PUBLIC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Oklo Inc. Complainant,	)	
v.	)	Docket No. EL26-101-000
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Respondent.	)	

ANSWER OF PJM INTERCONNECTION, L.L.C.

Pursuant to Rule 213 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") Rules of Practice and Procedure,[1] PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("PJM"), submits this Answer to the Complaint filed by Oklo Inc. ("Oklo" or "Complainant").[2] The Commission should deny the Complaint because Oklo did not provide a working model for its proposed project—even after PJM notified Oklo of problems with the model in its deficiency notice and provided an opportunity, consistent with the Tariff, to cure. PJM cannot accept a project for further study if the Project Developer's model does not demonstrate the entire facility is stable for its proposed Maximum Facility Output ("MFO"). Under the Tariff, PJM's deficiency review of New Service Requests affords Project Developers only one opportunity to address problems identified by PJM.[3] Oklo's assertion that it now stands ready to resolve deficiencies that remain after that single

[1] 18 C.F.R. § 385.213.

[2] *Oklo Inc. v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, Emergency Complaint of Oklo Inc. Requesting Fast Track Processing and Motion for Shortened Answer Period, Docket No. EL26-101-000 (Aug. 28, 2026) ("Complaint"). The Complaint was brought pursuant to Federal Power Act ("FPA") sections 206, 306, and 309. 16 U.S.C. §§ 824e, 825e, 825h. Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff ("Tariff").

[3] *See* Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B).

opportunity amounts to a request for a second chance to undergo a deficiency review and opportunity to cure—relief that is contrary to the Tariff, out-of-line with treatment other projects received, and detrimental to the progress of Cycle 01 for the 715 projects that were able to meet the Tariff's requirements, including the furnishing of a usable model that PJM could validate.[4]

The Tariff provides only one opportunity to correct deficiencies because, among other things, PJM must incorporate an individual project's respective models into the overall model for the Cycle within the requisite timeframe.[5] Affording multiple rounds of back-and-forth with Applicants would drastically expand the study process for each Cycle, delaying the construction of critically needed generation resources. The Commission should be extremely reticent to require what could amount to an endless round of deficiency reviews, particularly given the significant impact both on other projects in the Cycle that are dependent on timely processing, and the overall goal that the Commission has directed to drive even faster processing of interconnection requests.[6] The remedy that

---

[4] *See Over 700 New Generation Projects Accepted Into First Cycle of Reformed Interconnection Process More: Than 200 GW in Planned Resources Move Forward To Address Growing Electricity Demand*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (Aug. 3, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/about-pjm/newsroom/2026-releases/20260803-over-700-new-generation-projects-accepted-into-first-cycle-of-reformed-interconnection-process.pdf [https://perma.cc/9K3B-YCL6].

[5] Interconnection Projects Department, *PJM Manual 14H*: *New Service Requests Cycle Process*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., section 2.9 (Aug. 19, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/documents/manuals/m14h.pdf [https://perma.cc/P92Y-JGP8] ("PJM Manual 14H") ("During the Application Review Phase, and at least 30 days prior to initiating Phase I of the Cycle, PJM will post the Phase I base case data for review. Specifically, the PSSE summer peak base case model for the Cycle will be available to comply with Tariff, Part VII, Subpart E, section 318 or Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart E, section 416."). Phase I will begin on September 28, 2026. *See Cycle Timeline*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., https://www.pjm.com/planning [https://perma.cc/ELR3-HWF3] (Scroll to Cycle Timeline chart at bottom of website page, select Cycle 1 in the "Select Cycle" window) (last visited Sep. 3, 2026).

[6] *See, e.g.*, *Improvements to Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreements*, Order No. 2023, 184 FERC ¶ 61,054, at P 37 ("Absent reform, the current interconnection process will continue to cause interconnection queue backlogs, longer development timelines, and increased uncertainty regarding the cost and timing of interconnecting to the transmission system. These backlogs and delays, and the resulting timing and cost uncertainty, hinder the timely development of new generation and thereby stifle competition in the

Oklo seeks has significant negative implications for timely processing of Cycle 01 and potentially other cycles going forward.

PJM is sensitive to the fact that Oklo has applied for a proposed project with a total 750 megawatts ("MW") of Maximum Facility Output ("MFO") that is being developed as part of the **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted].[7] **END CUI//PRIV** The Oklo Project is complex, proposing utilization of technologies on a commercial scale that have not previously been deployed. PJM recognizes and embraces the federal government's interest in supporting such projects. However, Oklo has not shown that PJM violated its Tariff in determining that Oklo failed to cure deficiencies identified in its Application associated with PJM Project Identifier No. C01-1735 ("Oklo Project"); further, the remedy the Complaint seeks would lead to a harmful precedent of multiple deficiency reviews and cure periods associated with the modeling of complex projects. As the record clearly demonstrates, PJM complied with the Tariff in withdrawing the Oklo Project from Cycle 01, and therefore the Commission should dismiss the Complaint.

The Complaint requests that the Commission (1) find that PJM violated its Tariff and Dynamic Modeling Development Guidelines ("DMDG") in evaluating the Oklo Project; (2) direct PJM to reinstate the Oklo Project in Cycle 01; and (3) grant relief "necessary to minimize disruption to Cycle 01," including waiver of applicable Tariff

---

wholesale electric markets resulting in rates, terms, and conditions that are unjust, unreasonable, and unduly discriminatory or preferential."), *limited order on reh'g*, 185 FERC ¶ 61,063 (2023), *order on reh'g & clarification*, Order No. 2023-A, 186 FERC ¶ 61,199, *errata notice*, 188 FERC ¶ 61,134 (2024), *aff'd sub nom.*, *Advanced Energy United v. FERC*, 2026 U.S. App. LEXIS 23001 (D.C. Cir. July 31, 2026).

[7] **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV**

provisions.[8] Each of these requests falls flat when the evidence is examined and the proposed remedy considered.

As a complainant under FPA section 206, Oklo has the burden of showing that the Tariff or PJM's practices are unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential.[9] Moreover, any "replacement" practice must be just and reasonable.[10] Oklo has not shown that PJM's actions with respect to the Oklo Project are unjust and unreasonable. In fact, the record makes clear that PJM provided a notice of the deficiencies in its Application to Oklo.[11] Included in this notice was a comment explaining that the Oklo Project's Power System Simulator for Engineering ("PSSE")[12] model Oklo submitted with its Application contained errors and suspect conditions that required correction. Furthermore, the PSSE model Oklo submitted in response to the deficiency notice demonstrates that the Oklo Project is not stable when tested as a whole Generating Facility at its total MFO of 750 MW. Therefore, Oklo's model, even after revisions in response to PJM's deficiency notice, is still not a workable model for PJM. PJM is unable to use the model for purposes

[8] Complaint at 2, 16.

[9] 16 U.S.C. § 824e(b) ("[T]he burden of proof to show that any rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice, or contract is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential shall be upon the Commission or the complainant.").

[10] 16 U.S.C. § 824e(a) (stating that if the Commission finds the complained about rate or practice to be "unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, the Commission shall determine the just and reasonable rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice, or contract to be thereafter observed and in force, and shall fix the same by order").

[11] Attachment E (Email from nextgen-donotreply@pjm.com to mike@oklo.com, et al. regarding Fwd: NextGen - PJM requests additional information for **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** - C01-1735 (May 15, 2026, at 1:43 PM)) ("May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice"). *See infra* notes 34-39 and accompanying text.

[12] PSSE is an engineering software package produced by Siemens. It is used by PJM to perform transient stability analysis. The DMDG states that "dynamic models and files provided must be compatible" with the PSSE software version being used for the applicable Cycle.

of building the Cycle 01 model, which is the first step of the process after application review.

