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September 11, 2026

The Honorable Debbie-Anne A. Reese
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, Docket No. ER26-3759-000
Proposal to Update Rules Regarding Flexible Resource Lost Opportunity Credits

Dear Secretary Reese:

Pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Power Act ("FPA"),[1] PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("PJM") hereby submits amendments to PJM's Open Access Transmission Tariff ("Tariff") and the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("Operating Agreement") to address an identified gap in the eligibility provisions for lost opportunity cost ("LOC") credits paid to Flexible Resources.[2] Specifically, the proposed revisions will limit Flexible Resource LOC credits to only certain resources that meet the Flexible Resource requirement across all available schedules. As further detailed below, PJM requests an effective date of December 1, 2026 for the proposed revisions to the relevant sections of the Tariff and Operating Agreement, except for two limited sections that currently have an effective date of December 31, 9998, which would retain the same effective date of December 31, 9998.

[1] 16 U.S.C. § 824d.

[2] For the purpose of this filing, capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning as contained in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., or the Reliability Assurance Agreement Among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Region.

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Combustion turbines ("CTs") and diesel units that meet the definition of Flexible Resources provide important operational tools for PJM dispatchers to manage real-time system conditions effectively. In particular, CTs and diesel units that have a combined start-up time and notification time of two hours or less, and a Minimum Run Time of two hours or less, can provide significant operational flexibility for PJM operators because such resources can be quickly dispatched in real-time in response to changing system conditions throughout the Operating Day.

Given this operational flexibility, CTs and diesels that meet the requirements of Flexible Resources are treated differently than relatively inflexible resources in both real-time operations and in market settlements. Specifically, while other resources are generally expected to operate in accordance with their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment during the Operating Day, CTs and diesels that are Flexible Resources with a Day-ahead Energy Market commitment are instead expected to wait for re-evaluation in real-time by PJM dispatchers before operating during the relevant intervals in the Operating Day given the ability for such resources to quickly respond to dispatch directions.[3] The two hour start-up and notification time aligns with the two hour look-ahead window in PJM's real-time commitment and dispatch software, allowing PJM to use such tools to evaluate whether resources that meet the definition of Flexible Resources are economically needed in real-time.

[3] *See* Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1)(ii)("[i]f the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s).").

This means that CTs and diesels that are Flexible Resources may operate during different intervals or on different schedules than their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment. Indeed, such Flexible Resources with Day-ahead Energy Market commitments may sometimes not operate at all during the Operating Day if PJM's evaluation does not result in such resources being committed in real-time based on actual system conditions.[4] As a result, Market Sellers of such resources are eligible for Flexible Resource LOC credits to cover any losses in excess of their Day-ahead Energy Market revenues resulting from the balancing market buyback and/or allows Market Sellers to retain any forgone profits by not operating in real-time.[5] In this way, the Flexible Resource LOC credit incentivizes Market Sellers of Flexible Resources to operate such resources consistent with PJM's real-time directives by enabling them to be financially agnostic about whether they actually operate such resource during the relevant Operating Day.

A. PJM Proposes to Require All Available Schedules to Meet the Definition of Flexible Resource

Under the existing definition of Flexible Resource, a generation resource "must have a combined [s]tartup [t]ime and [n]otification [t]ime of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours."[6] However, the existing definition does not take into account the fact that Market Sellers are able to specify different startup times, notification times, and minimum run times across each of the schedules they submit for a resource. In other words, the existing definition does not require that all

[4] *See* PJM, Manual 28: Operating Agreement Accounting, § 5.2.1 (rev. 104, Mar. 1, 2026).

[5] *See* Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1). For purposes of this filing, all references to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1 also include references to the parallel sections in the Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix.

[6] Tariff, Definition of Flexible Resource.

available schedules for a given resource must meet this requirement to qualify as a Flexible Resource. As a result, there can be scenarios where not all of the available schedules (i.e., price-based parameter limited, price-based non-parameter limited, and cost-based) associated with a resource in the Real-time Energy Market meet the definition of Flexible Resource even though the resource may be committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market as a Flexible Resource. Such scenarios mean that the resource cannot be evaluated as a Flexible Resource in real-time because of those schedule differences. This could occur when, for example, a Market Seller does not pass the three pivotal supplier test during the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market and the underlying resource is committed on its cost-based offer, which is parameter limited, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.6(a). However, in the Real-time Energy Market, that Market Seller passes the three pivotal supplier test and gets evaluated on its price based non-parameter limited schedule, which may not meet the Flexible Resource definition. That is because the price based non-parameter limited schedule is not subject to a resource's operating limitations. Thus, while some CTs and diesels may have received a Day-ahead Energy Market commitment as a Flexible Resource under a cost-based offer, if the non-parameter limited price based schedule specifies startup times and notification times that are greater than two hours, or has a Minimum Run Time that is greater than two hours, it may not be able to be evaluated using PJM's real-time commitment software for commitment in the Real-time Energy Market because of those less flexible operating parameters.

Stated another way, there may be cases where a resource is committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market on its flexible cost-based schedule because it failed the three pivotal supplier test for an anticipated transmission constraint. Because such resource was

committed as a Flexible Resource, it would not be expected to run in real-time until PJM performs its re-evaluation. However, if the transmission constraint doesn't materialize in real-time, the resource may not be subject to its cost-based offer and would instead be evaluated based on its inflexible price-based schedule. At the same time, because the operating parameters on that schedule may exceed two hour start-up and notification time, or have a minimum run time that is greater than two hours, PJM's real-time commitment software, which uses a two hour look-ahead window, may not be able to assess the economics of committing that resource in real-time and may not recommend PJM dispatchers to schedule the resource in the Real-time Energy Market. Consequently, such resource may not be committed in real-time due to the price-based schedule inflexibility while still being eligible for Flexible Resource LOC credits by virtue of the fact that it was committed as a Flexible Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

To address this issue, PJM proposes to revise the definition of Flexible Resource so that *all* available schedules for a resource "must have a combined [s]tartup [t]ime and [n]otification [t]ime of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours."[7] This update will avoid the scenario detailed above and make a resource that is the subject of inflexible operating parameters (i.e., greater than two hours start-up and notification time, or greater than two hours Minimum Run Time) ineligible for Flexible Resource LOC. That is, in the event all available schedules for a given resource do not meet the criteria to qualify as a Flexible Resource, the resource would be treated as inflexible for real-time operation and be expected to operate in accordance with its Day-ahead Energy Market commitment. In addition, such resource would not be eligible for

[7] *See* Proposed Definition of Flexible Resource.

Flexible Resource LOC credits because it would no longer qualify as a Flexible Resource. To effectuate this amendment, PJM proposes to revise the definition of Flexible Resource as shown in blackline below:

> "Flexible Resource" shall mean a generating resource that must have <u>all available energy schedules specify</u> a combined Startup Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

B. PJM Proposes to Specify that Only Flexible Resources Comprised of Combustion Turbine and Diesel Resources Are Eligible for Flexible Resource Lost Opportunity Cost Credit.

In addition to the aforementioned amendment to the definition of Flexible Resource, PJM also proposes to add clarifying language to the Tariff and Operating Agreement that further memorializes, beyond the existing language in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1), the existing expectation that CTs and diesels that are Flexible Resources are not expected to operate based on their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment unless committed by PJM in real-time. Notably, the expectation for Flexible Resources with a Day-ahead Energy Market commitment to not operate in real-time absent a directive from PJM is limited to CTs and diesels that are Flexible Resources. That is because while certain intermittent or energy storage resources may fall under the definition of Flexible Resources as their operating parameters may have less than two hours for startup and notification time, and less than two hour Minimum Run Time, such resources are not subject to a commitment evaluation in real-time because the output of such resources are weather dependent and generally expected to run when the power source is available or are otherwise self-scheduled in the energy market under the existing rules. As a result, PJM operators rely on CTs and diesel resources that meet the definition of Flexible Resources to provide the commitment flexibility needed for reliable operations in real-

time. To that end, only CTs and diesels that are Flexible Resources with a Day-ahead Energy Market commitment are not expected to operate in real-time unless PJM separately commits such resources in real-time. To memorialize this expectation, PJM proposes to specify this rule in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g):

> (g) Flexible Resources that are either combustion turbine or diesel resources with a pool-scheduled Day-ahead Energy market commitment are expected to wait for PJM dispatch instructions prior to running in real-time.

Beyond making explicit that only CT and diesel resources that are Flexible Resources with a Day-ahead Energy Market commitment are expected to wait for PJM to dispatch such resources in real-time, it is also appropriate to make explicit that only that subset of resources (i.e., CTs and diesels that have a start-up and notification time that is less than two hours and Minimum Run Time that is less than two hours) are eligible for the Flexible Resource LOC. All other resource types should not be eligible for Flexible Resource LOC since those resources are expected to operate during the relevant intervals that such resources were committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market. Thus, PJM proposes to make clear that only the CT and diesel resources are eligible for Flexible Resource LOC in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1), as shown in relevant part and blackline below:

> (f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller ~~of a Flexible Resource~~ of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost . . . .

Finally, consistent with the aforementioned revisions, PJM is proposing conforming updates to the Tariff and Operating Agreement language that was recently accepted by the Commission in Docket No. ER26-59-000, but is not yet effective.[8] Specifically, PJM proposes to similarly make clear that deviation charges would not be assessed to those Flexible Resources that are committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market but not expected to operate in real-time unless scheduled by PJM.[9] Likewise, PJM proposes to amend the language regarding Flexible Resources in the Tracking Balancing Net Revenue calculation to specify that the reference to Flexible Resource in that section is limited to those resources that are not expected to operate in real-time unless scheduled by PJM.[10] Since the updates to these sections of the Tariff are associated with new language that currently has an undefined effective date, PJM is similarly seeking a December 31, 9998 effective date for these two amendments. In this way, PJM can set the actual effective date for these two updates to be the same day as when the broader uplift reforms will be implemented (currently expected to be before the end of 2027).

II. EFFECTIVE DATE

As noted above, PJM requests an effective date of December 31, 9998 for the proposed revisions to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o) and the parallel provisions in the Operating Agreement, Schedule 1. Such an effective date will align with when the language in those respective sections is ready to be implemented. To that end, PJM would notify the

[8] *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 193 FERC ¶ 61,191 (2025).

[9] Proposed Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o) and parallel provisions of the Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(o).

[10] Proposed Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2) and parallel provisions of the Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2).

Commission of the specific effective date for these two provisions when the broader energy market uplift rules are ready to be implemented.

Besides the aforementioned provisions, PJM is requesting a December 1, 2026 effective date for all other amendments contained in this filing. Specifically, the December 1, 2026 effective date would apply to the updated definition of Flexible Resource; revisions to Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1); and addition in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g).

To provide Market Sellers with ample notice of these updates prior to the requested effective date, PJM requests that the Commission issue an order on this filing on or before November 10, 2026, 60 days from the date of this filing.[11]

III. STAKEHOLDER PROCESS

PJM and its stakeholders began development of these proposed amendments at the Market Implementation Committee on December 3, 2025.[12] These stakeholder discussions ultimately produced a single proposal that was sponsored by PJM and supported by the Market Monitoring Unit. This filing presents the product of a months-long collaborative effort with stakeholders to develop a consensus based solution that ultimately resulted in the endorsement of this proposal by 98.3% of stakeholders at the Market Implementation

[11] PJM has assigned an effective date of November 11, 2026 to one eTariff record (Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1, Record ID No. 559) submitted with this filing (in metadata only) to effectuate Commission action by this date.

[12] *See* PJM, Market Implementation Committee Agenda (Dec. 3, 2025), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/committees/mic/2026/20260107/20260107-draft-minutes---mic---1232025.pdf.

Committee on May 6, 2026.[13] Thereafter, a supermajority of the Markets and Reliability Committee also endorsed this package with a sector-weighted vote of 4.756 in favor of the proposed revisions on July 28, 2026.[14] Finally, the Members Committee subsequently endorsed this proposal by acclamation with no objection and two abstentions on August 19, 2026.

IV. CORRESPONDENCE

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

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V. DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED

This filing consists of the following:

1. This transmittal letter; and

2. Revisions to the Operating Agreement and Tariff (in redlined and clean format (as Attachments A and B, respectively) and in electronic tariff filing format as required by Order No. 714).[15]

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[13] *See* PJM, Market Implementation Committee Minutes (May 6, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/committees/mic/2026/20260603/20260603-draft-minutes---mic---05062026.pdf.

[14] *See* PJM, Markets and Reliability Committee Minutes (July 28, 2026), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/committees/mrc/2026/20260819/20260819-consent-agenda-a---draft-mrc-minutes---7282026.pdf.

[15] *Electronic Tariff Filings*, Order No. 714, 2008–2013 FERC Stats. & Regs., Regs. Preambles ¶ 31,276 (2008), *final rule*, Order No. 714-A, III FERC Stats. & Regs., Regs. Preambles ¶ 31,356 (2014).

VI. SERVICE

PJM has served a copy of this filing on all PJM members and on all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region by posting this filing electronically. In accordance with the Commission's regulations,[16] PJM will post a copy of this filing to the FERC filings section of its internet site, located at the following link: http://www.pjm.com/documents/ferc-manuals/ferc-filings.aspx with a specific link to the newly filed document, and will send an email on the same date as this filing to all PJM members and all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region[17] alerting them that this filing has been made by PJM and is available by following such link. PJM also serves the parties listed on the Commission's official service list for this docket. If the document is not immediately available by using the referenced link, the document will be available through the referenced link within 24 hours of the filing. Also, a copy of this filing will be available on FERC's eLibrary website located at the following link: http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp in accordance with the Commission's regulations and Order No. 714.

[16] *See* 18 C.F.R. §§ 35.2(e), 385.2010(f)(3).

[17] PJM already maintains, updates, and regularly uses email lists for all PJM members and affected state commissions.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth herein, PJM requests that the Commission issue an order on or before November 10, 2026 that accepts the proposed Tariff revisions with effective dates as described in this filing.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Chenchao Lu

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September 11, 2026

Attachment A

Revisions to the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
and Operating Agreement

(Marked Format)

(Identified by Additional Cover Pages)

Revisions to the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff

Effective December 1, 2026

(Marked Format)

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

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

Economic Load Response Participant:

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

Economic Load Response Regulation Only Participant:

"Economic Load Response Regulation Only Participant" shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A, and is only eligible to participate in the PJM Regulation market.

