

Section 6: Glossary



TERM	Acronym	Definition
Active Load Management	ALM	Retail customer load that can be interrupted at the request of PJM. Such a PJM request is considered an emergency action and is implemented prior to a voltage reduction. ALM derives an ALM credit in the accounted-for-obligation.
Adequacy		The ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of the end-use customer at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system elements.
Ancillary Service		Those services necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while, in accordance with good utility practice, maintaining reliable operation of the transmission provider's transmission system.
Attachment Facilities		The facilities necessary to physically connect a Customer Facility to the Transmission System or interconnected distribution facilities.
Auction Revenue Right (ARR)	ARR	A financial instrument entitling its holder to auction revenue from Financial Transmission Rights (FTRs) based on locational marginal price (LMP) differences across a specific path in the Annual FTR Auction.
Available Transfer Capability	ATC	A measure of the transfer capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses. It is defined as Total Transfer Capability less existing transmission commitments (including retail customer service), less a Capacity Benefit Margin, less a Transmission Reliability Margin.
Behind The Meter Generation	BTM	Behind The Meter Generation refers 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 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.
Bilateral Transaction		A contractual arrangement between two entities (one or both being PJM Members) for the sale and delivery of a service.
Capacity Credit		An entitlement to a specified number of MW of unforced capacity from a specific resource, for the purpose of satisfying capacity obligations imposed under the RAA.

Capacity Emergency		System condition where operating capacity plus firm purchases from other systems, to the extent available or limited by transfer capability, is inadequate to meet the total of its demand, firm sales and regulating requirements.
Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit	CETL	Part of Deliverability analysis to determine the maximum limit, expressed in megawatts, of a study area's import value.
Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective	CETO	The CETO is the emergency import capability required of a PJM sub-area to satisfy established reliability criteria.
Capacity Interconnection Rights	CIRs	The rights to input generation as Resource or Available Capacity Resource into the Transmission System where the generating facilities connect to the Transmission System.
Capacity Resource		The net capacity from owned or contracted for generating facilities which are accredited pursuant to established procedures.
Combined Cycle	CC	A generating unit generally consisting of a gas-fired turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. Electricity is produced by a gas turbine whose exhaust is recovered to heat water, yielding steam for a steam turbine that produces still more electricity.
Combustion Turbine	CT	A generating unit in which a combustion turbine engine is the prime mover.
Deactivation		The retirement or mothballing of a generating unit governed by Part V of the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff.
Deliverability		Deliverability means to test the physical capability of the transmission network for transfer capability to deliver energy from generation facilities to wherever it is needed to ensure, only, that the transmission system is adequate for delivery of energy from the aggregate of capacity resources to the aggregate of load. The testing procedure includes both Deliverability of Generation and Deliverability to Load.
Deliverability of Generation		The ability of the transmission system to export capacity resources from one electrical area to the remainder of PJM, to ensure that, under normal transmission system conditions, if capacity resources are available and called on, their ability to provide energy to the system at peak load will not be limited by the dispatch of other certified capacity resources.
Deliverability of Load		The ability of the transmission system to deliver energy from the aggregate of available capacity resources in one PJM electrical area and adjacent non-PJM areas to another PJM electrical area that is experiencing a capacity deficiency.
Demand-Side Management	DSM	The term for all activities or programs undertaken by Load-Serving Entity or its customers to influence the amount or timing of electricity they use.
Direct Assignment Facilities		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 FERC approval.
Electrical Distribution Company	EDC	A company that owns and/or operates electrical distribution facilities for the delivery of electrical energy to end use customers.
Electrical Topography		A geographically based or other diagrammatic representation of the physical features of an electrical system or portion of an electrical system.
Energy Resource		A generating facility that is not a Capacity Resource.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	FERC	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of natural gas, oil, and electricity. FERC also regulates natural gas and hydropower projects.
Financial Transmission Right	FTR	A financial instrument entitling the holder to receive revenues based on transmission congestion measured as hourly energy LMP differences in the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market across a specific path.
Firm Transmission Service		Transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable. Service availability is, however, subject to an emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility or other event.
Good Utility Practice		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 to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.
Independent System Operator	ISO	An entity that is authorized to operate an electric transmission system and is independent of any influence from the owner(s) of that electric transmission system.
Interconnection Queue		All Interconnection Requests that are received within each six-month period ending on January 31 and July 31 of each year shall collectively comprise an Interconnection Queue.
Load		Demand for electricity at a given time.
Load Serving Entity	LSE	Load-serving entities provide electricity to retail customers. Load-serving entities include traditional distribution utilities and new entrants into the competitive power markets.
Loss-of-load Expectation	LOLE	Loss-of-load expectation (LOLE) defines the adequacy of capacity for the entire PJM footprint based on load exceeding available capacity, on average, during only one day in ten years (1/10).
Market Participant		A PJM market participant can be a market supplier, a market buyer or both. Market buyers and market sellers are members that have met reasonable creditworthiness standards as established by the PJM Office of the Interconnection. Market buyers are otherwise able to make purchases and market sellers are otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Energy or Capacity Credit Markets.
Merchant Transmission Facility		A transmission system facility that is initiated and installed by a developer that is not a Transmission Owner on the PJM Transmission System.
Network Upgrades		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.
North American Electric Reliability Council	NERC	A voluntary organization of U.S. and Canadian utilities and power pools established to assure coordinated operation of the interconnected transmission systems.
PJM Manuals		The instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by the Transmission Provider for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM Region and the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