Not only does Oklo fall short of meeting its burden under FPA section 206, the Complaint does not propose an appropriate just and reasonable remedy. Oklo's request to delay Cycle 01 to accommodate reinstatement of the Oklo Project would inject uncertainty into the interconnection process for all other projects in the process by delaying Cycle 01 by up to two months, which will delay all subsequent cycles. The Commission therefore should deny the Complaint. The remedy for a deficient submission should not be to establish a precedent inviting numerous deficiency reviews or simply to reinstate the deficient project, which will cause significant delays and the need to rework the model affecting all other projects that satisfied the filing requirements.[13]

If the Commission grants the relief requested in the Complaint, PJM respectfully requests that the Commission act no later than September 14, 2026, two weeks before the date on which PJM plans to commence Phase I of the Cycle 01. While this date is aggressive, it would limit as much as possible the approximately two-month set back to Cycle 01 outlined below. Requiring PJM to reinstate the Oklo Project at a later date would exacerbate the cascading delays in completing Cycle 01 that could ultimately force PJM to delay the start of subsequent Cycles. PJM further requests that in the event the Complaint

[13] The need for finality in the deficiency review process given the tight timelines that PJM must meet as part of its Cycle process is not dissimilar to the Commission's own deficiency notice process when handling an FPA section 205 filing. Commission staff issue a deficiency notice and the applicant responds. But the Commission is not required to keep issuing follow up notices if it deems the applicant's response inadequate nor is the Commission limited to ultimately accepting or rejecting the application based solely on issues identified in the Commission staff's deficiency notice. Just as the Commission provides only a single opportunity to cure to meet its tight 60-day FPA section 205 timelines, so too must PJM act on the response to the deficiency rather than engaging in endless back and forth inquiries that would delay processing of the entire Cycle.

is granted, the Commission grant any and all waivers of the Tariff necessary to implement its directives and safeguard the other projects in Cycle 01 to the extent possible.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Application Requirements and Deficiency Review Under Tariff, Part VIII

Beginning with Cycle 01, Project Developers seeking to interconnect to the PJM Transmission System are subject to the requirements of Tariff, Part VIII.[14] To be considered in a Cycle, all Project Developers must submit a Completed Application prior to the Cycle's Application Deadline that includes all information required under the Tariff, as detailed further in the Application and PJM's Manuals.[15] PJM reviews, and validates or rejects, each New Service Request during the Application Phase, prior to proceeding to Phase I of the corresponding Cycle.[16] If an Application fails to satisfy the requirements for a Completed Application, it will not proceed beyond the Application Phase of a Cycle.[17]

As relevant to the Complaint, a Completed Application must "[s]pecify the proposed voltage and nominal capability of new facilities" and "[p]rovide a detailed description of the equipment configuration and electrical design specifications for the project."[18] In order to produce such specifications, Applicants must submit a dynamic model for each New Service Request. The dynamic model is used to perform stability studies, which measure disturbances in power flows from the specific generator being studied. Stability studies are essential to ensure that a proposed Generating Facility does

[14] *See generally* Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart A, section 401.

[15] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(A).

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.* (PJM "will review and validate New Service Requests . . . . Only valid New Service Requests will proceed past the Application Phase.").

[18] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, sections 403(A)(4)(c), (d).

not create disturbances on the grid, which could lead to other generators tripping offline in rapid succession and cause reliability concerns. Stability studies also ensure that each Generating Facility in a Cycle is designed and built in accordance with applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"), PJM, and Transmission Owner standards.[19] Once an Applicant's dynamic model is tested and validated, it is then used to build a model of the entire Cycle (i.e., the Cycle 01 Base Case), which is used in the interconnection studies in future Phases of the process.

Dynamic model data must be submitted in accordance with the DMDG, which is available for public review on the PJM website.[20] Section 7.3 of the DMDG requires that the power flow and dynamic models "*for any type of generator* must be usable by the Siemens PTI PSS/E software platform to perform the simulation."[21] The DMDG also recognizes that unique configurations may exist that require Project Developers to do more than is contemplated by the DMDG requirements.[22] PJM Manual 14H, which provides additional guidance on Application requirements, further reiterates the importance of complying with the DMDG and specifically states that failure to adhere to the requirements will result in withdrawal.[23] Importantly, while revisions to the DMDG have occurred since

[19] Interconnection Analysis and Interconnection Planning Analysis Departments, *PJM Dynamic Model Development Guidelines for Interconnection Analysis*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., section 2.0 (rev. 2.1, Mar. 10, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/planning/services-requests/pjm-dynamic-model-development-guidelines.ashx [https://perma.cc/96Z3-EGPN] ("DMDG").

[20] *See generally id.*

[21] DMDG, section 7.3 (emphasis added).

[22] *Id.*, section 2 ("This document may not cover every specific scenario. Any unique scenarios or settings that may be required for your project model shall be noted in the Dynamic Model Report and brought to the attention of PJM in the Data Application form.").

[23] PJM Manual 14H, section 2.1.2 ("Modeling Data required for Stability analysis must be provided with the submitted application in PJM data submission tool. Project Developers shall follow PJM Dynamic Model Development Guidelines on the PJM website to submit stability data specific to their project. Project Developers should pay special attention to PJM Dynamic Model Development Guidelines to ensure all

their adoption in 2023, the substantive requirements, including the requirement to submit a model that is usable by Siemens PSSE software, have remained largely unchanged.[24]

After the close of the Application Deadline, PJM begins the Application Review Phase, wherein it evaluates all Applications from Project Developers to determine whether deficiencies are present, including deficiencies with the dynamic model. The deficiency review process spelled out in Tariff, Subpart B, section 403, is as follows:

> 1. PJM exercises Reasonable Efforts to inform Applicant of Application deficiencies within 15 Business Days after the Application Deadline.
>
> 2. Applicant then has 10 Business Days to respond to PJM's deficiency determination.
>
> 3. PJM exercises Reasonable Efforts to review Applicant's response within 15 Business Days, and then will either validate or reject the Application.[25]

Although Cycle 01 is the first Cycle to be processed under Tariff, Part VIII, the deficiency review process has not meaningfully changed from PJM's prior interconnection processes,[26] nor from Transition Cycle Nos. 1 and 2.[27] As PJM explained to the Commission in proposing the reforms that resulted in the Cycle process, the single deficiency review, along with the single response opportunity, serves as a critical gate that is consistent with the goal of moving the interconnection process along faster by embracing

---

deliverables are met. If stability data submission is not approved at the end of the deficiency review period, the application will be withdrawn.").

[24] *See* DMDG, section 1.0 (providing revision history).

[25] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, sections 403(B)(1)(a)-(c).

[26] *See, e.g.*, *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, Tariff Revisions for Interconnection Process Reform, Request for Commission Action by October 3, 2022, and Request for 30-Day Comment Period, Docket No. ER22-2110-000, Appendix 2 (PJM Interconnection Process Filings) at 3 (June 14, 2022) ("IPRTF Filing") (citing reforms adopted in Docket Nos. ER16-2518-000, -001, in which PJM filed revised tariff provisions to address delays in the interconnection process by revising its application deficiency rules to increase efficiency and shorten the time for an Interconnection Customer to receive a Queue Position).

[27] Tariff, Part VII, Subpart C, section 306(B).

and enforcing a "first-ready, first-served" consideration. The single 10-Business Day deficiency review process reinforces the goal of ensuring that submitted New Service Requests meet the requirement to be "first-ready" so that they can be "first-served" through a Cycle process that moves forward consistent with Tariff-imposed deadlines.[28] The deficiency review process is also repeated in future Phases of a Cycle, using the same timeline, to prevent non-viable projects from tying up valuable headroom on the Transmission System that potentially could have been used for other, viable projects.[29]

B. Evaluation of the Oklo Project

The proposed Oklo Project is a multi-fuel type generator comprised of natural gas, fuel cell, and advanced nuclear generation components.[30] Oklo submitted its Application for the Oklo Project on April 27, 2026, the Cycle 01 deadline, and was assigned PJM Project Identifier No. C01-1735. PJM confirmed receipt of the Application on May 2, 2026, indicating that it would soon begin the Application review process.[31]

On May 15, 2026, PJM issued the deficiency notice for the Oklo Project.[32] PJM explained that the Oklo Project had several stability model parameter deficiencies, had non-standard Main Power Transformer winding configurations, was missing a detailed single-line diagram, and had mismatches of data in NextGen.[33] Moreover, the PSSE model

---

[28] *See* IPRTF Filing at 1, 47.