Economic Maximum:

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

Economic Minimum:

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

Effective FTR Holder:

"Effective FTR Holder" shall mean:

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

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

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

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

EFORd:

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

Electrical Distance:

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

Eligible Customer:

"Eligible Customer" shall mean:

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

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

Eligible Fast-Start Resource:

"Eligible Fast-Start Resource" shall mean a Fast-Start Resource that is eligible for the application of Integer Relaxation during the calculation of Locational Marginal Prices as set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.2.

Emergency Action:

"Emergency Action" shall mean (1) any megawatt shortage of the Primary Reserve Requirement (as specified in the PJM Manuals) in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, inclusive of any adjustments to such requirement to account for system conditions, as determined by the dispatch run from the security constrained economic dispatch and where, as specified in the PJM Manuals, there is also a Voltage Reduction Warning and reduction of non-critical plant load, Manual Load Dump Warning, Maximum Generation Emergency Action, or the curtailment of non-essential building loads and Voltage Reduction Warning that encompasses such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone or (2) anytime the Office of Interconnection identifies an emergency and issues a load shed directive, Manual Load Dump Action, Voltage Reduction Action, or deploy all resources action for an entire Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Emergency Condition:

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

Emergency Load Response Program:

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

Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

"Energy Market Opportunity Cost" shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has an operational limitation due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations, and (b) the forecasted

future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit's lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Energy Resource:

"Energy Resource" shall mean a Generating Facility that is not a Capacity Resource.

Energy Settlement Area:

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

Energy Storage Resource:

"Energy Storage Resource" shall mean a resource capable of receiving electric energy from the grid and storing it for later injection to the grid that participates in the PJM Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Participant. Open-Loop Hybrid Resources are not Energy Storage Resources.

Energy Storage Resource Model Participant:

"Energy Storage Resource Model Participant" shall mean an Energy Storage Resource utilizing the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model.

Energy Storage Resource Participation Model:

"Energy Storage Resource Participation Model" shall mean the participation model accepted by the Commission in Docket No. ER19-469-000.

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.

Entity Providing Supply Services to Default Retail Service Provider:

"Entity Providing Supply Services to Default Retail Service Provider" shall mean any entity, including but not limited to a load aggregator or power marketer, providing supply services to an electric distribution company when that electric distribution company is serving as the default retail service provider, and that enters into a contract or similar obligation with such electric distribution company to serve retail customers who have not selected a competitive retail service provider.

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.

Event of Default:

"Event of Default," as that term is used in Tariff, Attachment Q, shall mean a Financial Default, Credit Breach, or Credit Support Default.

Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power:

"Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power" shall mean anti-competitive behavior of a Capacity Market Seller with a Load Interest, or directed by an entity with a Load Interest, to uneconomically lower RPM Auction Sell Offer(s) in order to suppress RPM Auction clearing prices for the overall benefit of the Capacity Market Seller's (and/or affiliates of Capacity Market Seller) portfolio of generation and load or that of the directing entity with a Load Interest as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14(h-2)(2)(B). A bilateral contract between the Capacity Market Seller and an entity with a Load Interest with the express purpose of lowering capacity market clearing prices shall be evidence of the Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Export Credit Exposure:

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

Export Nodal Reference Price:

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

Export Transaction:

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

Export Transaction Price Factor:

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

Export Transaction Screening:

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

Export Transactions Net Activity:

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

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement:

"Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement" shall equal the 30-minute Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended 30-minute 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.

Fast-Start Resource:

"Fast-Start Resource" shall have the meaning set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.2A

Federal Power Act:

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

FERC or Commission:

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

FERC Market Rules:

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

Final Offer:

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

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

"Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation" shall mean the capacity obligation for the PJM Region, determined in accordance with RAA, Schedule 8.

Financial Close:

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

duly authorized to proceed with full construction of the material portions of the project by the appropriate governing body of the company funding such project. A sworn, notarized certification by an officer of such company certifying to such facts, and that the officer has personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration.

Financial Default:

"Financial Default" shall mean (a) the failure of a Member or Transmission Customer to make any payment for obligations under the Agreements when due, including but not limited to an invoice payment that has not been cured or remedied after notice has been given and any cure period has elapsed, (b) a bankruptcy proceeding filed by a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor, or filed against a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor and to which the Member, Transmission Customer or Guarantor, as applicable, acquiesces or that is not dismissed within 60 days, (c) a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor, if any, is unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due, or (d) a Merger Without Assumption occurs in respect of the Member, Transmission Customer or any Guarantor of such Member or Transmission Customer.

Financial Transmission Right:

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

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

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

Financial Transmission Right Option:

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

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

"Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service" shall mean Transmission Service under the Tariff, Part II, section 13 that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to Tariff, Part II.

Firm Transmission Feasibility Study:

"Firm Transmission Feasibility Study" shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, Part II, section 19.3 and Tariff, Part III, section 32.3.

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

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

First Incremental Auction:

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

Flexible Resource:

"Flexible Resource" shall mean a generating resource that must have all available energy schedules specify a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

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

Foreign Guaranty:

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

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

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

Forward Daily Natural Gas Prices:

"Forward Daily Natural Gas Prices" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(E).

Forward Hourly Ancillary Services Prices:

"Forward Hourly Ancillary Services Prices" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(D).

Forward Hourly LMPs:

"Forward Hourly LMPs" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(C).

FTR Credit Limit:

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

FTR Credit Requirement:

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

FTR Flow Undiversified:

"FTR Flow Undiversified" shall have the meaning established in Tariff, Attachment Q, section VI.C.6.

FTR Historical Value:

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

FTR Holder:

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

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

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

FTR Net Activity:

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

FTR Participant:

"FTR Participant" shall mean any Market Participant that provides or is required to provide Collateral in order to participate in PJM's FTR market.

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

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

Fuel Cost Policy:

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

Full Notice to Proceed:

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

1.10 Scheduling.

1.10.1 General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all energy purchases for delivery within the PJM Region, whether from resources inside or outside the PJM Region;

ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for exports for delivery outside the PJM Region from resources within the PJM Region that are not Dynamic Transfers to such entities pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12; and

iii) In addition to the foregoing schedules for exports, imports and wheel through transactions, Market Participants shall submit confirmations of each scheduled transaction from each other party to the transaction in addition to the party submitting the schedule, or the adjacent Control Area.

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

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

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

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

(d) Market Sellers in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall submit offers for the supply of energy, demand reductions, or other services for the following Operating Day for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires or is required to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection. Offers for the supply of energy may be cost-based, market-based, or both, and may vary hourly. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that is committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1, and that has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers for the available capacity of such Generation Capacity Resource, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer. Such offers shall be based on the ICAP equivalent of the Market Seller's cleared UCAP capacity commitment, provided, however, (i) where the underlying resource is a Capacity Storage Resource, with the exception of Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, or an Intermittent Resource, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by either self-scheduling or offering the unit as a dispatchable resource, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Capacity Storage Resources and Intermittent Resources may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment, and (ii) where the underlying resource is a Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by self-scheduling the unit in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment. Any offer not designated as a Maximum Emergency offer shall be considered available for scheduling and dispatch under both Emergency and non-Emergency conditions. Offers may only be designated as Maximum Emergency offers to the extent that the Generation Capacity Resource falls into at least one of the following categories:

i) Environmental limits. If the resource has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies by a governmental authority.

ii) Fuel limits. If physical events beyond the control of the resource owner result in the temporary interruption of fuel supply and there is limited on-site fuel storage. A fuel supplier's exercise of a contractual right to interrupt supply or delivery under an interruptible service agreement shall not qualify as an event beyond the control of the resource owner.

iii) Temporary emergency conditions at the unit. If temporary emergency physical conditions at the resource significantly limit its availability.

iv) Temporary megawatt additions. If a resource can provide additional megawatts on a temporary basis by oil topping, boiler over-pressure, or similar techniques, and such megawatts are not ordinarily otherwise available.

The submission of offers for resource increments that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall be optional, but any such offers must contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Energy offered from generation resources that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall not be supplied from resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the Operating Reserves of a Control Area outside the PJM Region.

The foregoing offers:

i) Shall specify the Generation Capacity Resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource and energy or demand reduction amount, respectively, for each clock hour in the offer period;

ii) Shall specify the amounts and prices for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day for each resource component offered by the Market Seller to the Office of the Interconnection;

iii) May specify for generation resources offer parameters for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) Minimum Run Time; (2) maximum run time; (3) Start-up Costs; (4) No-load Costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) availability; (8) ramp rate; (9) Economic Minimum; (10) Economic Maximum; (11) emergency minimum MW; (12) emergency maximum MW; (13) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (14) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (15) condense to generation time constraints, and may specify offer parameters for Economic Load Response Participant resources for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section

1.10.9B below, including: (1) minimum down time; (2) maximum down time; (3) minimum release time; (4) shutdown costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) Economic Minimum; and (8) Economic Maximum;

iv) Shall set forth any special conditions upon which the Market Seller proposes to supply a resource increment, including any curtailment rate specified in a bilateral contract for the output of the resource, or any cancellation fees;

v) May include a schedule of offers for prices and operating data contingent on acceptance by the deadline specified in this Schedule, with additional schedules applicable if accepted after the foregoing deadline;

vi) Shall constitute an offer to submit the resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the offer for the clock hour, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day, for which the offer is submitted, unless the Market Seller a) submits a Real-time Offer for the applicable clock hour, or b) updates the availability of its offer for that hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals;

vii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Seller proposes to supply energy or other services to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, such price or prices being guaranteed by the Market Seller for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day, unless modified after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market as permitted pursuant to sections 1.10.9A or 1.10.9B below;

viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above $1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour;

ix) Shall not exceed a demand reduction offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour, except when an Economic Load Response Participant submits a cost-based offer that includes an incremental cost component that is above $1,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer but in no event greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour;

x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus $1.00;

b) an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt hour, plus [the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement divided by 2]; and

c) an approved 120 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provisions of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,100/megawatt-hour; and

xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $0.00/MWh for pumped storage hydropower units scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(e) A Market Seller that wishes to make a resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit an offer for Regulation for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval for which the Market Seller desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to provide Regulation that shall specify the megawatts of Regulation being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in the Regulation Zone for which such Regulation is offered, the price of the capability offer in dollars per MW, the price of the mileage offer in Dollars per change in MW, and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer and the resource's opportunity costs. Such offers may vary for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, and may be updated each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, up to 35 minutes before the applicable 30 minute Regulation clearing interval during the Operating Day. The total of the mileage offer multiplied by the historical average mileage used in the market clearing plus the capability offer shall not exceed $100/megawatt-hour. In addition to any market-based offer for Regulation, the Market Seller also shall submit a cost-based offer. A cost-based offer must be in the form specified in the PJM Manuals and consist of the following components as well as any other components specified in the PJM Manuals:

i. The costs (in $/MW) of the fuel cost increase due to the steady-state heat rate increase resulting from operating the unit at lower megawatt output incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the capability offer;

ii. The cost increase (in $/ΔMW) in costs associated with movement of the regulation resource incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the mileage offer; and

a. Only Regulation-only resources may include all variable operation and maintenance expenses in the mileage offer, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, is

capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage, shall submit offers or otherwise make their 10-minute reserve capability available to supply Synchronized Reserve or, as applicable, Non-Synchronized Reserve, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer, in an amount equal to the available 10-minute reserve capability of such Generation Capacity Resource. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

(2) Market Sellers of all other generation resources that (A) are capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, (B) are located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, and (C) have submitted offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable.

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

The expected value of the penalty shall be determined by an annual review of the twelve-month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the

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

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

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

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

(2) An on-line generation resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability, except for generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, shall be determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals and based on the resource's current performance and initial energy output and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (A) ramp rate; (B) Economic Minimum; and (C) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating

configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Synchronized Reserves above the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Synchronized Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Synchronized Reserves in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

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

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

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, that is available for energy, is capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A.02(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, or otherwise make their Secondary Reserve capability available. Such offers shall be for an amount equal to the resource's available energy output achievable

within thirty minutes (less its energy output achievable within ten minutes) from a request of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Secondary Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Secondary Reserves in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating

unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

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

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

(n) A Market Participant may submit a Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction for a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that is a Pseudo-Tie into the MISO balancing authority area. Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions combine an offer to

sell energy at a source with a bid to buy the same megawatt quantity of energy at a sink where such transaction specifies the maximum difference between the Locational Marginal Prices at the source and sink.

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

1.10.1B Demand Bid Scheduling and Screening

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

1.10.2 Pool-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Pool-scheduled resources shall be selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the prices offered for energy and demand reductions and related services, whether the resource is expected to be needed to maintain system reliability during the Operating Day, Start-up Costs, No-load Costs and cancellation fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Sellers to the Office of the Interconnection by the offer deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above. Hydropower units can only be pool-scheduled if they are pumped storage units and scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(b) A resource that is scheduled by a Market Participant to support a bilateral sale, or that is self-scheduled by a Generating Market Buyer, shall not be selected by the Office of the Interconnection as a pool-scheduled resource except in an Emergency.

(c) Market Sellers offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the Office of the Interconnection that is sufficient to enable the Office of the Interconnection to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.

(d) The Market Seller of a resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall receive payments or credits for energy, demand reductions or related services, or for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, from the Office of the Interconnection on behalf of the Market Buyers in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3. Alternatively, the Market Seller shall receive, in lieu of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, its actual costs incurred, if any, up to a

cap of the resource's Start-up Costs, if the Office of the Interconnection cancels its selection of the resource as a pool-scheduled resource and so notifies the Market Seller before the resource is synchronized.

(e) Market Participants shall make available their pool-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone.

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

(g) Flexible Resources that are either combustion turbine or diesel resources with a pool-scheduled Day-ahead Energy market commitment are expected to wait for PJM dispatch instructions prior to running in real-time.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Each Generating Market Buyer shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, not to self-schedule resources in excess of its Equivalent Load.

(b) The offered prices of resources that are self-scheduled and not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection shall not be considered by the Office of the Interconnection in determining Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) Market Participants shall make available their self-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone, by submitting an offer as to such resources.

(d) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(e) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource to supply Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market that does not deliver the scheduled megawatt

quantity in the applicable real-time reserve market, shall replace the Synchronized Reserve not delivered and shall pay for such Synchronized Reserve at the applicable Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price. Market Participants shall not self-schedule a resource to provide Secondary Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(f) For energy, hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.

