auction for such Delivery Year. Any such resource shall cease to be considered a Planned External Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that interconnection service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for purposes of the mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planned Generation Capacity Resource:

“Planned Generation Capacity Resource” shall mean a Generation Capacity Resource, or additional megawatts to increase the size of a Generation Capacity Resource that is being or has been modified to increase the number of megawatts of available installed capacity thereof, participating in the generation interconnection process under Tariff, Part IV, Subpart A, as applicable, for which: (i) Interconnection Service is scheduled to commence on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which such resource is to be committed to RPM or to an FRR Capacity Plan; (ii) for any such resource seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, or for any such resource of 20 MWs or less seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction, a System Impact Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a System Impact Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a System Impact Study Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iii) for any such resource of more than 20 MWs seeking to offer into a Base Residual Auction for the 2019/2020 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, a Facilities Study Agreement (or, for resources for which a Facilities Study Agreement is not required, has such other agreement or documentation that is functionally equivalent to a Facility Studies Agreement) has been executed prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year; (iv) an Interconnection Service Agreement has been executed prior to any Incremental Auction for such Delivery Year in which such resource plans to participate; and (v) no megawatts of capacity have cleared an RPM Auction for any prior Delivery Year. For purposes of the must-offer requirement and mitigation of offers for any RPM Auction for a Delivery Year, a Generation Capacity Resource shall cease to be considered a Planned Generation Capacity Resource as of the earlier of (i) the date that Interconnection Service commences as to such resource; or (ii) the resource has cleared an RPM Auction for any Delivery Year, in which case it shall become an Existing Generation Capacity Resource for any RPM Auction for all subsequent Delivery Years.

Planning Period:

“Planning Period” shall mean the 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year, or such other period approved by the Members Committee.

PRD Curve:

“PRD Curve” shall mean a price-consumption curve at a PRD Substation level, if available, and otherwise at a Zonal (or sub-Zonal LDA, if applicable) level, that details the base consumption level of Price Responsive Demand and the decreasing consumption levels at increasing prices.

PRD Provider:

“PRD Provider” shall mean (i) a Load Serving Entity that provides PRD; or (ii) an entity without direct load serving responsibilities that has entered contractual arrangements with end-use customers served by a Load Serving Entity that satisfy the eligibility criteria for Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD:

“PRD Provider’s Zonal Expected Peak Load Value of PRD” shall mean the expected contribution to Delivery Year peak load of a PRD Provider’s Price Responsive Demand, were such demand not to be reduced in response to price, based on the contribution of the end-use customers comprising such Price Responsive Demand to the most recent prior Delivery Year’s peak demand, escalated to the Delivery Year in question, as determined in a manner consistent with the Office of the Interconnection’s load forecasts used for purposes of the RPM Auctions.

PRD Reservation Price:

“PRD Reservation Price” shall mean an RPM Auction clearing price identified in a PRD Plan for Price Responsive Demand load below which the PRD Provider desires not to commit the identified load as Price Responsive Demand.

PRD Substation:

“PRD Substation” shall mean an electrical substation that is located in the same Zone or in the same sub-Zonal LDA as the end-use customers identified in a PRD Plan or PRD registration and that, in terms of the electrical topography of the Transmission Facilities comprising the PJM Region, is as close as practicable to such loads.

Price Responsive Demand:

“Price Responsive Demand” or “PRD” shall mean end-use customer load registered by a PRD Provider pursuant to Schedule 6.1 of the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement that have, as set forth in more detail in the PJM Manuals, the metering capability to record electricity consumption at an interval of one hour or less, Supervisory Control capable of curtailing such load (consistent with applicable RERRA requirements) at each PRD Substation identified in the

relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection, and a retail rate structure, or equivalent contractual arrangement, capable of changing retail rates as frequently as an hourly basis, that is linked to or based upon changes in real-time Locational Marginal Prices at a PRD Substation level and that results in a predictable automated response to varying wholesale electricity prices.

Price Responsive Demand Credit:

“Price Responsive Demand Credit” shall mean a credit, based on committed Price Responsive Demand, as determined under Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1.

Price Responsive Demand Plan or PRD Plan:

“Price Responsive Demand Plan” or “PRD Plan” shall mean a plan, submitted by a PRD Provider and received by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 6.1 and procedures specified in the PJM Manuals, claiming a peak demand limitation due to Price Responsive Demand to support the determination of such PRD Provider’s Nominal PRD Value.

Public Power Entity:

“Public Power Entity” shall mean any agency, authority, or instrumentality of a state or of a political subdivision of a state, or any corporation wholly owned by any one or more of the foregoing, that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

Qualifying Transmission Upgrades:

“Qualifying Transmission Upgrades” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment DD to the PJM Tariff.

Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority:

“Relevant Electric Retail Regulatory Authority” or “RERRA” shall have the meaning specified in the PJM Operating Agreement.

Reliability Principles and Standards:

“Reliability Principles and Standards” shall mean the principles and standards established by NERC or an Applicable Regional Entity to define, among other things, an acceptable probability of loss of load due to inadequate generation or transmission capability, as amended from time to time.

Required Approvals:

“Required Approvals” shall mean all of the approvals required for the Operating Agreement to be modified or to be terminated, in whole or in part, including the acceptance for filing by FERC

and every other regulatory authority with jurisdiction over all or any part of the Operating Agreement.

Self-Supply:

“Self-Supply” shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD.

Small Commercial Customer:

“Small Commercial Customer” shall have the same meaning as in the PJM Tariff.

State Consumer Advocate:

“State Consumer Advocate” shall mean a legislatively created office from any State, all or any part of the territory of which is within the PJM Region, and the District of Columbia established, inter alia, for the purpose of representing the interests of energy consumers before the utility regulatory commissions of such states and the District of Columbia and the FERC.

State Regulatory Structural Change:

“State Regulatory Structural Change” shall mean as to any Party, a state law, rule, or order that, after September 30, 2006, initiates a program that allows retail electric consumers served by such Party to choose from among alternative suppliers on a competitive basis, terminates such a program, expands such a program to include classes of customers or localities served by such Party that were not previously permitted to participate in such a program, or that modifies retail electric market structure or market design rules in a manner that materially increases the likelihood that a substantial proportion of the customers of such Party that are eligible for retail choice under such a program (a) that have not exercised such choice will exercise such choice; or (b) that have exercised such choice will no longer exercise such choice, including for example, without limitation, mandating divestiture of utility-owned generation or structural changes to such Party’s default service rules that materially affect whether retail choice is economically viable.

Supervisory Control:

“Supervisory Control” shall mean the capability to curtail, in accordance with applicable RERRA requirements, load registered as Price Responsive Demand at each PRD Substation identified in the relevant PRD Plan or PRD registration in response to a Maximum Generation Emergency declared by the Office of the Interconnection. Except to the extent automation is not required by the provisions of the Operating Agreement, the curtailment shall be automated, meaning that load shall be reduced automatically in response to control signals sent by the PRD Provider or its designated agent directly to the control equipment where the load is located without the requirement for any action by the end-use customer.

Threshold Quantity:

“Threshold Quantity” shall mean, as to any FRR Entity for any Delivery Year, the sum of (a) the Unforced Capacity equivalent (determined using the Pool-Wide Average EFORD) of the Installed Reserve Margin for such Delivery Year multiplied by the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for which such FRR Entity is responsible under its FRR Capacity Plan for such Delivery Year, plus (b) the lesser of (i) 3% of the Unforced Capacity amount determined in (a) above or (ii) 450 MW. If the FRR Entity is not responsible for all load within a Zone, the Preliminary Forecast Peak Load for such entity shall be the FRR Entity’s Obligation Peak Load last determined prior to the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, times the Base FRR Scaling Factor (as determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 8.1).

Transmission Facilities:

“Transmission Facilities” shall mean facilities that: (i) are within the PJM Region; (ii) meet the definition of transmission facilities pursuant to FERC’s Uniform System of Accounts or have been classified as transmission facilities in a ruling by FERC addressing such facilities; and (iii) have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of the Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region.

Transmission Owner:

“Transmission Owner” shall mean a Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership Transmission Facilities. Taking transmission service shall not be sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.

Transmission Owners Agreement:

“Transmission Owners Agreement” shall mean that certain Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2005 and as amended from time to time, among transmission owners within the PJM Region.

Unforced Capacity:

“Unforced Capacity” shall mean installed capacity rated at summer conditions that is not on average experiencing a forced outage or forced derating, calculated for each Capacity Resource on the 12-month period from October to September without regard to the ownership of or the contractual rights to the capacity of the unit.

Zonal Capacity Price:

“Zonal Capacity Price” shall mean the price of Unforced Capacity in a Zone that an LSE that has not elected the FRR Alternative is obligated to pay for a Delivery Year as determined pursuant to Attachment DD to the PJM Tariff.

Zone or Zonal:

“Zone” or “Zonal” shall refer to an area within the PJM Region, as set forth in Operating Agreement, Schedule 15, or as such areas may be (i) combined as a result of mergers or acquisitions or (ii) added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone shall include any Non-Zone Network Load (as defined in the PJM Tariff) located outside the PJM Region that is served from such Zone under Schedule H-A of the PJM Tariff.