[29] IPRTF Filing at 47 (explaining the need for gating mechanisms to deter speculation); *see also PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 181 FERC ¶ 61,162 (2022) (accepting interconnection process reforms), *order on reh'g*, 184 FERC ¶ 61,006 (2023), *aff'd sub nom.*, *Hecate Energy LLC v. FERC*, 126 F.4th 660 (D.C. Cir. 2025).

[30] Complaint at 3.

[31] *See id.* at 4.

[32] Notably, the Complaint describes this as the "first and only" deficiency notice, which is consistent with the deficiency review requirements under Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B). Complaint at 5.

[33] *See* Complaint at 5; May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice. NextGen is PJM's online platform through which Project Developers submit and manage Applications and supporting information, receive PJM comments,

Oklo provided did not initialize[34] without errors and had suspect initial conditions and DSTATE[35] issues, all in violation of the DMDG.[36] The deficiency notice requested that Oklo remedy these issues within 10 business days (i.e., by June 1, 2026)[37] to ensure the model submitted was free from initialization and other errors.[38] Oklo submitted questions regarding the deficiency notice on May 18, 2026, and PJM responded to its inquiries on May 19 and May 26, 2026, respectively.[39] None of these inquiries raised questions about the deficiencies regarding the PSSE model. On June 9, 2026, PJM requested, and received on June 10, 2026, clarification[40] regarding a portion of Oklo's deficiency response.[41] On June 24, 2026, PJM completed its review of the deficiency response and concluded that the Oklo Project's Application remained deficient, documenting those conclusions on NextGen.[42]

---

respond to identified deficiencies, and monitor Application status. Once an Application is placed in "Data Deficient" status, NextGen identifies the deficient sections and data fields and makes the associated PJM comments available to the Project Developer.

[34] Initialization is the process of calculating the starting steady state conditions (such as voltage, angles, etc.) of the model so the system begins at a balanced state before any disturbance is applied.

[35] DSTATES are dynamic hidden internal values (such as exciter states, generator rotor angles, etc.) that are not measured directly in a standard power flow.

[36] *See* DMDG, section 7.3 ("The power flow and dynamic models for any type of generator must be usable by the Siemens PTI PSS/E software platform to perform the simulation.").

[37] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1)(b).

[38] *See* May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice.

[39] *See* Complaint at Attachment F (Emails between Grant Wollam, gwollam@founddigitalllc.com, and Joshua Stephenson, Joshua.Stephenson@pjm.com regarding C01-1735 – **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** Deficiencies (May 18, 2026, at 10:30 AM through May 26, 2026, at 8:58 AM)).

[40] As discussed below, *infra* notes 97 & 98, Oklo's arguments regarding lack of clarity are not relevant to the ultimate issue before the Commission: failure to produce a usable dynamic model.

[41] *See* Complaint at 5-6, Attachment G (Emails between Kyle Copeland, Kyle.Copeland@pjm.com, and Grant Wollam, gwollam@founddigitalllc.com, regarding C01-1735 – **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** Deficiencies (May 18, 2026, at 10:30 AM through June 10, 2026, at 12:35 PM PT)) ("June 2026 Follow-up Emails").

[42] *See* Complaint at Attachment J (Email from nextgen-donotreply@pjm.com to mike@oklo.com, et al. regarding NextGen - C01-1735 has been withdrawn (Aug. 3, 2026, at 6:18 AM)) ("Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email") (noting NextGen conclusions in withdrawal notice).

In reviewing Oklo's cure submission, PJM noted that discrepancies remained between NextGen, the provided single-line diagram, and the new PSSE model, and requested clarification from Oklo as to an intermediate substation on the single line diagram.[43] PJM further noted that the Dynamic Model Report and checklist, required items that were provided with Oklo's initial Application, were not included with the data response to the deficiency request.[44] The Dynamic Model Report is necessary for PJM to verify that all required testing was performed for any updated data and should have been submitted as part of Oklo's response to enable PJM to understand the changes in model parameters made by Oklo. In PJM's effort to understand the changes made, it found that, in an attempt to resolve the initialization and DSTATE errors identified in the initial Application, Oklo simply eliminated the under-excitation and over-excitation models for all synchronous units rather than reviewing and adjusting parameter values. Doing so may have caused the modeled Generating Facility to exhibit an unstable response when subjected to PJM's standard 5 cycle, three-phase fault test[45] performed on all projects, which ensures that the model is workable to be included in the Cycle model for study.

As the table below demonstrates, Oklo's response to the deficiency notice not only failed to resolve the DMDG-related deficiencies, it created new deficiencies that meant the model was not functional for the entire Generating Facility.

[43] *See* Complaint at 5, June 2026 Follow-up Emails at 2-3.

[44] *See* DMDG, section 8.0 ("A Dynamic Model Report with the Dynamic Model Checklist in Section 8.1 must be submitted along with quality assurance sign-offs from responsible parties. The report shall include a summary of model development and testing per the guidelines in this document.").

[45] This is a standardized stress test to verify that a model accurately predicts how a unit responds to a major disturbance and its ability to recover without disconnecting or going unstable. The model must return to its normal power output smoothly without causing unstable oscillations or crashing.

Deficiency Notice	Oklo Response	PJM Review and Basis for Withdrawal
PSSE model initializing with DSTATE errors.	To address the DSTATE errors, the Under Excitation and Over Excitation Limiter models were deleted/removed for all synchronous generator models. Oklo tested the model with only inverter-based resources in service (300 MW flow).	When PJM tested the model with the full project in service (750 MW flow), it showed unstable response. PSSE model is unstable and cannot be used for Cycle 01.

Given that Oklo's response did not cure, and in fact exacerbated, the deficiencies identified with its dynamic model, the model was not acceptable and could not be validated. Accordingly, PJM withdrew the Oklo Project from Cycle 01 on August 3, 2026.[46]

Project Developers were fully on notice regarding the dynamic modeling requirements and had ample time to prepare a working model for their applications. PJM provided extensive education for developers and stakeholders on its interconnection process, the required elements of applications, and the DMDG requirements specifically, in the months leading up to the Cycle 01 Application Deadline.[47] Of particular relevance to this proceeding:

- On January 26, 2026, during an Interconnection Process Subcommittee ("IPS") meeting, PJM presented a Cycle 01 readiness checklist setting forth the requirements to submit technical information in NextGen.[48]
- On February 23, 2026, during an IPS meeting, PJM offered a presentation specifically identifying common dynamic data deficiencies and noting that

[46] *See* Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email; Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403.

[47] In addition to written materials, educational training included video engagement. *See PJM Dynamic Model Development Guidelines for Stability Studies*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (Mar. 26, 2024), https://videos.pjm.com/media/Interconnection%20Process%3A%20Stability%20Modeling%20Guidelines/1_jeb0xq8v [https://perma.cc/Z86C-ALKK].

[48] Stacy Nestel, Lead Engineer, Interconnection Planning Projects, *Cycle 01 Application*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (Jan. 26, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/subcommittees/ips/2026/20260126/20260126-item-05---cycle-1-application-requirements-and-nextgen-process.pdf [https://perma.cc/N58N-2UG5].

Project Developers "should pay close attention while submitting project data."[49]

- On March 30, 2026, during an IPS meeting, PJM reviewed the deficiency review process and the applicable Tariff timelines.[50]

Notably, Oklo submitted four additional Applications for New Service Requests prior to the Cycle 01 Application Deadline that proceeded beyond the Application Phase. Each of those four Applications was reviewed by PJM for deficiencies in the same manner as the Oklo Project. Each of those Applications included identified deficiencies that were resolved, and each was therefore validated to proceed forward to Phase I of Cycle 01.[51] It is evident that Oklo and other developers are able to navigate the modeling and deficiency review process, but Oklo did not do so in the case of Project Identifier No. C01-1735.

II. ANSWER TO COMPLAINT

A. Based on the Facts of This Case and the "First Ready, First Served" Structure of the PJM Interconnection Reform Tariff, Oklo Has Not Met its Burden of Proof to Justify Reinstatement.