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

1.10.4 Capacity Resources.

(a) A Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that is selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that does not deliver energy as scheduled shall be deemed to have experienced a Generator Forced Outage to the extent of such energy not delivered. A Market Participant offering such Generation Capacity Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

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

1.10.5 External Resources.

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

such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market with energy from the PJM Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

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

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

1.10.6 External Market Buyers.

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

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

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

1.10.7 Bilateral Transactions.

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

1.10.8 Office of the Interconnection Responsibilities.

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

(b) By 1:30 p.m., or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the day before each Operating Day, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-ahead Energy Market results; (ii) post the Day-ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Sellers, Market Buyers, and Economic Load Response Participants of their scheduled injections, withdrawals, and demand reductions respectively. The foregoing notwithstanding, the deadlines set forth in this subsection shall not apply if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data due to extraordinary circumstances. For purposes of this subsection, extraordinary circumstances shall mean a technical malfunction that limits, prohibits or otherwise interferes with the ability of the Office of the Interconnection to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day. Extraordinary circumstances do not include a Market Participant's inability to submit bid/offer data to the Office of the Interconnection. If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day as a result of such extraordinary circumstances, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Members as soon as practicable.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in section 1.10.8(b), and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, the Office

of the Interconnection shall revise its schedule of generation resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the PJM Region, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Buyers shall pay PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall be paid by PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is positive. Market Buyers shall be paid by PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall pay PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is negative. Economic Load Response Participants shall be paid for scheduled demand reductions pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances as described in subsection (b) above, it will be declared a Market Suspension, and Day-ahead Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, it shall notify Market Participants of the Market Suspension as soon as practicable.

(e) If the Office of the Interconnection discovers a *potential* error in prices and/or cleared quantities in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, or the Real-time Energy Market or Real-time Ancillary Services Markets after it has posted the results for these markets on its Web site, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Market Participants as soon as possible after it is found, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the initial publication of the results for the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. After this initial notification, if the Office of the Interconnection determines it is necessary to post modified results, it shall provide notification of its intent to do so, *along with a description detailing the cause and scope of the error*, by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the initial publication of the results in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. *The provided description will not contain information that is market sensitive or confidential.* Thereafter, the Office of the Interconnection must post on its Web site the corrected results by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the tenth calendar day following the Operating Day for the Day-ahead Energy Market, Real-time Energy Market, and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, and Real-time Ancillary Service Markets. Should any of the above deadlines pass without the associated action on the part of the Office of the Interconnection, the originally posted results will be considered final. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the deadlines set forth above shall not apply if the referenced market results are under publicly noticed review by the FERC.

(f) Consistent with Operating Agreement, section 18.17.1, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No.

719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.

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

(b) A Market Participant may adjust the schedule of a resource under its dispatch control on an hour-to-hour basis beginning at 6:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, provided that the Office of the Interconnection is notified not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, as follows and as specified in section 1.10.9A below:

i) A Generating Market Buyer may self-schedule any of its resource increments, including hydropower resources, not previously designated as self-scheduled and not selected as a pool-scheduled resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market;

ii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of a non-firm bilateral transaction; or

iii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of deliveries or receipts of Spot Market Energy; or

iv) A Generating Market Buyer may remove from service a resource increment, including a hydropower resource, that it had previously designated as self-scheduled, provided that the Office of the Interconnection shall have the option to schedule energy from any such resource increment that is a Capacity Resource at the price offered in the scheduling process, with no obligation to pay any Start-Up Costs.

(c) An External Market Buyer may refuse delivery of some or all of the energy it requested to purchase in the Day-ahead Energy Market by notifying the Office of the Interconnection of the adjustment in deliveries not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in

which the adjustment is to take effect, but any such adjustment shall not affect the obligation of the External Market Buyer to pay for energy scheduled on its behalf in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

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

1.10.9A Updating Offers in Real-time

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

(i) A market-based Real-time Offer shall not exceed the applicable energy offer caps specified in this Schedule. Once a Market Seller's resource is committed for an applicable clock hour, the Market Seller may not increase its Incremental Energy Offer and may only submit a market-based Real-time Offer that is higher than its market-based offer that was in effect at the time of commitment to reflect increases in the resource's cost-based Start-up Costs and cost-based No-load Costs. The Market Seller may elect not to have its market-based offer considered for dispatch and to have only its lowest cost-based offer considered for the remainder of the Operating Day.

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

(iii) If a Market Seller's available cost-based offer is not compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals at the time a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for an applicable clock hour during the Operating Day, the Market Seller must submit an updated cost-based Real-time Offer consisting of an Incremental Energy

Offer, Start-up Cost and No-load Cost for that clock hour that is compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals.

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

1.10.9B Offer Parameter Flexibility

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

(b) For generation resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) cost-based Start-up Costs; (2) cost-based No-load Costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) Economic Minimum and Economic Maximum; (5) emergency minimum MW and emergency maximum MW; (6) ramp rate; (7) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (8) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (9) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, Minimum Run Time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Market Sellers of generation resources may vary the notification time for each clock hour for purposes of committing Non-Synchronized Reserve and offline Secondary Reserve in both the Day-ahead and Real-time reserve commitments.

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

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

may submit Real-time Offers for such resources that change the availability of a submitted cost-based offer.

3.2 Market Settlements.

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

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Regulation.

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

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

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

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's

Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

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

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

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

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

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

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

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval, in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

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

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

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

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

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

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

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

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

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

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the

resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

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

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

3.2.3 Operating Reserves.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources capable of providing Operating Reserves shall be credited as specified below based on the applicable offer for the operation of such resource, provided that the resource was available for the entire time specified in the Offer Data for such resource. To the extent that sections 3.2.3A, 3.2.3A.001, and 3.2.3A.01 below do not meet the Synchronized Reserve Requirements, the Primary Reserve Requirements, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirements, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule additional Operating Reserves pursuant to Section 1.7.17 and 1.10 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. In addition the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule Operating Reserves pursuant to those sections to satisfy any unforeseen Operating Reserve requirements that are not reflected in the day-ahead market. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Operating Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) The following determination shall be made for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy

Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as a day-ahead Operating Reserve credit.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Operating Reserve credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target and the Balancing Operating Reserve Target, as determined below.

A resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's Balancing Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the sum of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and the incremental cost of energy summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target, summed over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals; and

F = the sum of all revenues earned for providing Secondary Reserves, Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves, and Reactive Services over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Operating Reserve credits allocated pursuant to this section 3.2.3(b) to real-time deviations or real-time load share plus exports, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p), depending on whether the balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero),

accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

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

A Generation Capacity Resource that operates outside of its unit-specific parameters will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor be made whole for such operation when not dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection, unless the Market Seller of the Generation Capacity Resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that operation outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint. Such Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive Operating Reserve

Credits and/or to be made whole for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or be made whole for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

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

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

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(m), if the total offered price exceeds the total value, the difference less any credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b), and less the absolute value of any negative Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A(f)(iv) below, and less the absolute value of any negative Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit determined in section 3.2.3.A.001(d)(iii) below, and less any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as specified in section 3.2.3B, and the absolute value of any negative Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv) below, and plus the sum of the Market Revenue Neutrality Offsets for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve, shall be credited to the Market Seller.

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

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller ~~of a Flexible Resource~~of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the

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

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

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

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

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind generating unit that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind generating units as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the , real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined

by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C.

(f-5) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-5)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-5)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-4), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, less any payments received from another Control Area for Operating Reserves shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market in each Operating Day.

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

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind

The Meter Generation) in the Real-time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

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

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

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

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

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

Deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region, as defined in section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate determined in accordance with Section 3.2.3(q). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western Region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate. Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity

in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

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

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed Operating Reserve charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of Supply or Demand deviations.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited on the basis of their offered prices for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in the PJM Region,

served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

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

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

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ramp_Request_t = {(Dispatchtarget_{t-1} - AOutput_{t-1})}/{(LAtime_{t-1})}$$

$$RL_Desired_t = AOutput_{t-1} + (Ramp_Request_t * Case_Eff_time_{t-1})$$

where:

1. Dispatchtarget = Dispatch Signal for the previous approved Dispatch case
2. AOutput = Unit's achievable target MW at case solution time as defined in the PJM Manuals
3. LAtime = Dispatch look ahead time
4. Case_Eff_time = Time between signal changes
5. RL_Desired = Ramp-limited desired MW

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

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

- A dispatchable self-scheduled resource that is not dispatched above economic minimum shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- A resource that is dispatchable day-ahead but is Fixed Gen in real-time shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MW.

- Pool-scheduled generators that are not following dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh –Ramp-Limited Desired MW.

- If a resource's real-time economic minimum is greater than its day-ahead economic minimum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is greater, or its real-time economic maximum is less than its Day Ahead economic maximum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is lower, and dispatch LMP Desired MWh for the Real-time Settlement Interval is either below the real time economic minimum or above the real time economic maximum, then balancing Operating Reserve deviations for the resource shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % Off Dispatch is <= 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW. If deviation value is within 5% of Ramp-Limited Desired MW, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall not be assessed.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % off Dispatch is > 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch, and the resource has tripped, for the Real-time Settlement Interval the resource tripped and the Real-time Settlement Intervals it remains offline throughout its day-ahead schedule balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- For resources that are not dispatchable in both the Day-Ahead and Real-time Energy Markets balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh - Day-ahead MWh.

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

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

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

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no balancing Operating Reserve

deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the balancing Operating Reserve deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity). For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges assessed pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h) except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules or real-time load share plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western Regions. Regional adder rates shall be equal to the total balancing Operating Reserve credits paid to generators for transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. The regional adder rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates. RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be equal to balancing Operating Reserve credits except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, in excess of the regional adder rates calculated pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(i) of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. The RTO balancing

Operating Reserve rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

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

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

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

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

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

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve

Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load

Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the

expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing

synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts

assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in

proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the assigned or self-scheduled amount of Synchronized Reserve in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, in excess of amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

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

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be

effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand

Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a

Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the

Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone

by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

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

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic

merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero,

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is

dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's

consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

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

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for

the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

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

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

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

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

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

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

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

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

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative.

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

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

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the

amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generating unit's cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the product of MW energy usage for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (C) the generating unit's startup-cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees. The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

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

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

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has

altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

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

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

of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

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

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

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

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

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

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each

applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

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

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

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

Revisions to the
PJM Operating Agreement

Effective December 1, 2026

(Marked Format)

1.10 Scheduling.

1.10.1 General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all energy purchases for delivery within the PJM Region, whether from resources inside or outside the PJM Region;

ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for exports for delivery outside the PJM Region from resources within the PJM Region that are not Dynamic Transfers to such entities pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12; and

iii) In addition to the foregoing schedules for exports, imports and wheel through transactions, Market Participants shall submit confirmations of each scheduled transaction from each other party to the transaction in addition to the party submitting the schedule, or the adjacent Control Area.

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

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

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

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

(d) Market Sellers in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall submit offers for the supply of energy, demand reductions, or other services for the following Operating Day for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires or is required to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection. Offers for the supply of energy may be cost-based, market-based, or both, and may vary hourly. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that is committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1, and that has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers for the available capacity of such Generation Capacity Resource, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer. Such offers shall be based on the ICAP equivalent of the Market Seller's cleared UCAP capacity commitment, provided, however, (i) where the underlying resource is a Capacity Storage Resource, with the exception of Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, or an Intermittent Resource, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by either self-scheduling or offering the unit as a dispatchable resource, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Capacity Storage Resources and Intermittent Resources may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment, and (ii) where the underlying resource is a Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by self-scheduling the unit in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment. Any offer not designated as a Maximum Emergency offer shall be considered available for scheduling and dispatch under both Emergency and non-Emergency conditions. Offers may only be designated as Maximum Emergency offers to the extent that the Generation Capacity Resource falls into at least one of the following categories:

i) Environmental limits. If the resource has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies by a governmental authority.

ii) Fuel limits. If physical events beyond the control of the resource owner result in the temporary interruption of fuel supply and there is limited on-site fuel storage. A fuel supplier's exercise of a contractual right to interrupt supply or delivery under an interruptible service agreement shall not qualify as an event beyond the control of the resource owner.

iii) Temporary emergency conditions at the unit. If temporary emergency physical conditions at the resource significantly limit its availability.

iv) Temporary megawatt additions. If a resource can provide additional megawatts on a temporary basis by oil topping, boiler over-pressure, or similar techniques, and such megawatts are not ordinarily otherwise available.

The submission of offers for resource increments that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall be optional, but any such offers must contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Energy offered from generation resources that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall not be supplied from resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the Operating Reserves of a Control Area outside the PJM Region.

The foregoing offers:

i) Shall specify the Generation Capacity Resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource and energy or demand reduction amount, respectively, for each clock hour in the offer period;

ii) Shall specify the amounts and prices for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day for each resource component offered by the Market Seller to the Office of the Interconnection;

iii) May specify for generation resources offer parameters for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) Minimum Run Time; (2) maximum run time; (3) Start-up Costs; (4) No-load Costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) availability; (8) ramp rate; (9) Economic Minimum; (10) Economic Maximum; (11) emergency minimum MW; (12) emergency maximum MW; (13) Synchronized Reserve maximum

MW; (14) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (15) condense to generation time constraints, and may specify offer parameters for Economic Load Response Participant resources for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) minimum down time; (2) maximum down time; (3) minimum release time; (4) shutdown costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) Economic Minimum; and (8) Economic Maximum;

iv) Shall set forth any special conditions upon which the Market Seller proposes to supply a resource increment, including any curtailment rate specified in a bilateral contract for the output of the resource, or any cancellation fees;

v) May include a schedule of offers for prices and operating data contingent on acceptance by the deadline specified in this Schedule, with additional schedules applicable if accepted after the foregoing deadline;

vi) Shall constitute an offer to submit the resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the offer for the clock hour, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day, for which the offer is submitted, unless the Market Seller a) submits a Real-time Offer for the applicable clock hour, or b) updates the availability of its offer for that hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals;

vii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Seller proposes to supply energy or other services to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, such price or prices being guaranteed by the Market Seller for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day, unless modified after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market as permitted pursuant to sections 1.10.9A or 1.10.9B below;

viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above $1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour;

ix) Shall not exceed a demand reduction offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour, except when an Economic Load Response Participant submits a cost-based offer that includes an incremental cost component that is above $1,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or

equal to the cost-based offer but in no event greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour;

x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus $1.00;

b) an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus [the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement divided by 2]; and

c) an approved 120 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provisions of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,100/megawatt-hour; and

xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $0.00/MWh for pumped storage hydropower units scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(e) A Market Seller that wishes to make a resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit an offer for Regulation for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval for which the Market Seller desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to provide Regulation that shall specify the megawatts of Regulation being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in the Regulation Zone for which such Regulation is offered, the price of the capability offer in dollars per MW, the price of the mileage offer in Dollars per change in MW, and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer and the resource's opportunity costs. Such offers may vary for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, and may be updated each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, up to 35 minutes before the applicable 30 minute Regulation clearing interval during the Operating Day. The total of the mileage offer multiplied by the historical average mileage used in the market clearing plus the capability offer shall not exceed $100/megawatt-hour. In addition to any market-based offer for Regulation, the Market Seller also shall submit a cost-based offer. A cost-based offer must be in the form specified in the PJM Manuals and consist of the following components as well as any other components specified in the PJM Manuals:

i. The costs (in $/MW) of the fuel cost increase due to the steady-state heat rate increase resulting from operating the unit at lower megawatt output incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the capability offer;

ii. The cost increase (in $/ΔMW) in costs associated with movement of the regulation resource incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the mileage offer; and

a. Only Regulation-only resources may include all variable operation and maintenance expenses in the mileage offer, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of this provision, a bid/offer segment is each pairing of price and megawatt quantity submitted as part of an Increment Offer or Decrement Bid. For purposes of applying this provision to an Up-to Congestion Transaction, a bid/offer segment shall refer to the pairing of a source and sink designation, as well as price and megawatt quantity, that comprise each Up-to Congestion Transaction.