PJM Member		Any entity that has completed an application and satisfies the requirements of PJM to conduct business with the PJM Office of the Interconnection, including transmission owners, generating entities, load-serving entities and marketers.
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff	OATT	A FERC filed contractual arrangement specifying the terms of conditions under which PJM provided transmission service and carries out its generation and merchant transmission interconnection process.
Planning Horizon		The future time period to which system plans are developed based on forecasted conditions.
Planning Period		The twelve months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year.
Programmable Logic Controller	PLC	An electronic device that is capable of being programmed with instructions to provide specific operating control over electrical equipment.
Reactive Power		The portion of electricity that establishes and sustains the electric and magnetic fields of alternating-current equipment. Reactive power must be supplied to most types of magnetic equipment, such as motors and transformers. It also must supply the reactive losses on transmission facilities. Reactive power is provided by generators, synchronous condensers, or electrostatic equipment such as capacitors and directly influences electric system voltage. It is usually expressed in kilovars (kvar) or megavars (Mvar).
Regional Transmission Expansion Plan	RTEP	The plan prepared by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to Schedule 6 of the PJM 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 Organization	RTO	A FERC-approved organization that coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity, acting neutrally and independently, operating the competitive wholesale electricity market and ensures the reliability in managing the regional transmission system and the wholesale electricity market, under a FERC approved tariff.
Reliability		Descriptive term indicating the actual availability of electrical service relative to full availability.
Reliability Assurance Agreement	RAA	The Reliability Assurance Agreement among load-serving entities in the PJM Region.
Sources and Sinks		Sources are the origins or the injection end of a transmission transaction. Sinks are the destinations or the withdrawal end of a transaction.
Special Protection Scheme	SPS	A load transfer relaying scheme intended to reduce the adverse post-contingency impact on a protected facility.
Temperature-Humidity Index	THI	A temperature-humidity index has been developed by the U.S. National Weather Service (NWS). It gives a single, numerical value in the general range of 70 to 80, reflecting the outdoor atmospheric conditions of temperature and humidity as a measure of comfort (or discomfort) during warm weather. The temperature-humidity index, THI, is defined as follows: $THI = T_d - (0.55 - 0.55RH) * (T_d - 58)$ where T_d is the dry-bulb temperature and RH is the percentage of relative humidity.
Transmission Customer		Any Eligible Customer (or its Designated Agent) that (i) executes a Service Agreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the Transmission Provider (PJM) file with the FERC, a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement to receive transmission service under Part II of the PJM OATT.

Transmission Facilities		Those transmission 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 transmission system of the PJM Region and integrated into the planning and operation of such to serve all of the power and transmission customers within such region.
Transmission Loading Relief	TLR	A NERC procedure developed for the Eastern Interconnection to mitigate overloads on the transmission system by allowing reliability coordinators to request the curtailment of transactions that are causing parallel flows through their system.
Transmission Owner	TO	A PJM Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership in Transmission Facilities. Taking transmission service is not sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.
Transmission Provider		The Transmission Provider is the PJM Office of the Interconnection for all purposes in accordance with the PJM OATT.
Transmission Service Request	TSR	A request submitted by a PJM market participant for transmission service over PJM designated facilities. Typically the request is for either short term or long term service, over a specific path for a specific megawatt amount. PJM evaluates each request and to determine if it can be accommodated. And, if the requestor so chooses, pursue needed upgrades to accommodate the request.
Zone / Control Zone		Control zone An area within the PJM Control Area, as set forth in the PJM Open Access Tariff and the Reliability Assurance Agreement (RAA). Schedule 16 of the RAA defines the distinct zones that comprise the PJM Control Area.