Under section 206(b) of the FPA, "the burden of proof to show that any rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice, or contract is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential shall be upon . . . the complainant."[52] In addition, FPA section 306 states that "[a]ny person . . . complaining of anything done or omitted to be

[49] Shekhar Raj Awasthi, Sr. Engineer, Interconnection Planning Analysis, *Dynamic Model Application Requirements*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., 7 (Feb. 23, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/subcommittees/ips/2026/20260223/20260223-item-05---dynamic-model-application-requirements.pdf [https://perma.cc/7L9Q-2S7Q].

[50] Stacey Nestel, Lead Engineer, Interconnection Planning Projects, *Cycle 01 Application Reminders* (Mar. 30, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/subcommittees/ips/2026/20260330/20260330-item-04---cycle-01-application-reminders.pdf [https://perma.cc/48ED-P7D4].

[51] *Cycle Service Request Status*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., https://www.pjm.com/planning/m/cycle-service-request-status [https://perma.cc/72FC-N4ST] (showing Oklo project nos. C01-1730, C01-1734, C01-1738, C01-2157 approved under Cycle 01 projects) (last visited Sep. 3, 2026).

[52] 16 U.S.C. § 824e(b).

done by any . . . public utility in contravention of the provisions of this chapter may apply to the Commission by petition which shall briefly state the facts . . . ."[53] This burden consists of coming forward with a *prima facie* case.[54] To establish a *prima facie* case in an FPA section 206 proceeding, the complainant must identify the alleged action or inaction that violates the specific standard or requirement as well as provide evidence as to how that action or inaction violates the standard.[55]

Here, Oklo alleges that PJM unjustly and unreasonably withdrew its project from Cycle 01, in violation of the Tariff. However, as shown below, the Oklo Project was withdrawn because Oklo's initial application did not include a model that was acceptable for inclusion in the overall Cycle 01 model, and, after receiving notice of deficiencies with the model, Oklo presented another unworkable model. Given the overarching fact that Oklo's model remains deficient, Oklo cannot sustain the relief it requests—i.e., reinstatement of the Oklo Project to Cycle 01.

1. Oklo presented an unstable PSSE model even after an opportunity to cure.

Oklo alleges that it "timely cured all six deficiencies" identified in the May 15, 2026 deficiency notice.[56] It further argues that its initial submission applied "a voltage ride

[53] 16 U.S.C. § 825e.

[54] *See, e.g.*, *Wholesale Customers of Ohio Edison Co. v. Ohio Edison Co.*, 22 FERC ¶ 61,314 (1983); *Coal. of Eastside Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 183 FERC ¶ 61,057, at P 28 (2023).

[55] *See* 18 C.F.R. § 385.206(b)(1)-(2); *see, e.g.*, *City of Oakland v. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co.*, 167 FERC ¶ 61,097, at P 6 (2019) ("To establish a *prima facie* case under the Commission's regulations, a complainant must both identify the action or inaction alleged to violate the relevant statutory standard or regulatory requirement and explain how the action or inaction violates the standard or requirement." (citing 18 C.F.R. § 385.206(b)(1)-(2))); *Black Oak Energy LLC v. N.Y. Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, 122 FERC ¶ 61,261, at P 31 (2008) ("In a proceeding under FPA section 206, the burden of proof to show that any charge or practice is unjust or unreasonable is on the complainant." (citing 16 U.S.C. § 824(e))); *330 Fund 1, LP v. N.Y. Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,151, at P 12 (2009) ("[T]he complainant . . . has the burden of proof to establish the facts needed to support the claims in its section 206 complaint . . . .").

[56] Complaint at 5.

through model demonstrating dynamic stability for the voltage ride through test on the fuel cell only (as the sole IBR)"[57] and that, contrary to its DMDG, PJM "ultimately found the Project deficient because it did not demonstrate low voltage ride-through capability for the *entire* facility."[58] Referencing DMDG, section 7.4,[59] Oklo then claims that "PJM's assertion that the Project must pass a low voltage ride-through test for the entire facility appears nowhere in PJM's tariff or guidelines."[60]

Oklo is mistaken. PJM cannot accept a PSSE project model for inclusion in interconnection studies that is unstable for the project's entire requested MFO. PJM uses the individual PSSE models submitted by Project Developers of their projects at maximum output to build a consolidated model of all the projects in a Cycle. For Cycle 01, the collective model will show how these projects will affect PJM's 2029 Base Case for that Cycle. If a Project Developer cannot address modeling issues identified during the deficiency review and demonstrate that its entire facility is workable at its MFO, PJM is unable to integrate that Project Developer's model into the collective Cycle 01 model because the deficiencies in the individual project model will prevent the collective model from operating properly.

This is exactly what occurred with the Oklo Project. Oklo's PSSE model, as "cured" in response to PJM's deficiency notice, did not demonstrate that the proposed Generating Facility was stable at its full output. Indeed, the PSSE model Oklo presented to cure the issues raised by the deficiency notice actually revealed instability in the nuclear

[57] *Id.* at 12.

[58] *Id.* at 13.

[59] *Id.* at 12 n.36.

[60] *Id.* at 13.

and gas generator components of the project that was not present in its initial model. Because the model meant to cure the issues identified in the deficiency notice is itself flawed and still does not provide a working model for the entire facility, PJM cannot accept it for Cycle 01.

The deficiency notice provided to Oklo states:

> Per PJM's DMDG the PSSE cases should initialize without any DSTATE errors or suspect initial conditions. When initializing *the full project facility with all generators turned on* as provided in **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** there are a lot of suspect initial conditions. Initializing synchronous machines alone resulted in only excitation limiter models listed as suspect. Initializing inverter-based resources only resulted in all renewable models listed as suspect. Please review and update.[61]

This comment clearly indicates that PJM notified Oklo of errors with its PSSE model with all generators on. This was not an issue solely with the fuel cell generation component. Notably, with all generators on, the initial model exhibited a stable response for the full MFO,[62] but with unacceptable DSTATE errors that Oklo was asked to correct.[63] To correct these DSTATE errors and suspect conditions, Oklo provided a facility model that *deleted* the under-excitation and over-excitation limiter models/components for the synchronous

[61] May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice at 2 (emphasis added).

[62] PJM's Tariff requires a study of the full output of a project. *See* Tariff, Part IX, Subpart A, Form of Application and Studies Agreement, section 13.f (requesting the total MFO for a Generating Facility); DMDG, section 5.2.1 (listing the first component of project-specific data for the PJM dynamic model configuration as MFO ("The full facility model must be checked to ensure the gross active power output of the generator(s) can meet the MFO at the [Point of Interconnection ("POI")] considering loads and losses for the facility . . . . If the MFO is not met at the POI, adjustments would need to be made to ensure the MFO requested can be achieved at the POI."). *See also* Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart A, section 400, Definitions M (providing that the definition for MFO is "the *maximum* (not nominal) net electrical power output in megawatts, specified in the Generation Interconnection Agreement, after supply of any parasitic or host facility loads, that a Generation Project Developer's *Generating Facility* is expected to produce, provided that the specified Maximum Facility Output shall not exceed the output of the proposed Generating Facility that Transmission Provider utilized in the System Impact Study.") (emphasis added). *See also* Privileged Exhibit 1- Oklo Project Initial Application Submission Results Graphs (showing the initial Oklo Project Application submission study results).

[63] May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice at 2.

units (i.e., the nuclear and gas units). It appears Oklo tested the "cured" model only with the inverter-based resource ("IBR") component (fuel cell) in service (300 MW at the POI). When PJM tested the "cured" model with the entire project in service (750 MW flow at the POI), it demonstrated unstable performance by the nuclear and gas generation units.[64] For the reasons explained above, PJM cannot accept a project model for a proposed 750 MW Generating Facility that is stable for only 300 MW.

This full-MFO testing is consistent with DMDG, section 7.3, which explains that a project's PSSE models must exhibit "no initialization errors for the dynamic models" and "must flat start . . . for a 20-second no-disturbance simulation."[65] DMDG section 7.3 is not limited to IBRs. A Project Developer must ensure that its model works for the entire MFO requested, not just one portion of it.[66] Indeed, DMDG, section 7.1 states that the developer must "[v]erify that the MFO requested by the New Service Request is achievable at the POI."[67] The principal reason PJM rejected the project was Oklo's inability to provide a working model that demonstrated stability across the full MFO. The model must work for the entire project in order to pass the deficiency review. Otherwise, PJM is unable to validate the Application so it can proceed to the Phase I System Impact Study.