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage, shall submit offers or otherwise make their 10-minute reserve capability available to supply Synchronized Reserve or, as applicable, Non-Synchronized Reserve, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer, in an amount equal to the available 10-minute reserve capability of such Generation Capacity Resource. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

(2) Market Sellers of all other generation resources that (A) are capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, (B) are located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, and (C) have submitted offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable.

(3) Offers for the supply of Synchronized Reserve by all generation resources must be cost-based. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the

Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A, section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. For offers to supply Synchronized Reserve, the offer price shall not exceed the expected value of the penalty for failing to provide Synchronized Reserve, where such expected value shall be recalculated annually, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and posted on PJM's website. The expected value of the penalty is calculated as the product of: (A) the average penalty, expressed in $/MWh, multiplied by (B) the average rate of non-performance during Synchronized Reserve events multiplied by (C) the probability a Synchronized Reserve event that will qualify for non-performance assessments will occur.

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

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

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

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

Synchronized Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

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

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Synchronized Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Synchronized Reserves in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the

Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

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

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

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

(1) Economic Load Response Participants that submit offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and

wish to make their resources available to supply Synchronized Reserve may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

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

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

(l) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of an Economic Load Response Participant resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or that offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit demand reduction bids for the available load reduction capability of the Economic Load Response Participant resource. The submission of demand reduction bids for Economic Load Response Participant resource increments that were not committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that have not cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, shall be optional, but any such bids must contain the information required to be included in such bids, as specified in the PJM Economic Load Response Program. An Economic Load Response Participant resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit a demand reduction bid in the Day-ahead Energy Market as specified in the Economic Load Response Program; provided, however, that in the event of an Emergency PJM shall require Economic Load Response Participant resources to

reduce load, notwithstanding that the Zonal LMP at the time such Emergency is declared is below the price identified in the demand reduction bid.

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, that is available for energy, is capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A.02(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, or otherwise make their Secondary Reserve capability available. Such offers shall be for an amount equal to the resource's available energy output achievable within thirty minutes (less its energy output achievable within ten minutes) from a request of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) An off-line generation resource's available Secondary Reserve capability, shall be based on the resource's available Secondary Reserve capability and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (i) startup time; (ii) notification time; (iii) ramp rate; (iv) Economic Minimum; and (v) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's

Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Secondary Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Secondary Reserves in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

(1) Each Economic Load Response Participant that submits offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and wishes to make their resources available to supply Secondary Reserve shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Secondary Reserve being offered, which

must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and include such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

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

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

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

1.10.1B Demand Bid Scheduling and Screening

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

1.10.2 Pool-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Pool-scheduled resources shall be selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the prices offered for energy and demand reductions and related services, whether the resource is expected to be needed to maintain system reliability during the Operating Day, Start-up Costs, No-load Costs, and cancellation fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Sellers to the Office of the Interconnection by the offer deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above. Hydropower units can only be pool-scheduled if they are pumped storage units and scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(b) A resource that is scheduled by a Market Participant to support a bilateral sale, or that is self-scheduled by a Generating Market Buyer, shall not be selected by the Office of the Interconnection as a pool-scheduled resource except in an Emergency.

(c) Market Sellers offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the Office of the Interconnection that is sufficient to enable the Office of the Interconnection to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.

(d) The Market Seller of a resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall receive payments or credits for energy, demand reductions or related services, or for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, from the Office of the Interconnection on behalf of the Market Buyers in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3. Alternatively, the Market Seller shall receive, in lieu of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, its actual costs incurred, if any, up to a cap of the resource's Start-up Costs, if the Office of the Interconnection cancels its selection of the resource as a pool-scheduled resource and so notifies the Market Seller before the resource is synchronized.

(e) Market Participants shall make available their pool-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone.

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

(g) Flexible Resources that are either combustion turbine or diesel resources with a pool-scheduled Day-ahead Energy market commitment are expected to wait for PJM dispatch instructions prior to running in real-time.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Each Generating Market Buyer shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, not to self-schedule resources in excess of its Equivalent Load.

(b) The offered prices of resources that are self-scheduled and not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection shall not be considered by the Office of the Interconnection in determining Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) Market Participants shall make available their self-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone, by submitting an offer as to such resources.

(d) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(e) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource to supply Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market that does not deliver the scheduled megawatt quantity in the applicable real-time reserve market, shall replace the Synchronized Reserve not delivered and shall pay for such Synchronized Reserve at the applicable Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price. Market Participants shall not self-schedule a resource to provide Secondary Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(f) For energy, hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.

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

1.10.4 Capacity Resources.

(a) A Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that is selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that does not deliver energy as scheduled shall be deemed to have experienced a Generator Forced Outage to the extent of such energy not delivered. A Market Participant offering such Generation Capacity Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

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

Generation Emergency. Any such resource so scheduled and dispatched shall receive the applicable Real-time Price for energy delivered.

1.10.5 External Resources.

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

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

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

1.10.6 External Market Buyers.

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

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

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

1.10.7 Bilateral Transactions.

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

1.10.8 Office of the Interconnection Responsibilities.

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

(b) By 1:30 p.m., or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the day before each Operating Day, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-ahead Energy

Market results; (ii) post the Day-ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Sellers, Market Buyers, and Economic Load Response Participants of their scheduled injections, withdrawals, and demand reductions respectively. The foregoing notwithstanding, the deadlines set forth in this subsection shall not apply if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data due to extraordinary circumstances. For purposes of this subsection, extraordinary circumstances shall mean a technical malfunction that limits, prohibits or otherwise interferes with the ability of the Office of the Interconnection to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day. Extraordinary circumstances do not include a Market Participant's inability to submit bid/offer data to the Office of the Interconnection. If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day as a result of such extraordinary circumstances, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Members as soon as practicable.

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

(d) Market Buyers shall pay PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall be paid by PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is positive. Market Buyers shall be paid by PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall pay PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is negative. Economic Load Response Participants shall be paid for scheduled demand reductions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances as described in subsection (b) above, it will be declared a Market Suspension, and Day-ahead Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, it shall notify Market Participants of the Market Suspension as soon as practicable.

(e) If the Office of the Interconnection discovers a *potential* error in prices and/or cleared quantities in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, or the Real-time Energy Market or Real-time Ancillary Services Markets after it has posted the results for these markets on its Web site, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Market Participants as soon as possible after it is found, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the initial publication of the results for the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. After this initial notification, if the Office of the Interconnection determines it is necessary to post modified results, it shall provide notification of its intent to do so, *along with a description detailing the cause and scope of the error*, by no later than 5:00 p.m.

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

(f) Consistent with Operating Agreement, section 18.17.1, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No. 719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.

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

(b) A Market Participant may adjust the schedule of a resource under its dispatch control on an hour-to-hour basis beginning at 6:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, provided that the Office of the Interconnection is notified not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, as follows and as specified in section 1.10.9A below:

i) A Generating Market Buyer may self-schedule any of its resource increments, including hydropower resources, not previously designated as self-scheduled and not selected as a pool-scheduled resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market;

ii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of a non-firm bilateral transaction; or

iii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of deliveries or receipts of Spot Market Energy; or

iv) A Generating Market Buyer may remove from service a resource increment, including a hydropower resource, that it had previously designated as self-scheduled, provided that the Office of the Interconnection shall have the option to schedule energy from any such resource increment that is a Capacity Resource at the price offered in the scheduling process, with no obligation to pay any Start-Up Costs.

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

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

1.10.9A Updating Offers in Real-time

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

(i) A market-based Real-time Offer shall not exceed the applicable energy offer caps specified in this Schedule. Once a Market Seller's resource is committed for an applicable clock hour, the Market Seller may not increase its Incremental Energy Offer and may only submit a market-based Real-time Offer that is higher than its market-based offer that was in effect at the time of commitment to reflect increases in the resource's cost-based Start-up Costs and cost-based No-load Costs. The Market Seller may elect not to have its market-based offer considered for dispatch and to have only its lowest cost-based offer considered for the remainder of the Operating Day.

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

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

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

1.10.9B Offer Parameter Flexibility

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

(b) For generation resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) cost-based Start-up Costs; (2) cost-based No-load Costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) Economic Minimum and Economic Maximum; (5) emergency minimum MW and emergency maximum MW; (6) ramp rate; (7) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (8) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (9) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, Minimum Run Time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Market Sellers of generation resources may vary the notification time for each clock hour for purposes of committing Non-Synchronized Reserve and offline Secondary Reserve in both the Day-ahead and Real-time reserve commitments.

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

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

3.2 Market Settlements.

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

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Regulation.

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

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

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

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

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

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

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

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

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

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

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource’s Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource’s tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order , as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource’s regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource’s tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource’s tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

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

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price , the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

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

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

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

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

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

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

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

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

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation

Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

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

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

3.2.3 Operating Reserves.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources capable of providing Operating Reserves shall be credited as specified below based on the applicable offer for the operation of such resource, provided that the resource was available for the entire time specified in the Offer Data for such resource. To the extent that sections 3.2.3A, 3.2.3A.001, and 3.2.3A.01 below do not meet the Synchronized Reserve Requirements, the Primary Reserve Requirements, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirements, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule additional Operating Reserves pursuant to Section 1.7.17 and 1.10 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. In addition the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule Operating Reserves pursuant to those sections to satisfy any unforeseen Operating Reserve requirements that are not reflected in the day-ahead market. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Operating Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) The following determination shall be made for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be

compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as a day-ahead Operating Reserve credit.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Operating Reserve credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target and the Balancing Operating Reserve Target, as determined below.

A resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's Balancing Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the sum of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and the incremental cost of energy summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target, summed over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals; and

F = the sum of all revenues earned for providing Secondary Reserves, Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves, and Reactive Services over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Operating Reserve credits allocated pursuant to this section 3.2.3(b) to real-time deviations or real-time load share plus exports, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p), depending on whether the balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero),

accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

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

A Generation Capacity Resource that operates outside of its unit-specific parameters will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor be made whole for such operation when not dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection, unless the Market Seller of the Generation Capacity Resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that operation outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint. Such Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive Operating Reserve

Credits and/or to be made whole for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or be made whole for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

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

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

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(m), if the total offered price exceeds the total value, the difference less any credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b), and less the absolute value of any negative Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A(f)(iv) below, and less the absolute value of any negative Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit determined in section 3.2.3.A.001(d)(iii) below, and less any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as specified in section 3.2.3B, and the absolute value of any negative Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv) below, and plus the sum of the Market Revenue Neutrality Offsets for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve, shall be credited to the Market Seller.

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

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller ~~of a Flexible Resource~~of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the

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

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

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

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

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind generating unit that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind generating units as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the , real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined

by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C.

(f-5) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-5)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-5)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-4), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, less any payments received from another Control Area for Operating Reserves shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market in each Operating Day.

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

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region, as defined in section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate determined in accordance with Section 3.2.3(q). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western Region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate. Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity

in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

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

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed Operating Reserve charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of Supply or Demand deviations.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited on the basis of their offered prices for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in the PJM Region,

served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

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

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

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ramp_Request_t = (Dispatchtarget_{t-1} - AOutput_{t-1}) / (LAtime_{t-1})$$

$$RL_Desired_t = AOutput_{t-1} + (Ramp_Request_t * Case_Eff_time_{t-1})$$

where:

1. Dispatchtarget = Dispatch Signal for the previous approved Dispatch case
2. AOutput = Unit's achievable target MW at case solution time as defined in the PJM Manuals
3. LAtime = Dispatch look ahead time
4. Case_Eff_time = Time between signal changes
5. RL_Desired = Ramp-limited desired MW

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

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

- A dispatchable self-scheduled resource that is not dispatched above economic minimum shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- A resource that is dispatchable day-ahead but is Fixed Gen in real-time shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MW.

- Pool-scheduled generators that are not following dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh –Ramp-Limited Desired MW.

- If a resource's real-time economic minimum is greater than its day-ahead economic minimum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is greater, or its real-time economic maximum is less than its Day Ahead economic maximum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is lower, and dispatch LMP Desired MWh for the Real-time Settlement Interval is either below the real time economic minimum or above the real time economic maximum, then balancing Operating Reserve deviations for the resource shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % Off Dispatch is <= 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW. If deviation value is within 5% of Ramp-Limited Desired MW, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall not be assessed.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % off Dispatch is > 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch, and the resource has tripped, for the Real-time Settlement Interval the resource tripped and the Real-time Settlement Intervals it remains offline throughout its day-ahead schedule balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- For resources that are not dispatchable in both the Day-Ahead and Real-time Energy Markets balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh - Day-ahead MWh.

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

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

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

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no balancing Operating Reserve

deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the balancing Operating Reserve deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity). For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges assessed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h) except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules or real-time load share plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western Regions. Regional adder rates shall be equal to the total balancing Operating Reserve credits paid to generators for transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. The regional adder rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

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

Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(i) of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. The RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

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

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

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

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

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

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone

or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load

Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the

expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing

synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts

assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in

proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the assigned or self-scheduled amount of Synchronized Reserve in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, in excess of amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

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

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be

effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand

Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a

Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multipled by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the

Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone

by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

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

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-

specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the

average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero,

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the

resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that

all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

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

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

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1,

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

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

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

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

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

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

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

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

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative.