---

[64] *See* Privileged Exhibit 2- Oklo Project Application Cure Submission Results Graphs (showing the Oklo Project Application cure submission study results).

[65] DMDG, sections 7.3(2), (3). The Commission has routinely held that implementation details, such as the modeling guidance housed in the DMDG, need not be included in the Tariff. *City of Cleveland, Ohio v. FERC*, 773 F.2d 1368, 1376 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (finding that utilities must file "only those practices that affect rates and service *significantly*, that are realistically *susceptible* of specification, and that are not so generally understood in any contractual arrangement as to render recitation superfluous"); *N.Y. Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, 179 FERC ¶ 61,102, at P 106 (2022) (indicating that implementation details are appropriately addressed in the RTO's business practice manuals).

[66] DMDG, section 5.2.1 ("The full facility model must be checked to ensure the gross active power output of the generator(s) can meet the MFO at the POI considering loads and losses for the facility.").

[67] *Id.*, section 7.1.

DMDG, section 7.4, upon which the Complaint relies, does not obviate the need for the PSSE models to demonstrate stability across the project's full MFO. While the DMDG includes use of a three-phase fault test for the voltage ride through test for IBRs in DMDG, section 7.4, use of a three-phase fault test extends beyond the voltage ride through test. The three-phase fault test is a standardized stress test to verify that any model accurately predicts how the facility responds to a major disturbance and whether that facility can recover without disconnecting or becoming unstable. To pass the three-phase fault test, the model must return to its normal power output smoothly without causing unstable oscillations or crashing. Thus, the three-phase fault is not exclusively used for low voltage ride through testing, and PJM did not reject Oklo's models because it "did not demonstrate low voltage ride-through capability for the *entire* facility," as the Complaint alleges.[68] Rather, Oklo's attempt to "cure" the DSTATE errors in its initial model in response to PJM's deficiency notice introduced additional problems with the revised model (i.e., Oklo's deletion of the under-excitation and over-excitation limiter models/components for the synchronous units in its cure model may have caused unstable performance by the nuclear and gas generation project components when the model was tested at the project's MFO) that did not occur with the original model. PJM's deficiency review process provides only one opportunity to correct identified issues,[69] which was a deliberate design choice to speed up processing, and new issues raised by the attempt to cure will result in withdrawal from the Cycle. This is consistent with the "first ready, first

[68] Complaint at 13 (emphasis in original).

[69] *See* IPRTF Filing at 45 n.143 (describing the deficiency review process pursuant to Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1) as "PJM is to use Reasonable Efforts to inform the Applicant of any Application deficiencies within 15 Business Days after the Application Deadline, with the Applicant then having 10 Business Days to respond and correct the deficiency. PJM is then to use Reasonable Efforts to review Applicant's response within 15 Business Days, and then will either validate or reject the Application").

served" structure of PJM's reformed interconnection process. This withdrawal is without prejudice, and Oklo is free to enter a request for the project in a future cycle, with the benefit of what it has learned from the initial application.[70]

The Complaint asserts that "PJM's attempt to require the Project to comply with a standard that appears nowhere in PJM's Tariff or guidelines violates both the identified standards in PJM's DMDG and the rule of reason requirement to specify rates and charges . . . ."[71] However, as discussed above, the project was rejected because Oklo did not provide a working model for the full facility's MFO, consistent with DMDG, sections 7.1 and 7.3, and common industry practice. PJM was not incorrectly or "*sub silentio*" applying DMDG § 7.4 to the Oklo Project's gas and nuclear generation units.[72] Moreover, the Commission "generally allows transmission providers to exercise their engineering judgment when conducting interconnection studies, including deferring to transmission providers' discretion regarding how to maintain a reliable transmission system."[73] Expecting that Oklo would provide a model that demonstrated stability for the entire requested MFO, as required by the Tariff and the DMDG, fits comfortably within this discretion. Finally, while the Complaint contends that, under the rule of reason, "[t]he specific requirement to conduct a facility-wide low voltage ride through test on a resource

[70] Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email at 1 ("PJM has provided this access to assist applicants who may wish to continue developing their projects, address outstanding deficiencies, and reapply in a future submission.").

[71] *Id.* at 15.

[72] Complaint at 14.

[73] *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 195 FERC ¶ 61,024, at P 71 (2026); *RWE Clean Energy, LLC v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 194 FERC ¶ 61,212, at P 42 (2026).

like the [Oko Project]" should be included in the Tariff, as stated above, PJM did not apply the low voltage ride through test to the facility, so this argument is misplaced.[74]

2. PJM complied with Tariff requirements governing review of New Service Requests

The Complaint asserts that PJM "deprived Oklo of a meaningful opportunity to cure the alleged deficiencies," because new deficiencies were flagged after the May 15, 2026 deficiency notice.[75] Oklo claims that the comments provided to Oklo on August 3, 2026[76] "did not comply with PJM's enumerated process."[77] In fact, PJM complied with the process for New Service Requests in its Tariff (Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)); the Complaint does not establish otherwise.

As discussed above, the Tariff requires PJM to "exercise Reasonable Efforts to inform Applicant of Application deficiencies within 15 Business Days after the Application Deadline."[78] The Applicant has 10 Business Days to respond.[79] PJM then reviews the submission and either rejects or validates the Application.[80] Notably, the Tariff affords a single deficiency review and cure round, which means that the Applicant has a single opportunity to correct deficiencies. PJM is not required by the Tariff to engage in multiple rounds of evaluation, identification of deficiencies, and Applicant cures, as the Complaint incorrectly asserts.

[74] Complaint at 15.

[75] Complaint at 10; *see id.* at 11.

[76] *See* Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email (incorporating NextGen comments dated 6/24/2026).

[77] Complaint at 10.

[78] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1)(a).

[79] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1)(b).

[80] Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1)(c).

The process requires the Project Developer to provide PJM with a workable model of its facility that demonstrates stable response for the facility's entire MFO and that can be used to build the study model for the Cycle as a whole.[81] PJM must validate the individual project models supplied by developers, each requiring a complex assessment and collectively requiring evaluation of hundreds of models, to determine whether they can be incorporated into the overall model for the Cycle. Adding multiple rounds of back-and-forth with developers would greatly prolong the process and cause cascading delays throughout Cycle 01 and subsequent cycles. Such a process would be inconsistent with the "first ready, first served" foundation of PJM's reformed interconnection process and would harm the 88% of other submittals that were accepted by PJM and expect a timely processing of their applications within the announced Cycle 01 milestones.

In Oklo's case, there is no dispute PJM issued a deficiency notice on May 15, 2026, which the Complaint concedes is "fourteen days after the application deadline."[82] The Complaint contends that the additional comments in the August 3, 2026 email notifying Oklo that the project was withdrawn violated the Tariff. But PJM's May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice alerted Oklo that "[w]hen initializing the full project facility with all generators turned on as provided in **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** there are a lot of suspect initial conditions," and that Oklo should "review and update."[83] The cure package Oklo provided in response contained a PSSE model that was unstable.[84] Thus, contrary to the Complaint's characterization, PJM did identify issues

[81] *See supra* note 64.

[82] Complaint at 9.

[83] May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice at 2.

[84] *See* Privileged Exhibit 2- Oklo Project Application Cure Submission Results Graphs.

with the PSSE model in its May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice[85] and Oklo's cure package submitted in response did not provide a stable model for the entire facility. Instead, it made the problems worse, as the new model revealed instability in the nuclear and gas components that was not present in the original model.

The Complaint contends that Oklo "timely cured all six deficiencies" in the May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice[86] and then relies on various e-mails that are unrelated to the deficiencies in the PSSE model to incorrectly suggest PJM did not respond to its questions. For example, the e-mail exchange between Grant Wollam, Oklo's consultant, and Joshua Stephenson from May 18 to May 26, 2026, principally addresses Mr. Wollam's question about how to enter fuel cell data fields into NextGen.[87] Mr. Stephenson responded with guidance. This conversation is not relevant to the errors in the PSSE model identified in the May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice. Similarly, the discussion about the Oklo Project's single line diagram principally concerned the use of a 500 kV intermediate substation.[88] This e-mail conversation also is irrelevant to the errors with the PSSE model. The same is true of the e-mail colloquy regarding the scheduling of a scoping call.[89] The Complaint characterizes this exchange as "asking PJM to confirm whether any further action was needed,"[90] but the e-mail itself reflects that Mr. Chung, from Oklo, did not ask that

[85] May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice at 2.

[86] Complaint at 5.

[87] Complaint at Attachment F (Emails between Grant Wollam, gwollam@founddigitalllc.com, and Joshua Stephenson, Joshua.Stephenson@pjm.com regarding C01-1735 – **BEGIN CUI//PRIV** [redacted] **END CUI//PRIV** Deficiencies (May 18, 2026, at 10:30 AM through May 26, 2026, at 8:58 AM)).

[88] Complaint at 5; June 2026 Follow-up Emails at 3.

[89] *Id.* at 6; *id.* at Attachment I (Emails between Joshua Stephenson, Joshua.Stephenson@pjm.com, and Wil Chung, will.chung@oklo.com, regarding Kickoff Call for C01-1735 - PJM / Dominion / Oklo Power LLC (June 19, 2026, at 12:39 PM through July 21, 2026, at 12:24 PM)).

[90] Complaint at 6.

question. The Complaint states that "PJM's lack of response" to Mr. Chung's e-mail "indicated to Oklo that all deficiencies had been cured,"[91] but that assumption was incorrect. None of these e-mail contacts between PJM and Oklo confirmed that Oklo had cured all deficiencies in the May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice. None asked about the errors identified in the PSSE model. If Oklo did not understand PJM's comments concerning the model, it did not communicate that to PJM.

The Complaint then criticizes PJM for "not generat[ing] an email notification" regarding the June 24, 2026 comments indicating further problems with the PSSE model[92] and argues that these comments were "untimely in flagging the new deficiencies" and failed to give Oklo a meaningful opportunity to cure."[93] However, PJM could not identify in its May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice issues that were introduced for the first time in Oklo's subsequent cure package. As noted above, the Tariff affords one round of deficiency notification and developer corrections. The Tariff does not envision (nor would it be consistent with the "first ready first served" foundation of the Tariff) multiple deficiency rounds wherein PJM would attempt to bring the application into compliance through multiple rounds of questions and responses. As noted previously, this is analogous to how the Commission treats its own deficiency notices to applicants facing similar time pressures. The Commission is not obligated to keep responding to inadequate responses to deficiency notices in an attempt to make a deficient filing fit for purpose.

[91] *Id.*

[92] *Id.*

[93] *Id.* at 11.

The Complaint also asserts that "[f]our out of the five issues addressed topics that PJM could have flagged on initial review but did not."[94] This statement is untrue. The June 24, 2026 NextGen comment for the Oklo Project included in the Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email reflecting PJM's review of the cure package noted inconsistencies in data between the "cured" PSSE model (which PJM did not have on initial review) and data input into NextGen for transformer windings, aux loads for fuel cells, and reactive capability of the fuel cell units.[95] Further complicating PJM's review of the cure package was Oklo's failure to provide an updated dynamic model report and checklist, which made it difficult for PJM to identify what was updated and what testing was performed on the revised model. PJM reasonably enumerated the problems in the initial submission it identified in its deficiency notice of May 15, 2026. But Oklo's cure package introduced new issues that were not present when PJM issued its May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice. If a developer's cure submission creates new issues, that may be an indication the project needs to be developed further, perhaps in a future cycle. For the reasons outlined above and consistent with the Tariff, there is no obligation for PJM to repeatedly try to make a deficient application complete and correct. Accordingly, any argument that PJM did not satisfy Part VIII, Subpart B, sec. 403(B)(1)(a) of its Tariff because it did not include in its May 15, 2026 Deficiency Notice issues identified after Oklo submitted its cure package is misplaced.[96]

---

[94] *Id.* at 10.

[95] Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email at 1.

[96] *See* Complaint at 10 (arguing that PJM's June 24 NextGen Comments "were not presented as official deficiencies," "[i]t is not clear why PJM did not formalize those comments into confirmed deficiencies and notify Oklo of them," and "the net result is that PJM failed to satisfy its obligation" to inform Oklo of deficiencies within 15 Business Days.).

The Complaint also criticizes PJM for including only "informal comments . . . noting *potential* deficiencies" in the Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email,[97] but, as the email itself explains, PJM documented the deficiencies its reviewers found and provided continued access to NextGen "to assist applicants who may wish to continue developing their projects, address outstanding deficiencies, and reapply in a future submission."[98] Contrary to the Complaint's characterization, this language was not meant to convey informality; it was an effort to assist with a future re-submission, should the developer so choose. Again, the Tariff provides for a single opportunity to cure deficiencies; it does not contemplate multiple rounds of responses. Since PJM had already issued a deficiency notice in May and Oklo had responded with its cure package, the further comments provided in the Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email were advisory in nature and intended to assist the developer with a future application.

This process is the same regardless of the identity of the applicant or the nature of the project. Contrary to the Complaint's suggestion that this project was denied "meaningful notice and opportunity to cure" that other projects received, PJM did not discriminate against Oklo.[99] Indeed, Oklo has no basis to assert that it faced discrimination by PJM, given that PJM approved four other Oklo projects in this cycle.[100] Oklo's success with these other projects indicates that it understands the New Service Request deficiency review process and was not disadvantaged.

---

[97] *Id.*

[98] Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email at 1.

[99] Complaint at 11.

[100] In this cycle, PJM approved Oklo's project nos. C01-1730, C01-1734, C01-1738, C01-2157, totaling 900 MW of MFO. *See Cycle Service Request Status*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., https://www.pjm.com/planning/m/cycle-service-request-status [https://perma.cc/72FC-N4ST] (last visited Sep. 3, 2026).

While Oklo claims that it now "is prepared to remedy the alleged deficiencies" outlined in the Oklo Project Withdrawal Notice Email,[101] providing Oklo with further rounds of notice and cure opportunities is inconsistent with the Tariff and would delay Cycle 01 and subsequent cycles. Oklo provides no limiting principle to its request for multiple rounds of notice and cure for Oklo and the handful of similar projects with deficient applications that would safeguard the cycle process from delay. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the PSSE model it submits can support the entire MFO, not just a portion of it. PJM cannot engage in multiple rounds of assessment and correction, which the Tariff does not require, even though an applicant may believe it can rectify deficiencies with one more chance.

PJM's process for New Service Requests is well known. While PJM received an extraordinary number of New Service Requests—811—in this cycle alone, 88% of those projects advanced through the application review phase, demonstrating that developers understand the requirements and guidance at this stage. Here, Oklo's model was unworkable and its effort to cure introduced further problems. Providing this application with additional rounds of deficiency notices and cure opportunities would amount to special treatment for this project beyond what the Tariff requires and beyond what other project applications received. This would harm the over 700 projects that submitted valid, complete applications. PJM's time and efforts are better directed at advancing those projects, which would provide as much as 200 GW, rather than halting progress on Cycle 01 to rehabilitate a flawed application.

[101] Complaint at 9; *see id.* at 2, 13.

Oklo is free to re-submit the project for study in a future cycle. In addition, if the project meets applicable requirements, PJM's Expedited Interconnection Track ("EIT") could also be an option.

3. Oklo's failure to provide an updated Dynamic Model Report and Checklist was a material omission.

The Complaint minimizes the importance of the DMDG Report and Checklist, characterizing it as "a ministerial administrative requirement that Oklo had already provided on its first submission and could have easily re-generated had it known that PJM wanted an updated copy."[102] However, as was made clear in numerous stakeholder trainings, the Report and Checklist are requirements of the DMDG[103] and must be provided "in order for PJM to consider the submission as valid."[104] The applicant must vouch for the quality of information and compliance with the DMDG, which are designed to meet the requirements of PJM, the Transmission Owners, and NERC. In this regard, the DMDG requires that the Report and Checklist "must include quality assurance sign-offs from responsible parties to ensure [the DMDG] were reviewed and followed."[105] Oklo's failure to update the Dynamic Model Report and Checklist made it difficult for PJM to identify what elements of the model were updated and what testing was conducted on the revised model. Having an updated Dynamic Model Report and Checklist would have been especially helpful in Cycle 01, given the extraordinary number of applications PJM's staff had to evaluate.