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

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

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generating unit's cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the product of MW energy usage for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (C) the generating unit's startup-cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the

Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees. The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

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

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

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

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

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

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

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3C(b) shall be the cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations for the Operating Day

and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched in association with post-contingency operation in such transmission zone.

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

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

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

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

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

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

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

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

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

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

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

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

Revisions to the

PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff

Effective December 31, 9998

(Marked Format)

3.2 Market Settlements.

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

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Regulation.

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

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

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

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

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

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

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

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

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

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

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval, in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

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

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation mileage by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal and the historic requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal, calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section. For purposes of calculating the credit for Regulation performance, if the hourly movement of the Regulation A dispatch signal equals zero, a value of 0.1 will be used in its place.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

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

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

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

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The

opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

> For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.
>
> For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Energy Uplift.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources shall be credited as specified below for Energy Make Whole credits.

(b) Day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits shall be calculated in the following manner for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start Service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such

services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target and the balancing Energy Make Whole target, as determined below.

A resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's balancing Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the Real-time Cost, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Energy Make Whole target, summed over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled; and

F = the sum of all Other Market Revenues as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled.

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

(d) The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load ((a) net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service,

in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) (i) Pool-scheduled generation resources that operate for at least one Real-time Settlement Interval within the pool-scheduled commitment period are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits as further detailed in this section and in the PJM Manuals. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits eligibility for Economic Load Response Participant resources is detailed in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o-1) of this section. A pool-scheduled generation resource's eligibility for balancing Energy Make Whole credits begins at the first Real-time Settlement Interval of a pool-scheduled commitment. The generation resource remains eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits until the later of:

1) the Real-time Settlement Interval corresponding to the end of its Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of its Minimum Run Time, as applicable

or

2) the Real-time Settlement Interval when the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

Additionally, generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for a pre-commitment period prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment to account for ramping costs. The pre-commitment period begins with the Real-time Settlement Interval when a generation resource comes online but may not begin earlier than four Real-time Settlement Intervals (20 minutes) prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this pre-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the pre-commitment period, are less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the first hour of the commitment. Generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost are not eligible during the pre-commitment period.

Pool-scheduled generation resources that are released by the Office of Interconnection and ramping offline are additionally eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for post-commitment Real-time Settlement Intervals until the Real-time Settlement Interval that the generation resource goes offline; however, eligibility shall not extend beyond the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of Interconnection plus the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals corresponding to the allowable ramp down period for the resource type, as specified in the PJM Manuals. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this post-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part

of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the post-commitment period, is less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the last hour of the commitment.

(ii) The balancing Energy Make Whole credit calculation will be conducted on a segmented basis. For each Operating Day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource.

The first Segment will be defined as the greater of the applicable day-ahead commitment and Minimum Run Time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources).

Further, if a generation resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection within 30 minutes after the end of the first Segment, the first Segment will also include the remainder of the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the resource operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection

The second Segment will be defined as any block of contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource runs under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection in excess of the first Segment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Segment shall be limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

(iii) If a Market Seller submits an offer parameter that exceeds the applicable approved parameter limit on a parameter-limited schedule for a generation resource and such parameter affects the MW dispatch level of the resource in a given settlement interval, the resource will remain eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation but shall not recover any costs incurred during the affected settlement intervals. If such parameter impacts the commitment decision in a manner that could lead to the Office of the Interconnection committing the generation resource to produce energy for longer than it otherwise would have, the resource will not be eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation for the commitment duration. A generation resource that is the subject to an offer parameter on a parameter-limited schedule that exceeds its approved parameter limits may still be eligible for energy uplift credits if the Market Seller of such resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that the need to operate outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint.

A Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive energy uplift credits for such operation, along with

documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of the billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive energy uplift credits for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

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

(e-1) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired (TRLD) metric is used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviation charges as a representation of the level at which the resource would be desired if operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. There are two Tracking Ramp Limited Desired metrics, one measured in MW (power) and the other measured in MWh (energy), each of which are calculated as described below and as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) value represents the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval.

For purposes of this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3, the minimum operating limit used herein shall be the Economic Minimum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Minimum Generation Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency minimum. Also, the maximum operating limit shall be the Economic Maximum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Maximum Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency maximum.

(i) Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) is an adjusted metric that accounts for the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculation starts at time t_0, which is when a generation resource is first expected by the Office of Interconnection to be online or when a generation resource is dispatchable, while honoring soak time differences, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows. For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0,

If a generation resource does not have a soak process and is directed to come online as soon as possible,

TRLD MW (power) = 0

Otherwise,
TRLD MW (power)
= Max [Min (LMP Desired MW, Dispatch MW), Tracking Desired Economic Minimum]

Where:
LMP Desired MW = the generation resource's expected output level based on its Final Offer at the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point
Dispatch MW = energy dispatch signal MW from the dispatch run
Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the generation resource's minimum operating limit, as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1), unless any of the following conditions occur,

- If a resource is requested to increase output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the lower limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If the resource's minimum operating limit increases by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the resource's initial start time, t_0, Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

$$TRLD\ MW_t\ (power) = TRLD\ MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$$

Where:
t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated
Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the

resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting of the following parameters among the ramp rate, the Tracking Desired Economic Minimum, and the Tracking Desired Economic Maximum, where:

Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = defined above in the calculation for TRLD MW_{t0}
Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the generation resource's maximum operating limit unless any one of the following conditions occur:

- If a resource is requested to decrease output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the upper limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If a resource's maximum operating limit decreases by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) value will be further adjusted, as specified below, if the resource has a regulation or reserve assignment and is unable to provide such assignment while generating the initial Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW due to the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is above the highest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation or reserve assignments, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be lowered to the highest point at which it can provide the assignment(s) based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is below the lowest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation assignment, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be increased to the lowest point at which it can provide the regulation assignment based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

This adjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW value is used in calculating the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) for subsequent intervals.

(ii) An unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) that excludes the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions is also calculated for conversion to an unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metric which is used in the Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations described in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(i). The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows.

For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power)$_{t0}$ as calculated in subsection (i) directly above excluding the impact of regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the start time, t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

unadjusted TRLD MW_t (power) = unadjusted TRLD $MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$

Where:

t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated

Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting parameter among the ramp rate, the unadjusted economic minimum, and the unadjusted economic maximum, where:

unadjusted economic minimum = minimum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such minimum operating limit increased by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

unadjusted economic maximum = maximum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such maximum operating limit decreased by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

(iii) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii) above will continue until the resource goes offline; however, if a generation resource trips or is taken offline at the request of the Market Seller prior to the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time, the values will continue to be calculated per the calculations defined above until the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time.

Further, once the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline, provided that the resource actually goes offline following such direction, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW shall be calculated using only the ramp down parameters such that the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is incrementally ramped down to its minimum output, irrespective of the real-time LMP. During this time period,

the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will equal the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) unless the resource has been manually dispatched offline, in which case the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will continue as specified above in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(ii) until the manual dispatch instruction ends.

TRLD MW_t (power) =

Max (TRLD MW_{t-1} – Down $Ramp_t$, Tracking Desired Economic $Minimum_t$)

Where Down Ramp = Decrease in MW utilizing the resource's down ramp rate parameter.

(iv) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metrics will be converted to the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metrics that shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. For all Real-time Settlement Intervals prior to the start time of the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations, t_0 as defined above, both the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to the resource's Actual MWh for that Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this section, Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A and parallel provisions in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline and the resource's Actual MWh is below the minimum operating limit, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to Actual MWh of the resource.

For all other Real-time Settlement Intervals, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval based on the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals. The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-Time Settlement Interval based on the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

(v) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and MWh (energy) values described above in subsections Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii), as may be qualified by (iii), and (iv) of this section may be further adjusted as described in the PJM Manuals to account for instances where the Office of the

Interconnection is unable to dispatch the system using the real-time security constrained economic dispatch system and/or where the real-time security-constrained economic dispatch application is providing dispatch signals inconsistent with the resource's offer data, or other abnormal dispatch scenarios.

(e-2) For generating resources, balancing Energy Make Whole credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the lesser of the Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 1 below in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2)(i), and the Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 2 below in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2)(ii), for each Segment in the Operating Day, except as provided in this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(m). Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be equal to the credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3.A.

(i) Step 1: Calculate Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole credit for the Segment using Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment. For all other Segments, B = 0.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Tracking Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$ + Opportunity Cost Owed$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue in accordance with the following equation:
(Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh ─ Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ─ Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the Day-ahead Energy Market revenue that results from the Market Participant's actions reducing the resource's flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where
SR = any potential credits for providing Synchronized Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve potential lost opportunity cost credit in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv).

SecR = any potential credits for providing Secondary Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.01(b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any potential credits for providing Reactive Services determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any potential lost opportunity cost credits determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6).

Reg = any potential Regulation opportunity cost amounts determined in accordance with the calculations for use in settlements in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.2.

Opportunity Cost Owed = the sum of the potential opportunity costs owed for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve as determined in accordance with Sections 3.2.3A(f)(iv), 3.2.3A.001(d)(iii) and 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv), respectively.

For the purposes of the above Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations, the potential credits and costs are determined using the calculations referenced above and the assumption that the resource was increased or decreased from

the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh in order to provide the assignment or PJM directed MW as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load Cost + Start-Up Cost)
Where

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is a Real-time Settlement Interval in the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer based on the offer with the lowest total cost for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost by capping the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) at the minimum operating limit for such interval.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) indicate the unit is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

During Real-time Settlement Intervals where a Flexible Resource that is not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) is self-scheduled and was committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the same Real-time Settlement Interval, the above calculation will use the Tracking Balancing Net Revenues that the resource would have received if it had followed PJM real-time commitment instructions and remained offline; provided that if the unit is taken over by company to run as self-scheduled prior to the Minimum Run Time of a pool scheduled commitment elapsing, this shall only apply to those Real-time Settlement Intervals beyond the Minimum Run Time.

(ii) Step 2: Calculate balancing Energy Make Whole credits for the Segment using Actual MWh.

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
A = $-1 \times \sum_t$ Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment
B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment; else, 0

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Actual Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation. For purposes of this section, the Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A.

Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(Actual MWh – Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ― Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the DA revenue based on the Market Participant's actions reducing flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ― Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where:
SR = any amounts credited for providing Synchronized Reserve equal to the credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section

3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit calculation in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv)

SecR = any amounts credited for providing Secondary Reserve as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.01 (b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any lost opportunity costs credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6); and

Reg =any Regulation opportunity cost amounts as calculated for purposes of settlements in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.2

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load + Start-Up)

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Actual MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is within the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the Final Offer for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Actual MWh indicate the resource is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculation shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost, by capping the Actual MWh at the minimum operating limit for each such interval.

(iii) In the event of a real-time Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit determine that the generation resource was not following dispatch instructions, the generation resource shall be ineligible for balancing Energy

Make Whole credits. If the generation resource is eligible during a real-time Market Suspension, the balancing Energy Market Whole credit shall be equal to the actual balancing Energy Make Whole credit, as determined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section.

(iv) A price-sensitive pool-scheduled import transaction shall receive balancing Energy Make Whole credits equal to the positive difference between a transaction's offer, and the total value of the transaction's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or charge for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the sink of the transaction summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Operating Day.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. A Market Seller of a unit defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), (f-3), (f-4), or (f-5) that is reduced using a generator output constraint to honor a stability limitation is not eligible for credits under this section 3.2.3(f) for the MWh reduction associated with honoring the stability limit. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller ~~of a Flexible Resource~~of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3 (f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

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

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

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

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

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind or solar generating unit, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind or solar generating units, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for the increase in charging in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.3(e). A unit in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, is not eligible for compensation under section 3.2.3(f-4).

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

(f-6) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-6)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-6)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging

Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-5), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, plus any balancing Energy Make Whole Credits paid to pool-scheduled import transactions, less any payments received from another Control Area for energy uplift shall be allocated to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region, determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the pro rata share of the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12.

(h) Each Market Participant's daily total of hourly deviations are determined in accordance with the following equation:

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

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

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

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of generation deviations (in MW and not including deviations in Behind The Meter

Generation) as determined in subsection (o) divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour;

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

The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time withdrawal deviations, generation deviations and injection deviations under this subsection (h).

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

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of supply or demand deviations.

Deviations as calculated above shall be deviations in the RTO region and shall be subject to charges for the RTO region determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Furthermore, deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region, as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with

Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited for Condense Startup Cost and Condense Energy Use times the real-time LMP for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

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

(l) For any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market for which, for all or any part of such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection: (i) declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; (ii) issues an alert that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared ("Maximum Generation Emergency Alert"); or (iii) schedules units based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency or a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, the Energy Make Whole credit otherwise provided by section 3.2.3.(b) or section 3.2.3(e) in connection with market-based offers shall be limited as provided in subsections (n) or (m), respectively. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide timely notice on its internet site of the commencement and termination of any of the actions described in subsection (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (l) (collectively referred to as "MaxGen

Conditions"). Following the posting of notice of the commencement of a MaxGen Condition, a Market Seller may elect to submit a cost-based offer in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, in which case subsections (m) and (n) shall not apply to such offer; provided, however, that such offer must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10 for the submission of offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market, as applicable. Submission of a cost-based offer under such conditions shall not be precluded by Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.7(b); provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

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

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than $1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to $1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest

Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed $1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Energy Make Whole payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) All generation resources shall be assessed deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Actual MWh, (which for purposes of this section is defined as the Revenue Data for Settlements), and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh for each Real-time Settlement Interval except for the scenarios where day-ahead scheduled MWh are used in the calculation as defined below.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its deviation percentage <= 0.10 (10 percent).

$$Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\left[1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Tracking\ Ramp\ Limited\ Desired\ \ MWh}\right]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Real-time Settlement Interval MWh and day-ahead scheduled MWh, rather than Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh, when a resource is non-dispatchable for any Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this provision, a resource will be considered non-dispatchable when any of the following conditions occur:

- The generation resource is not dispatchable in the Day-ahead Energy Market and is not dispatchable in the Real-time Energy Market. For purposes of the generation resource deviation calculation, not dispatchable is defined as intervals when the minimum operating limit is equal to the maximum operating limit, or intervals when a generation resource elects to provide a fixed output using the fixed generation parameter, or other not dispatchable processes as defined in the PJM Manuals. All hydro resources are considered non-dispatchable unless operated as a dispatchable resource by the Office of the Interconnection.
- The self-scheduled generation resource is not dispatchable due to a limited dispatchable range. A dispatchable range is considered limited when the following equation is true:

    - Abs(maximum operating limit – minimum operating limit) <= 10% of Abs(minimum operating limit).
- The dispatchable self-scheduled generation resource has a Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh <= the minimum operating limit, except when the resource is desired at that level due to a Minimum Generation Emergency declaration or event.
- A generation resource is online and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh is unable to be calculated due to unavailable schedules or offer parameters.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its day-ahead deviation percentage is <= 0.05 (5%).

$$Day-ahead\ Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\left[1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Day-ahead\ Scheduled\ MWh}\right]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the day-ahead deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations in a Real-time Settlement Interval if any of the following conditions occur for that interval:

- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Regulation.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Synchronized Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Secondary Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserves.
- The resource is assigned Real-time Synchronized Reserves and responded during a Synchronized Reserve Event.
- Flexible Resources that are committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market and are not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that are not committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Energy Market and the resource is offline.
- The resource is manually dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection and the manual instruction is not reflected in the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Deviations of generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be netted for each Real-time Settlements Interval as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h)(i).