---

[102] Complaint at 10.

[103] *Id.*, section 8 ("A Dynamic Model Report with the Dynamic Model Checklist in Section 8.1 must be submitted along with quality assurance sign-offs from responsible parties.").

[104] *Id.*, section 2.1.

[105] *Id.*, section 2.1.

B. Reinstatement of the Oklo Project Will Substantially Delay Cycle 01 and May Adversely Affect Future Cycles.

Oklo requests that the Commission direct PJM to "immediately reinstate the [Oklo] Project's Cycle 01 Application with its original queue position" and grant Tariff waivers necessary to permit its reinstatement, with emphasis on the requirement that PJM post its Phase I Base Case Data 30 days prior to the initiation of Phase I.[106] Oklo asserts that waiver of the 30-day posting requirement will not result in harm to third parties by "avoiding delays to other Cycle 01 Applicants and putting them in the same position as they would have been had the Project's Application not been erroneously withdrawn."[107] To the contrary, not only would Cycle 01 customers be harmed by delay of the posting requirement, but Project Developers in future Cycles could be adversely affected by such a delay. Oklo's requested relief should be denied, and its proposed Tariff waiver rejected.

Simply put, a delay to commencement of Phase I of Cycle 01, which is what would happen if PJM has to reinsert the Oklo Project in Cycle 01 after its model is fixed and then re-build the model for Phase I and post it for the 30-day review period, will have a cascading effect on all Cycle 01 deadlines. As an initial matter, PJM already posted the Phase I Base Case Data on August 28, 2026.[108] Phase I currently is set to begin after the Base Case Data has been posted for 30 days, i.e., on September 28, 2026.

Reinstatement of the Oklo Project at this point would require PJM first to provide Oklo with a stand-alone deficiency review process. PJM must be able to validate the Oklo Project's dynamic model, a process that may take multiple requests and weeks to complete

[106] Complaint at 16 (citing Tariff, Part VIII, Subpart B, section 403(B)(1)).

[107] Complaint at 17.

[108] *See Cycle Timeline*, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., https://www.pjm.com/planning [https://perma.cc/ELR3-HWF3] (Scroll to Cycle Timeline chart at bottom of website page, select Cycle 1 in the "Select Cycle" window) (last visited Sep. 3, 2026) (providing Cycle 01 Phase I Base Case posting date).

given Oklo's challenges to date. PJM will then need to rebuild and test its Base Case models with the Oklo Project included, and repost its Phase I Base Case Data for the required 30-day period. Only then will PJM be in a position to commence Phase I of Cycle 01. If the Complaint is granted, under no circumstances will PJM be in a position to proceed with Phase I on September 28, 2026, the planned start date. The delay caused by reinstating the Oklo Project could be as much as two months, as PJM works with Oklo to validate the Oklo Project's model, rebuilds the cycle model with the Oklo Project included, and provides the 30-day posting period for the rebuilt model. That same estimated two-month delay will affect all subsequent Cycle 01 deadlines and ripple on to delay projected timelines for Cycle 02 and beyond. Such delays are precisely the kinds of inefficiencies that the deficiency review process was designed to avoid.

Moreover, inserting the Oklo Project in the Cycle 01 Base Case model at this time may change outcomes for other Cycle 01 projects. The 30-day period to review the Base Case model is currently running. Cycle 01 Project Developers are currently reviewing that Base Case model and may withdraw or stay in the Cycle based on their evaluation of the Base Case model. If PJM must rebuild and repost its model to include the Oklo Project, certain Project Developers may conclude that they should have withdrawn due to changes to the model spurred by the addition of a 750 MW Generating Facility not previously included. If those Project Developers withdraw due to the changes to the Base Case model caused by insertion of the Oklo Project, they may be required to forfeit their Readiness Deposits, even though they reasonably relied on the model PJM posted on

August 28, 2026.[109] Alternatively, certain Project Developers that withdrew may conclude that they should not withdraw based on the revised Base Case model. PJM would then need to reinstate those New Service Requests, as the conditions under which they withdrew would now be invalid, and the model would again have to be re-run. Such outcomes would only compound delays to Phase I.

Critically, Oklo has not justified the need to be reinserted into Cycle 01 because it provides no support for its claims that time is of the essence.[110] As noted above, Oklo is not without recourse. It is free to resubmit its New Service Request for review in a subsequent Cycle. Moreover, given the urgency with which Oklo claims it must proceed, the Oklo Project may be eligible for study as part of PJM's EIT. Because Oklo is free to seek another path for its project, and because the harm that would be caused to all other Cycle 01 Project Developers (over 700 projects that have a reasonable expectation of having their projects evaluated consistent with the current Cycle 01 deadlines) is patently unjust and unreasonable, the Commission should not adopt Oklo's proposed remedy.

If the Commission grants the relief requested in the Complaint, PJM requests action no later than September 14, 2026, two weeks before the date on which PJM plans to commence Phase I of Cycle 01. While this date is aggressive, it would limit as much as possible the approximately two-month set back to Cycle 01. In the event the Complaint is granted, the Commission should grant any and all waivers of the Tariff necessary to prevent undue harm to PJM and other Project Developers in Cycle 01 as a result of Oklo's reinstatement. The delays resulting from reinstatement will not only affect the calculation

[109] Without an additional 30-day review period, Project Developers may be unable to fully assess the impacts of the model revisions before Phase I begins. Consequently, they may face withdrawal decisions only after a portion of Readiness Deposit 1 has become subject to forfeiture.

[110] Complaint at 17.

of all Cycle 01 Phase and Decision Points, but will also affect processing time for return of study deposits and other financial obligations of the Project Developers.

III. DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED

In addition to this answer, PJM encloses the following:

- Privileged Exhibit 1: Oklo Project Initial Application Submission Results Graphs; and
- Privileged Exhibit 2: Oklo Project Application Cure Submission Results Graphs.

IV. CORRESPONDENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Correspondence and communications with respect to this filing should be sent to, and PJM requests the Secretary to include on the official service list, the following:[111]

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

Christopher B. Holt
Managing Counsel
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
2750 Monroe Blvd.
Audubon, PA 19403
610-666-2368
christopher.holt@pjm.com

Wendy B. Warren
Andrew T. Swers
Elizabeth P. Trinkle
Wright & Talisman, P.C.
1200 G Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3898
202-393-1200
warren@wrightlaw.com
swers@wrightlaw.com
trinkle@wrightlaw.com

V. ADMISSIONS AND DENIALS PURSUANT TO 18 C.F.R. § 385.213(C)(2)(I)

Pursuant to Rule 213(c)(2)(i) of the Commission's rules of Practice and Procedure,[112] PJM's admissions and denials are set forth above in the answer, and, subject

[111] To the extent necessary, PJM requests waiver of Rule 203(b)(3) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. § 385.203(b)(3), to permit all of the persons listed to be placed on the official service list for this proceeding.

[112] 18 C.F.R. § 385.213(c)(2)(i).

to amendment and supplementation, PJM affirms that any allegation in the Complaint that is not specifically and expressly admitted above is denied.

VI. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES PURSUANT TO 18 C.F.R. § 385.213(C)(2)(II)

PJM's affirmative defenses are set forth above in this answer, and include the following, subject to amendment and supplementation:

1. Oklo, as the Complainant, has failed to satisfy its burden of proof under FPA section 206 (16 U.S.C. § 824e).

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth in this answer, the Commission should deny the Complaint.

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Andrew T. Swers

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

Christopher B. Holt
Managing Counsel
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
2750 Monroe Blvd.
Audubon, PA 19403
610-666-2368
christopher.holt@pjm.com

Wendy B. Warren
Andrew T. Swers
Elizabeth P. Trinkle
Wright & Talisman, P.C.
1200 G Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3898
202-393-1200
warren@wrightlaw.com
swers@wrightlaw.com
trinkle@wrightlaw.com

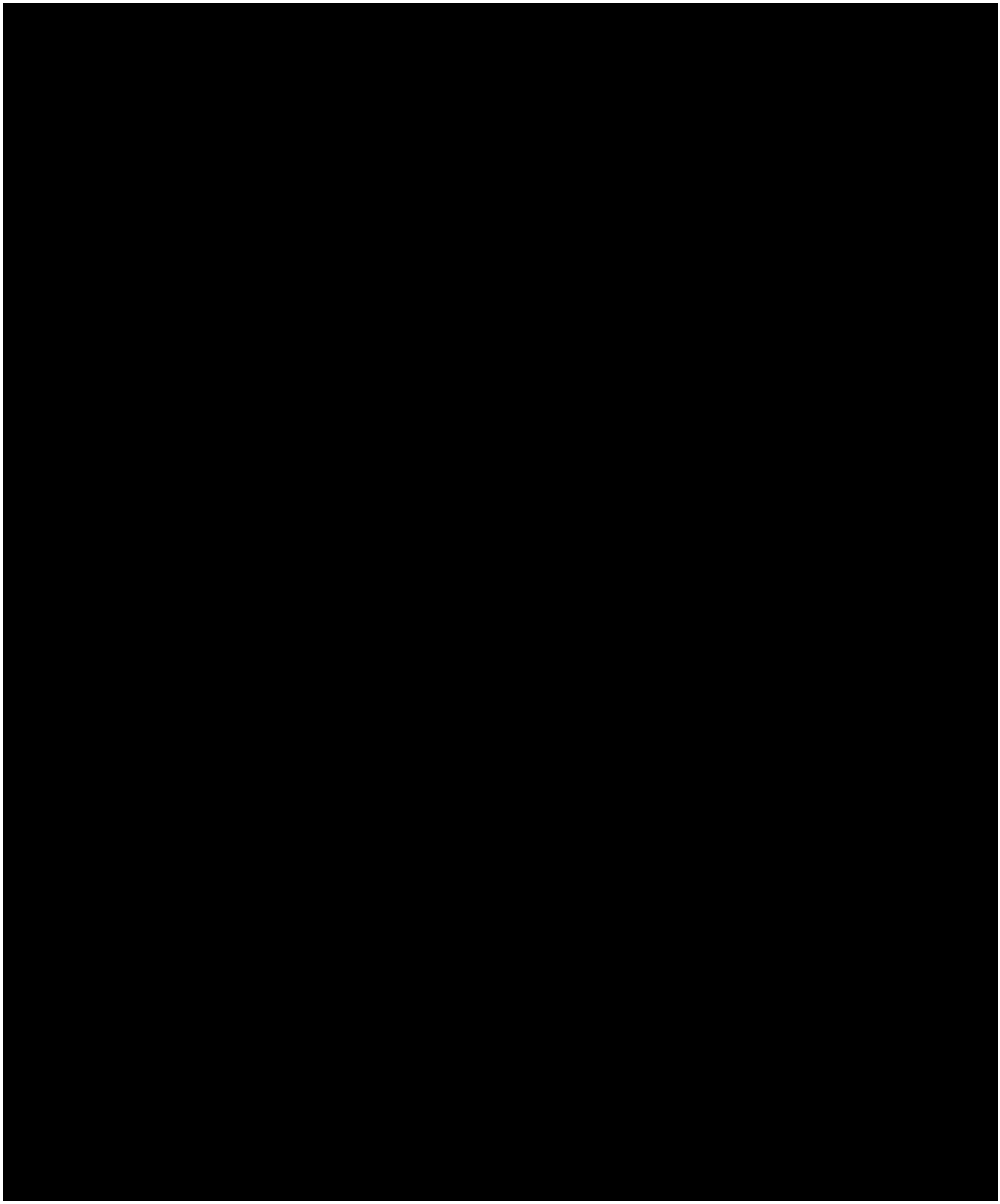
Counsel for
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C

September 4, 2026

Exhibit 1

Oklo Project Initial Application Submission Results Graphs

BEGIN CUI//PRIV

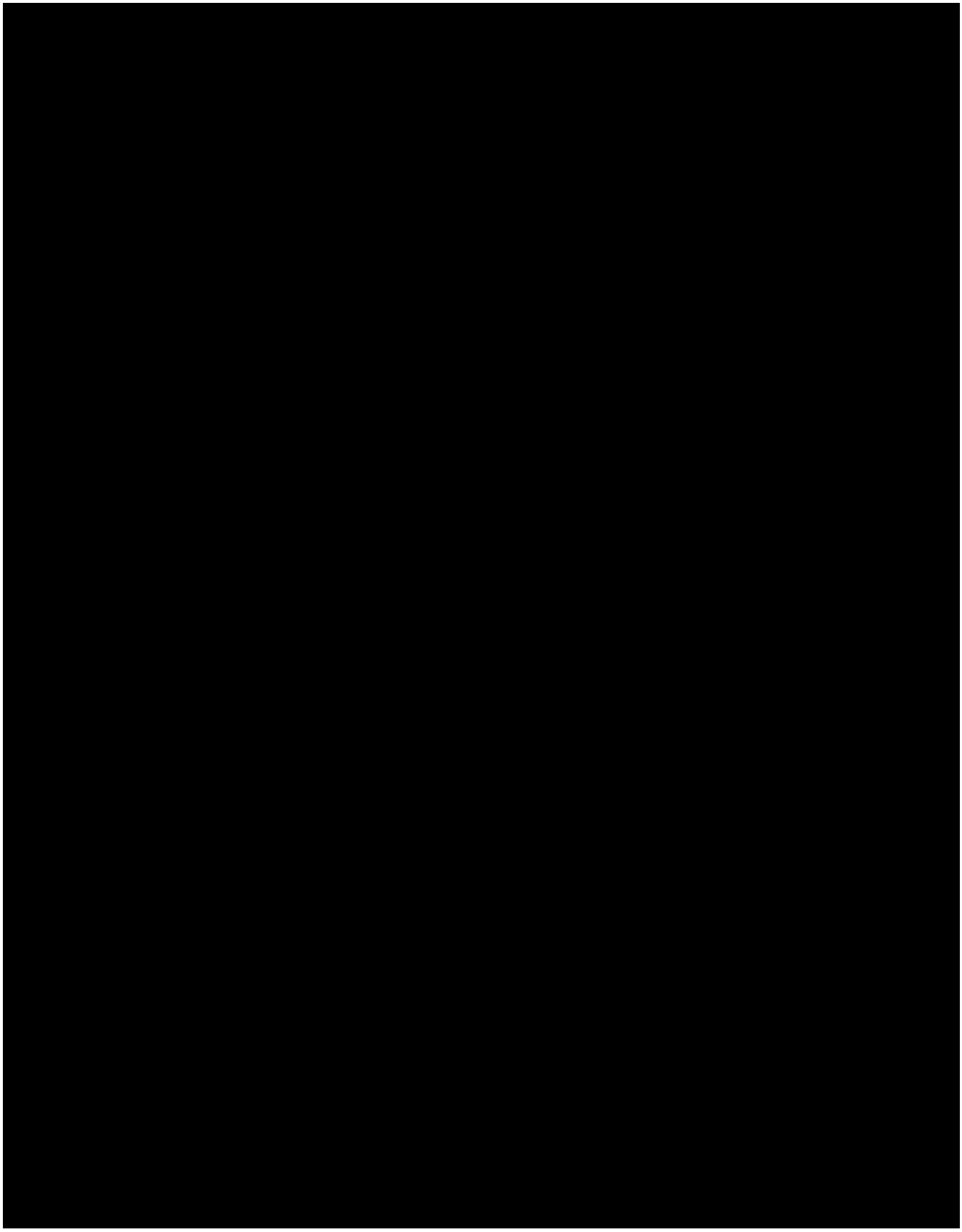


END CUI//PRIV

Exhibit 2

Oklo Project Application Cure Submission Results Graphs

BEGIN CUI//PRIV



END CUI//PRIV

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon each person designated on the official service list compiled by the Secretary in this proceeding.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 4th day of September 2026.

/s/ Elizabeth P. Trinkle
Elizabeth P. Trinkle
Wright & Talisman, P.C.
1200 G Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 393-1200

Attorney for
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.