If a resource has an hourly average of the absolute value of generator deviations that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in that hour. This calculation shall be done after netting is applied, where applicable.

For the purpose of this section 3.2.3(o), a generation resource is considered to be following dispatch if it is not assessed deviations or has a deviation equal to zero in a Real-time Settlement Interval, as determined above and prior to any netting pursuant to section 3.2.3(h)(i) or for hourly averages pursuant to this section

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

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

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

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Energy Make Whole credits determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2), except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to deviations determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(h) or real-time load plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Energy Make Whole credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

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

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h).

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to

maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be identified in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(p)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(p)(i)(B) hereof.

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

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

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h).

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(p)(i) and (p)(ii).

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

(q) (i) Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p) shall be assigned to the Eastern or Western region if the credit paid to the generator is due to transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations not assigned to the Eastern or Western region shall be assigned to the RTO region. For the purposes of this section, the Western region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern region shall be the AEC, BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones.

(ii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in each region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of real-time load plus export transactions in such region. For purposes of this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q), a Market Participant's real-time load plus export transactions shall be equal to the daily total of (i) real-time deliveries of energy to load in the relevant region ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) real-time deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside the PJM Region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12.

(iii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the Eastern region and the Western region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(g) shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate deviation charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(ii).

(q-1) (i) Regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western regions. Regional adder rates for reliability shall be equal to

the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the relevant region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(ii). Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p).

Regional adder rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the region divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing uplift rates. RTO balancing uplift rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the RTO region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the RTO region in accordance with section (q)(ii). RTO balancing uplift rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(g) divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p).

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Energy Make Whole rates and regional adder rates.

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

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Synchronized

Reserve requirements for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Synchronized Reserve Obligation"), less any amount obtained from condensers associated with provision of Reactive Services as described in section 3.2.3B(i) and any amount obtained from condensers associated with post-contingency operations, as described in section 3.2.3C(b). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using

Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $2,000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for Synchronized Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve the resource was directed to deploy, in excess of the amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time. For each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve Event, the megawatts that will be charged shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, or the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

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

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the

real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

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

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

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

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Primary Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for

Primary Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $2,000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for Primary Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for 30-minute Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for 30-minute Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not

assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $2000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for 30-minute Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the

Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use multiplied by A plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide

Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

(a) Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet reliability requirements in light of supply and demand uncertainties. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with subsection (b) and the PJM Manuals.

(b) Methodology for Establishing Operating Reserve Demand Curves

For each three-month season, Winter (December through February), Spring (March through May), Summer (June through August), and Fall (September through November), and for each time-of-day block set forth in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as follows:

(i) Each Operating Reserve Demand Curve shall be plotted on a graph on which megawatts of reserve is on the x-axis and price is on the y-axis;

(ii) The Operating Reserve Demand Curve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone shall be plotted by combining (i) a straight horizontal line starting from point (1) on the y-axis to point (2), (ii) a straight vertical line connecting points (2) and (3), and (iv) a curved line from point (3) to the x-axis, where:

(A) Point (1) is the point on the y-axis(price) equal to the Reserve Penalty Factor for the minimum reserve requirement for the subject reserve requirement (i.e., the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement, or the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement);

(B) Point (2) has the y-axis coordinate of point (1) and the x-axis coordinate of the applicable minimum reserve requirement as determined for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone in accordance with the PJM Manuals;

(C) Point (3) has the x-axis coordinate of the applicable minimum reserve requirement and the y-axis coordinate resulting from multiplying the Reserve

Penalty Factor of the applicable minimum reserve requirement by the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement when procuring an infinitesimal amount of additional MW of reserves beyond the minimum reserve requirement; and

(D) From point (3) to the x-axis, first, the Office of the Interconnection develops a curve starting at point (3). The shape of the curve will be determined by multiplying the Reserve Penalty Factor of the applicable minimum reserve requirement by the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement when procuring each additional MW of reserves beyond the minimum reserve requirement until the resulting product falls below $0.01/MWh at which point the curve will intersect with the x-axis. These probabilities are calculated from an empirical distribution of data from a rolling three-calendar year period of the following supply and demand uncertainties, using a 30-minute time horizon for clearing Primary Reserves and Synchronized Reserves and a 60-minute time horizon for clearing 30-minute Reserves: load forecast error, wind forecast error, solar forecast error, and forced outages of thermal units, and, for the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for 30-minute Reserves only, net interchange forecast error, all as described in the PJM Manuals. The empirical distribution also accounts for the Regulation requirement, expressed in effective megawatts, that PJM has established for each hour within that time-of-day block, by reducing the magnitude of the above uncertainties by the requirement.

The Office of the Interconnection will post each Operating Reserve Demand Curve used to clear reserve markets.

(c) Annual Update of Operating Reserve Demand Curves

On an annual basis, the Office of the Interconnection shall update the determination of the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement, including each uncertainty, to account for the most recent calendar year's data, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and post revised Operating Reserve Demand Curves by April 1. The revised Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall become effective June 1, coincident with the start of the next Delivery Year.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

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

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

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, a Hybrid Resource, or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging to provide Reactive Services is not eligible for compensation under section (c).

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output (positive generation output) of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f). At the end of each Operating Day, when an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource is instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, a Hybrid Resource, a combined cycle unit, or a combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP revenues at the unit's bus are lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or

as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to {(AG – TRLD MWh) x (UB - URTLMP)}where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

TRLD MWh equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh determined according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1);

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

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

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative, except where applicable for an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource when instructed to increase charging.

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

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability or if an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes the above calculations in this section 3.2.3B do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of

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

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees in accordance with section 3.2.3(e-2). The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

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

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

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the

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

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

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

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the applicable Synchronized Reserve Requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of 2 Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (B) the generation resource's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not

also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

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

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

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

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

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

suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

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

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

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

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

Revisions to the

PJM Operating Agreement

Effective December 31, 9998

(Marked Format)

3.2 Market Settlements.

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

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Regulation.

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

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

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

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in section Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

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

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

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

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

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

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

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

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

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation mileage by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal and the historic requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal, calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section. For purposes of calculating the credit for Regulation performance, if the hourly movement of the Regulation A dispatch signal equals zero, a value of 0.1 will be used in its place.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

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

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

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

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation

clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as
follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Energy Uplift.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources shall be credited as specified below for Energy Make Whole credits.

(b) Day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits shall be calculated in the following manner for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start Service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in

order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target and the balancing Energy Make Whole target, as determined below.

A resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's balancing Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the Real-time Cost, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Energy Make Whole target, summed over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled; and

F = the sum of all Other Market Revenues, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled.

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

(d) The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load ((a) net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b)

excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) (i) Pool-scheduled generation resources that operate for at least one Real-time Settlement Interval within the pool-scheduled commitment period are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits as further detailed in this section and in the PJM Manuals. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits eligibility for Economic Load Response Participant resources is detailed in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(o-1) of this section. A pool-scheduled generation resource's eligibility for balancing Energy Make Whole credits begins at the first Real-time Settlement Interval of a pool-scheduled commitment. The generation resource remains eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits until the later of:

1) the Real-time Settlement Interval corresponding to the end of its Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of its Minimum Run Time, as applicable

or

2) the Real-time Settlement Interval when the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

Additionally, generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for a pre-commitment period prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment to account for ramping costs. The pre-commitment period begins with the Real-time Settlement Interval when a generation resource comes online but may not begin earlier than four Real-time Settlement Intervals (20 minutes) prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this pre-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the pre-commitment period, are less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the first hour of the commitment. Generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost are not eligible during the pre-commitment period.

Pool-scheduled generation resources that are released by the Office of Interconnection and ramping offline are additionally eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for post-commitment Real-time Settlement Intervals until the Real-time Settlement Interval that the generation resource goes offline; however, eligibility shall not extend beyond the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of Interconnection plus the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals corresponding to the allowable ramp down period for the resource type, as specified in the PJM Manuals. However, a generation resource is only eligible

for this post-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the post-commitment period, is less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the last hour of the commitment.

(ii) The balancing Energy Make Whole credit calculation will be conducted on a segmented basis. For each Operating Day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource.

The first Segment will be defined as the greater of the applicable day-ahead commitment and Minimum Run Time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources). Further, if a generation resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection within 30 minutes after the end of the first Segment, the first Segment will also include the remainder of the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the resource operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

The second Segment will be defined as any block of contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource runs under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection in excess of the first Segment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Segment shall be limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

(iii) If a Market Seller submits an offer parameter that exceeds the applicable approved parameter limit on a parameter-limited schedule for a generation resource and such parameter affects the MW dispatch level of the resource in a given settlement interval, the resource will remain eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation but shall not recover any costs incurred during the affected settlement intervals. If such parameter impacts the commitment decision in a manner that could lead to the Office of the Interconnection committing the generation resource to produce energy for longer than it otherwise would have, the resource will not be eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation for the commitment duration. A generation resource that is the subject to an offer parameter on a parameter-limited schedule that exceeds its approved parameter limits may still be eligible for energy uplift credits if the Market Seller of such resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that the need to operate outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint.

A Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive energy uplift credits for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of the billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the

Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive energy uplift credits for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

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

(e-1) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired (TRLD) metric is used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviation charges as a representation of the level at which the resource would be desired if operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. There are two Tracking Ramp Limited Desired metrics, one measured in MW (power) and the other measured in MWh (energy), each of which are calculated as described below and as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) value represents the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval.

For purposes of this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3, the minimum operating limit used herein shall be the Economic Minimum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Minimum Generation Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency minimum. Also, the maximum operating limit shall be the Economic Maximum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Maximum Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency maximum.

(i) Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) is an adjusted metric that accounts for the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculation starts at time t_0, which is when a generation resource is first expected by the Office of Interconnection to be online or when a generation resource is dispatchable, while honoring soak time differences, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows. For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0,

If a generation resource does not have a soak process and is directed to come online as soon as possible,

TRLD MW (power) = 0

Otherwise,
TRLD MW (power)
= Max [Min (LMP Desired MW, Dispatch MW), Tracking Desired Economic Minimum]

Where:
LMP Desired MW = the generation resource's expected output level based on its Final Offer at the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point
Dispatch MW = energy dispatch signal MW from the dispatch run
Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the generation resource's minimum operating limit, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1), unless any of the following conditions occur,

- If a resource is requested to increase output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the lower limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If the resource's minimum operating limit increases by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the resource's initial start time, t_0, Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{TRLD MW}_t \text{ (power)} = \text{TRLD MW}_{t-1} \pm \text{Ramp}_t$$

Where:
t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated
Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting of the following parameters among the ramp rate, the Tracking Desired Economic Minimum, and the Tracking Desired Economic Maximum, where:

Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = defined above in the calculation for TRLD MW_{t0}

Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the generation resource's maximum operating limit unless any one of the following conditions occur:

- If a resource is requested to decrease output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the upper limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If a resource's maximum operating limit decreases by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) value will be further adjusted, as specified below, if the resource has a regulation or reserve assignment and is unable to provide such assignment while generating the initial Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW due to the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is above the highest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation or reserve assignments, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be lowered to the highest point at which it can provide the assignment(s) based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is below the lowest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation assignment, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be increased to the lowest point at which it can provide the regulation assignment based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

This adjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW value is used in calculating the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) for subsequent intervals.

(ii) An unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) that excludes the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions is also calculated for conversion to an unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metric which is used in the Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations described in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(i). The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows.

For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW $(power)_{t0}$ as calculated in subsection (i) directly above excluding the impact of regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the start time, t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

unadjusted TRLD MW_t (power) = unadjusted TRLD $MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$

Where:

t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated

Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting parameter among the ramp rate, the unadjusted economic minimum, and the unadjusted economic maximum, where:

unadjusted economic minimum = minimum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such minimum operating limit increased by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

unadjusted economic maximum = maximum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such maximum operating limit decreased by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

(iii) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii) above will continue until the resource goes offline; however, if a generation resource trips or is taken offline at the request of the Market Seller prior to the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time, the values will continue to be calculated per the calculations defined above until the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time.

Further, once the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline, provided that the resource actually goes offline following such direction, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW shall be calculated using only the ramp down parameters such that the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is incrementally ramped down to its minimum output, irrespective of the real-time LMP. During this time period, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will equal the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) unless the resource has been manually dispatched offline, in which case the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will continue as

specified above in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(ii) until the manual dispatch instruction ends.

TRLD MW_t (power) =

Max (TRLD MW_{t-1} – Down $Ramp_t$, Tracking Desired Economic $Minimum_t$)

Where Down Ramp = Decrease in MW utilizing the resource's down ramp rate parameter.

(iv) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metrics will be converted to the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metrics that shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. For all Real-time Settlement Intervals prior to the start time of the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations, t_0 as defined above, both the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to the resource's Actual MWh for that Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this section, Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A and parallel provisions in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline and the resource's Actual MWh is below the minimum operating limit, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to Actual MWh of the resource.

For all other Real-time Settlement Intervals, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval based on the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals. The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-Time Settlement Interval based on the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

(v) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and MWh (energy) values described above in subsections Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii), as may be qualified by (iii), and (iv) of this section may be further adjusted as described in the PJM Manuals to account for instances where the Office of the Interconnection is unable to dispatch the system using the real-time security constrained economic dispatch system and/or where the real-time security-constrained economic dispatch application is

providing dispatch signals inconsistent with the resource's offer data, or other abnormal dispatch scenarios.

(e-2) For generating resources, balancing Energy Make Whole credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the lesser of the Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 1 below in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2)(i), and the Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 2 below in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2)(ii), for each Segment in the Operating Day, except as provided in this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(m). Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be equal to the credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3.A.

(i) Step 1: Calculate Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole credit for the Segment using Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment. For all other Segments, B = 0.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Tracking Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$ + Opportunity Cost Owed$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue in accordance with the following equation:
(Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh ― Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ― Company Responsible Negative Revenues
Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the Day-ahead Energy Market revenue

that results from the Market Participant's actions reducing the resource's flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where
SR = any potential credits for providing Synchronized Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve potential lost opportunity cost credit in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv).

SecR = any potential credits for providing Secondary Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.01(b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any potential credits for providing Reactive Services determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any potential lost opportunity cost credits determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6).

Reg = any potential Regulation opportunity cost amounts determined in accordance with the calculations for use in settlements in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.2.

Opportunity Cost Owed = the sum of the potential opportunity costs owed for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve as determined in accordance with Sections 3.2.3A(f)(iv), 3.2.3A.001(d)(iii) and 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv), respectively.

For the purposes of the above Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations, the potential credits and costs are determined using the calculations referenced above and the assumption that the resource was increased or decreased from the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh in order to provide the assignment or PJM directed MW as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load Cost + Start-Up Cost)

Where

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is a Real-time Settlement Interval in the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer based on the offer with the lowest total cost for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost by capping the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) at the minimum operating limit for such interval.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) indicate the unit is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

During Real-time Settlement Intervals where a Flexible Resource that is not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) is self-scheduled and was committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the same Real-time Settlement Interval, the above calculation will use the Tracking Balancing Net Revenues that the resource would have received if it had followed PJM real-time commitment instructions and remained offline; provided that if the unit is taken over by company to run as self-scheduled prior to the Minimum Run Time of a pool scheduled commitment elapsing, this shall only apply to those Real-time Settlement Intervals beyond the Minimum Run Time.

(ii) Step 2: Calculate balancing Energy Make Whole credits for the Segment using Actual MWh.

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where

$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$

Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment; else, 0

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Actual Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation. For purposes of this section, the Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(Actual MWh – Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ─ Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the DA revenue based on the Market Participant's actions reducing flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where:
SR = any amounts credited for providing Synchronized Reserve equal to the credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit calculation in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv)

SecR = any amounts credited for providing Secondary Reserve as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.01 (b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any lost opportunity costs credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6); and

Reg =any Regulation opportunity cost amounts as calculated for purposes of settlements in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.2

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load + Start-Up)

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Actual MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is within the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the Final Offer for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Actual MWh indicate the resource is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculation shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost, by capping the Actual MWh at the minimum operating limit for each such interval.

(iii) In the event of a real-time Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit determine that the generation resource was not following dispatch instructions, the generation resource shall be ineligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits. If the generation resource is eligible during a real-time Market Suspension, the balancing Energy Market Whole credit shall be equal to the actual balancing Energy Make Whole credit, as determined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section.

(iv) A price-sensitive pool-scheduled import transaction shall receive balancing Energy Make Whole credits equal to the positive difference between a transaction's offer, and the total value of the transaction's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or charge for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the sink of the transaction summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Operating Day.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. A Market Seller of a unit defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), (f-3), (f-4), or (f-5) that is reduced using a generator output constraint to honor a stability limitation is not eligible for credits under this section 3.2.3(f) for the MWh reduction associated with honoring the stability limit. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller ~~of a Flexible Resource~~of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

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

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

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

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

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind or solar generating unit, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind or solar generating units, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or

suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for the increase in charging in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.3(e). A unit in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, is not eligible for compensation under section 3.2.3(f-4).

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

(f-6) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-6)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-6)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-5), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, plus any balancing Energy Make Whole Credits paid to pool-scheduled import transactions, less any payments received from another Control Area for energy uplift shall be allocated to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region, determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the pro rata share of the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12.

(h) Each Market Participant's daily total of hourly deviations are determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

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

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

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the injection deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy injections in the Real-Time Energy

Market divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of the injection deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly injection deviations. The determination of injection deviations does not include generation resources.

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

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

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of supply or demand deviations.

Deviations as calculated above shall be deviations in the RTO region and shall be subject to charges for the RTO region determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Furthermore, deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to charges determined for such region in

accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited for Condense Startup Cost and Condense Energy Use times the real-time LMP for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

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

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

provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

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

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than $1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to $1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed $1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited

for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Energy Make Whole payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) All generation resources shall be assessed deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Actual MWh, (which for purposes of this section is defined as the Revenue Data for Settlements), and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh for each Real-time Settlement Interval except for the scenarios where day-ahead scheduled MWh are used in the calculation as defined below.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its deviation percentage <= 0.10 (10 percent).

$$Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\ [1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Tracking\ Ramp\ Limited\ Desired\ MWh}]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Real-time Settlement Interval MWh and day-ahead scheduled MWh, rather than Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh, when a resource is non-dispatchable for any Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this provision, a resource will be considered non-dispatchable when any of the following conditions occur:

- The generation resource is not dispatchable in the Day-ahead Energy Market and is not dispatchable in the Real-time Energy Market. For purposes of the generation resource deviation calculation, not dispatchable is defined as intervals when the minimum operating limit is equal to the maximum operating limit, or intervals when a generation resource elects to provide a fixed output using the fixed generation parameter, or other not dispatchable processes as defined in the PJM Manuals. All hydro resources are considered non-dispatchable unless operated as a dispatchable resource by the Office of the Interconnection.
- The self-scheduled generation resource is not dispatchable due to a limited dispatchable range. A dispatchable range is considered limited when the following equation is true:
    - Abs(maximum operating limit – minimum operating limit) <= 10% of Abs(minimum operating limit).
- The dispatchable self-scheduled generation resource has a Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh <= the minimum operating limit, except when the resource is desired at that level due to a Minimum Generation Emergency declaration or event.
- A generation resource is online and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh is unable to be calculated due to unavailable schedules or offer parameters.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its day-ahead deviation percentage is <= 0.05 (5%).

$$Day-ahead\ Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\ [1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Day-ahead\ Scheduled\ MWh}]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the day-ahead deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations in a Real-time Settlement Interval if any of the following conditions occur for that interval:

- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Regulation.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Synchronized Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Secondary Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserves.
- The resource is assigned Real-time Synchronized Reserves and responded during a Synchronized Reserve Event.
- Flexible Resources that are committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market and are not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that are not committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Energy Market and the resource is offline.
- The resource is manually dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection and the manual instruction is not reflected in the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Deviations of generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be netted for each Real-time Settlements Interval as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h)(i).

If a resource has an hourly average of the absolute value of generator deviations that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in that hour. This calculation shall be done after netting is applied, where applicable.

For the purpose of this section 3.2.3(o), a generation resource is considered to be following dispatch if it is not assessed deviations or has a deviation equal to zero in a Real-time Settlement Interval, as determined above and prior to any netting pursuant to section 3.2.3(h)(i) or for hourly averages pursuant to this section.

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

The Desired MW quantity for such resources for each hour shall be the hourly integrated MW quantity to which the load reduction resource was dispatched for each hour (where the hourly

integrated value is the average of the dispatched values as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the resource for each hour).

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

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Energy Make Whole credits determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2), except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to deviations determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(h) or real-time load plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Energy Make Whole credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

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

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h).

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

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be identified

in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(p)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(p)(i)(B) hereof.

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

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

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h).

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(p)(i) and (p)(ii).

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

(q) (i) Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p) shall be assigned to the Eastern or Western region if the credit paid to the generator is due to transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations not assigned to the Eastern or Western region shall be assigned to the RTO region. For the purposes of this section, the Western region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern region shall be the AEC,

BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones.

(ii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in each region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of real-time load plus export transactions in such region. For purposes of this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q), a Market Participant's real-time load plus export transactions shall be equal to the daily total of (i) real-time deliveries of energy to load in the relevant region ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) real-time deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside the PJM Region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12.

(iii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the Eastern region and the Western region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(g) shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate deviation charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(ii).

(q-1) (i) Regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western regions. Regional adder rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the relevant region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(ii). Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p).

Regional adder rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the region divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing uplift rates. RTO balancing uplift rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the RTO region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the RTO region in accordance with section (q)(ii). RTO balancing uplift rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(g) divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p).

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Energy Make Whole rates and regional adder rates.

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

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

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

be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve

Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic

Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange

Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy

output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged

to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve the resource was directed to deploy, in excess of the amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time. For each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve Event, the megawatts that will be charged shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, or the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

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

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for

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

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

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

Synchronized Reserve Event commences, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than ten minutes.

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multipled by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) The magnitude of response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource is the difference between the generation resource's output at the start of the event and

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

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

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of

settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone .

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

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

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the

megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to

supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use multiplied by A plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day

and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's

consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

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

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

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, a Hybrid Resource, or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging to provide Reactive Services is not eligible for compensation under section (c).

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in Section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output (positive generation output) of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f). At the end of each Operating Day, when an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource is instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, a Hybrid Resource, combined cycle unit, or a combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP revenues at the unit's bus are lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a

manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to {(AG – TRLD MWh) x (UB - URTLMP)}where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

TRLD MWh equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh determined according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1);

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

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

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative, except where applicable for an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource when instructed to increase charging.

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

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability or if an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes the above calculations in this section 3.2.3B do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of

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

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees in accordance with section 3.2.3(e-2). The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

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

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

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the

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

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

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

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the applicable Synchronized Reserve Requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (B) the generation resource's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not

also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

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

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

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

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

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

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

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

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

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

suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

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

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

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

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

Attachment B

Revisions to the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
and Operating Agreement

(Clean Format)

(Identified by Additional Cover Pages)

Revisions to the
PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff

Effective December 1, 2026

(Clean Format)

Definitions – E - F

Economic-based Enhancement or Expansion:

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

Economic Load Response Participant:

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

Economic Load Response Regulation Only Participant:

"Economic Load Response Regulation Only Participant" shall mean a Member or Special Member that qualifies under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.5A, and the parallel provisions of Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.5A, and is only eligible to participate in the PJM Regulation market.

Economic Maximum:

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

Economic Minimum:

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

Effective FTR Holder:

"Effective FTR Holder" shall mean:

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

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

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

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

EFORd:

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

Electrical Distance:

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

Eligible Customer:

"Eligible Customer" shall mean:

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

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

Eligible Fast-Start Resource:

"Eligible Fast-Start Resource" shall mean a Fast-Start Resource that is eligible for the application of Integer Relaxation during the calculation of Locational Marginal Prices as set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.2.

Emergency Action:

"Emergency Action" shall mean (1) any megawatt shortage of the Primary Reserve Requirement (as specified in the PJM Manuals) in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, inclusive of any adjustments to such requirement to account for system conditions, as determined by the dispatch run from the security constrained economic dispatch and where, as specified in the PJM Manuals, there is also a Voltage Reduction Warning and reduction of non-critical plant load, Manual Load Dump Warning, Maximum Generation Emergency Action, or the curtailment of non-essential building loads and Voltage Reduction Warning that encompasses such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone or (2) anytime the Office of Interconnection identifies an emergency and issues a load shed directive, Manual Load Dump Action, Voltage Reduction Action, or deploy all resources action for an entire Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

Emergency Condition:

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

Emergency Load Response Program:

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

Energy Efficiency Resource:

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

Energy Market Opportunity Cost:

"Energy Market Opportunity Cost" shall mean the difference between (a) the forecasted cost to operate a specific generating unit when the unit only has an operational limitation due to limitations imposed on the unit by Applicable Laws and Regulations, and (b) the forecasted

future Locational Marginal Price at which the generating unit could run while not violating such limitations. Energy Market Opportunity Cost therefore is the value associated with a specific generating unit's lost opportunity to produce energy during a higher valued period of time occurring within the same compliance period, which compliance period is determined by the applicable regulatory authority and is reflected in the rules set forth in PJM Manual 15. Energy Market Opportunity Costs shall be limited to those resources which are specifically delineated in Operating Agreement, Schedule 2.

Energy Resource:

"Energy Resource" shall mean a Generating Facility that is not a Capacity Resource.

Energy Settlement Area:

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

Energy Storage Resource:

"Energy Storage Resource" shall mean a resource capable of receiving electric energy from the grid and storing it for later injection to the grid that participates in the PJM Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services markets as a Market Participant. Open-Loop Hybrid Resources are not Energy Storage Resources.

Energy Storage Resource Model Participant:

"Energy Storage Resource Model Participant" shall mean an Energy Storage Resource utilizing the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model.

Energy Storage Resource Participation Model:

"Energy Storage Resource Participation Model" shall mean the participation model accepted by the Commission in Docket No. ER19-469-000.

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.

Entity Providing Supply Services to Default Retail Service Provider:

"Entity Providing Supply Services to Default Retail Service Provider" shall mean any entity, including but not limited to a load aggregator or power marketer, providing supply services to an electric distribution company when that electric distribution company is serving as the default retail service provider, and that enters into a contract or similar obligation with such electric distribution company to serve retail customers who have not selected a competitive retail service provider.

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.

Event of Default:

"Event of Default," as that term is used in Tariff, Attachment Q, shall mean a Financial Default, Credit Breach, or Credit Support Default.

Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power:

"Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power" shall mean anti-competitive behavior of a Capacity Market Seller with a Load Interest, or directed by an entity with a Load Interest, to uneconomically lower RPM Auction Sell Offer(s) in order to suppress RPM Auction clearing prices for the overall benefit of the Capacity Market Seller's (and/or affiliates of Capacity Market Seller) portfolio of generation and load or that of the directing entity with a Load Interest as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.14(h-2)(2)(B). A bilateral contract between the Capacity Market Seller and an entity with a Load Interest with the express purpose of lowering capacity market clearing prices shall be evidence of the Exercise of Buyer-Side Market Power.

Existing Generation Capacity Resource:

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

Export Credit Exposure:

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

Export Nodal Reference Price:

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

Export Transaction:

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

Export Transaction Price Factor:

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

Export Transaction Screening:

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

Export Transactions Net Activity:

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

Extended Primary Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement:

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

Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement:

"Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement" shall equal the 30-minute Reserve Requirement in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus 190 MW, plus any additional reserves scheduled under emergency conditions necessary to address operational uncertainty. The Extended 30-minute 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.

Fast-Start Resource:

"Fast-Start Resource" shall have the meaning set forth in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.2A

Federal Power Act:

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

FERC or Commission:

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

FERC Market Rules:

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

Final Offer:

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

Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation:

"Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation" shall mean the capacity obligation for the PJM Region, determined in accordance with RAA, Schedule 8.

Financial Close:

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

duly authorized to proceed with full construction of the material portions of the project by the appropriate governing body of the company funding such project. A sworn, notarized certification by an officer of such company certifying to such facts, and that the officer has personal knowledge of, or has engaged in a diligent inquiry to determine, such facts, shall be sufficient to make such demonstration.

Financial Default:

"Financial Default" shall mean (a) the failure of a Member or Transmission Customer to make any payment for obligations under the Agreements when due, including but not limited to an invoice payment that has not been cured or remedied after notice has been given and any cure period has elapsed, (b) a bankruptcy proceeding filed by a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor, or filed against a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor and to which the Member, Transmission Customer or Guarantor, as applicable, acquiesces or that is not dismissed within 60 days, (c) a Member, Transmission Customer or its Guarantor, if any, is unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due, or (d) a Merger Without Assumption occurs in respect of the Member, Transmission Customer or any Guarantor of such Member or Transmission Customer.

Financial Transmission Right:

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

Financial Transmission Right Obligation:

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

Financial Transmission Right Option:

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

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

"Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service" shall mean Transmission Service under the Tariff, Part II, section 13 that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to Tariff, Part II.

Firm Transmission Feasibility Study:

"Firm Transmission Feasibility Study" shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider in accordance with Tariff, Part II, section 19.3 and Tariff, Part III, section 32.3.

Firm Transmission Withdrawal Rights:

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

First Incremental Auction:

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

Flexible Resource:

"Flexible Resource" shall mean a generating resource that must have all available energy schedules specify a combined Start-up Time and Notification Time of less than or equal to two hours; and a Minimum Run Time of less than or equal to two hours.

Forecast Pool Requirement:

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

Foreign Guaranty:

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

Form 715 Planning Criteria:

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

Forward Daily Natural Gas Prices:

"Forward Daily Natural Gas Prices" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(E).

Forward Hourly Ancillary Services Prices:

"Forward Hourly Ancillary Services Prices" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(D).

Forward Hourly LMPs:

"Forward Hourly LMPs" shall have the meaning provided in Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5.10(a)(v-1)(C).

FTR Credit Limit:

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

FTR Credit Requirement:

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

FTR Flow Undiversified:

"FTR Flow Undiversified" shall have the meaning established in Tariff, Attachment Q, section VI.C.6.

FTR Historical Value:

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

FTR Holder:

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

FTR Monthly Credit Requirement Contribution:

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

FTR Net Activity:

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

FTR Participant:

"FTR Participant" shall mean any Market Participant that provides or is required to provide Collateral in order to participate in PJM's FTR market.

FTR Portfolio Auction Value:

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

Fuel Cost Policy:

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

Full Notice to Proceed:

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

1.10 Scheduling.

1.10.1 General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all energy purchases for delivery within the PJM Region, whether from resources inside or outside the PJM Region;

ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for exports for delivery outside the PJM Region from resources within the PJM Region that are not Dynamic Transfers to such entities pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12; and

iii) In addition to the foregoing schedules for exports, imports and wheel through transactions, Market Participants shall submit confirmations of each scheduled transaction from each other party to the transaction in addition to the party submitting the schedule, or the adjacent Control Area.

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

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

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

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

(d) Market Sellers in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall submit offers for the supply of energy, demand reductions, or other services for the following Operating Day for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires or is required to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection. Offers for the supply of energy may be cost-based, market-based, or both, and may vary hourly. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that is committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1, and that has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers for the available capacity of such Generation Capacity Resource, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer. Such offers shall be based on the ICAP equivalent of the Market Seller's cleared UCAP capacity commitment, provided, however, (i) where the underlying resource is a Capacity Storage Resource, with the exception of Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, or an Intermittent Resource, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by either self-scheduling or offering the unit as a dispatchable resource, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Capacity Storage Resources and Intermittent Resources may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment, and (ii) where the underlying resource is a Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by self-scheduling the unit in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment. Any offer not designated as a Maximum Emergency offer shall be considered available for scheduling and dispatch under both Emergency and non-Emergency conditions. Offers may only be designated as Maximum Emergency offers to the extent that the Generation Capacity Resource falls into at least one of the following categories:

i) Environmental limits. If the resource has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies by a governmental authority.

ii) Fuel limits. If physical events beyond the control of the resource owner result in the temporary interruption of fuel supply and there is limited on-site fuel storage. A fuel supplier's exercise of a contractual right to interrupt supply or delivery under an interruptible service agreement shall not qualify as an event beyond the control of the resource owner.

iii) Temporary emergency conditions at the unit. If temporary emergency physical conditions at the resource significantly limit its availability.

iv) Temporary megawatt additions. If a resource can provide additional megawatts on a temporary basis by oil topping, boiler over-pressure, or similar techniques, and such megawatts are not ordinarily otherwise available.

The submission of offers for resource increments that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall be optional, but any such offers must contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Energy offered from generation resources that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall not be supplied from resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the Operating Reserves of a Control Area outside the PJM Region.

The foregoing offers:

i) Shall specify the Generation Capacity Resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource and energy or demand reduction amount, respectively, for each clock hour in the offer period;

ii) Shall specify the amounts and prices for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day for each resource component offered by the Market Seller to the Office of the Interconnection;

iii) May specify for generation resources offer parameters for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) Minimum Run Time; (2) maximum run time; (3) Start-up Costs; (4) No-load Costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) availability; (8) ramp rate; (9) Economic Minimum; (10) Economic Maximum; (11) emergency minimum MW; (12) emergency maximum MW; (13) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (14) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (15) condense to generation time constraints, and may specify offer parameters for Economic Load Response Participant resources for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section

1.10.9B below, including: (1) minimum down time; (2) maximum down time; (3) minimum release time; (4) shutdown costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) Economic Minimum; and (8) Economic Maximum;

iv) Shall set forth any special conditions upon which the Market Seller proposes to supply a resource increment, including any curtailment rate specified in a bilateral contract for the output of the resource, or any cancellation fees;

v) May include a schedule of offers for prices and operating data contingent on acceptance by the deadline specified in this Schedule, with additional schedules applicable if accepted after the foregoing deadline;

vi) Shall constitute an offer to submit the resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the offer for the clock hour, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day, for which the offer is submitted, unless the Market Seller a) submits a Real-time Offer for the applicable clock hour, or b) updates the availability of its offer for that hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals;

vii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Seller proposes to supply energy or other services to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, such price or prices being guaranteed by the Market Seller for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day, unless modified after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market as permitted pursuant to sections 1.10.9A or 1.10.9B below;

viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above $1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour;

ix) Shall not exceed a demand reduction offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour, except when an Economic Load Response Participant submits a cost-based offer that includes an incremental cost component that is above $1,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer but in no event greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour;

x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus $1.00;

b) an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt hour, plus [the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement divided by 2]; and

c) an approved 120 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provisions of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,100/megawatt-hour; and

xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $0.00/MWh for pumped storage hydropower units scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(e) A Market Seller that wishes to make a resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit an offer for Regulation for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval for which the Market Seller desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to provide Regulation that shall specify the megawatts of Regulation being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in the Regulation Zone for which such Regulation is offered, the price of the capability offer in dollars per MW, the price of the mileage offer in Dollars per change in MW, and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer and the resource's opportunity costs. Such offers may vary for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, and may be updated each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, up to 35 minutes before the applicable 30 minute Regulation clearing interval during the Operating Day. The total of the mileage offer multiplied by the historical average mileage used in the market clearing plus the capability offer shall not exceed $100/megawatt-hour. In addition to any market-based offer for Regulation, the Market Seller also shall submit a cost-based offer. A cost-based offer must be in the form specified in the PJM Manuals and consist of the following components as well as any other components specified in the PJM Manuals:

i. The costs (in $/MW) of the fuel cost increase due to the steady-state heat rate increase resulting from operating the unit at lower megawatt output incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the capability offer;

ii. The cost increase (in $/ΔMW) in costs associated with movement of the regulation resource incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the mileage offer; and

a. Only Regulation-only resources may include all variable operation and maintenance expenses in the mileage offer, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, is

capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage, shall submit offers or otherwise make their 10-minute reserve capability available to supply Synchronized Reserve or, as applicable, Non-Synchronized Reserve, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer, in an amount equal to the available 10-minute reserve capability of such Generation Capacity Resource. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

(2) Market Sellers of all other generation resources that (A) are capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, (B) are located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, and (C) have submitted offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable.

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

The expected value of the penalty shall be determined by an annual review of the twelve-month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the

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

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

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

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

(2) An on-line generation resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability, except for generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, shall be determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals and based on the resource's current performance and initial energy output and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (A) ramp rate; (B) Economic Minimum; and (C) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating

configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Synchronized Reserves above the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Synchronized Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Synchronized Reserves in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

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

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

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, that is available for energy, is capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A.02(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, or otherwise make their Secondary Reserve capability available. Such offers shall be for an amount equal to the resource's available energy output achievable

within thirty minutes (less its energy output achievable within ten minutes) from a request of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Secondary Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Secondary Reserves in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating

unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

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

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

(n) A Market Participant may submit a Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction for a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that is a Pseudo-Tie into the MISO balancing authority area. Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions combine an offer to

sell energy at a source with a bid to buy the same megawatt quantity of energy at a sink where such transaction specifies the maximum difference between the Locational Marginal Prices at the source and sink.

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

1.10.1B Demand Bid Scheduling and Screening

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

1.10.2 Pool-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Pool-scheduled resources shall be selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the prices offered for energy and demand reductions and related services, whether the resource is expected to be needed to maintain system reliability during the Operating Day, Start-up Costs, No-load Costs and cancellation fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Sellers to the Office of the Interconnection by the offer deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above. Hydropower units can only be pool-scheduled if they are pumped storage units and scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(b) A resource that is scheduled by a Market Participant to support a bilateral sale, or that is self-scheduled by a Generating Market Buyer, shall not be selected by the Office of the Interconnection as a pool-scheduled resource except in an Emergency.

(c) Market Sellers offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the Office of the Interconnection that is sufficient to enable the Office of the Interconnection to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.

(d) The Market Seller of a resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall receive payments or credits for energy, demand reductions or related services, or for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, from the Office of the Interconnection on behalf of the Market Buyers in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3. Alternatively, the Market Seller shall receive, in lieu of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, its actual costs incurred, if any, up to a

cap of the resource's Start-up Costs, if the Office of the Interconnection cancels its selection of the resource as a pool-scheduled resource and so notifies the Market Seller before the resource is synchronized.

(e) Market Participants shall make available their pool-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone.

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

(g) Flexible Resources that are either combustion turbine or diesel resources with a pool-scheduled Day-ahead Energy market commitment are expected to wait for PJM dispatch instructions prior to running in real-time.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

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

(a) Each Generating Market Buyer shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, not to self-schedule resources in excess of its Equivalent Load.

(b) The offered prices of resources that are self-scheduled and not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection shall not be considered by the Office of the Interconnection in determining Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) Market Participants shall make available their self-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone, by submitting an offer as to such resources.

(d) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(e) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource to supply Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market that does not deliver the scheduled megawatt

quantity in the applicable real-time reserve market, shall replace the Synchronized Reserve not delivered and shall pay for such Synchronized Reserve at the applicable Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price. Market Participants shall not self-schedule a resource to provide Secondary Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(f) For energy, hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.

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

1.10.4 Capacity Resources.

(a) A Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that is selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that does not deliver energy as scheduled shall be deemed to have experienced a Generator Forced Outage to the extent of such energy not delivered. A Market Participant offering such Generation Capacity Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

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

1.10.5 External Resources.

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

such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market with energy from the PJM Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

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

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

1.10.6 External Market Buyers.

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

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

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

1.10.7 Bilateral Transactions.

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

1.10.8 Office of the Interconnection Responsibilities.

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

(b) By 1:30 p.m., or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the day before each Operating Day, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-ahead Energy Market results; (ii) post the Day-ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Sellers, Market Buyers, and Economic Load Response Participants of their scheduled injections, withdrawals, and demand reductions respectively. The foregoing notwithstanding, the deadlines set forth in this subsection shall not apply if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data due to extraordinary circumstances. For purposes of this subsection, extraordinary circumstances shall mean a technical malfunction that limits, prohibits or otherwise interferes with the ability of the Office of the Interconnection to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day. Extraordinary circumstances do not include a Market Participant's inability to submit bid/offer data to the Office of the Interconnection. If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day as a result of such extraordinary circumstances, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Members as soon as practicable.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in section 1.10.8(b), and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, the Office

of the Interconnection shall revise its schedule of generation resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the PJM Region, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Buyers shall pay PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall be paid by PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is positive. Market Buyers shall be paid by PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall pay PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is negative. Economic Load Response Participants shall be paid for scheduled demand reductions pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances as described in subsection (b) above, it will be declared a Market Suspension, and Day-ahead Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, it shall notify Market Participants of the Market Suspension as soon as practicable.

(e) If the Office of the Interconnection discovers a *potential* error in prices and/or cleared quantities in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, or the Real-time Energy Market or Real-time Ancillary Services Markets after it has posted the results for these markets on its Web site, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Market Participants as soon as possible after it is found, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the initial publication of the results for the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. After this initial notification, if the Office of the Interconnection determines it is necessary to post modified results, it shall provide notification of its intent to do so, *along with a description detailing the cause and scope of the error*, by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the initial publication of the results in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. *The provided description will not contain information that is market sensitive or confidential.* Thereafter, the Office of the Interconnection must post on its Web site the corrected results by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the tenth calendar day following the Operating Day for the Day-ahead Energy Market, Real-time Energy Market, and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, and Real-time Ancillary Service Markets. Should any of the above deadlines pass without the associated action on the part of the Office of the Interconnection, the originally posted results will be considered final. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the deadlines set forth above shall not apply if the referenced market results are under publicly noticed review by the FERC.

(f) Consistent with Operating Agreement, section 18.17.1, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No.

719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.

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

(b) A Market Participant may adjust the schedule of a resource under its dispatch control on an hour-to-hour basis beginning at 6:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, provided that the Office of the Interconnection is notified not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, as follows and as specified in section 1.10.9A below:

i) A Generating Market Buyer may self-schedule any of its resource increments, including hydropower resources, not previously designated as self-scheduled and not selected as a pool-scheduled resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market;

ii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of a non-firm bilateral transaction; or

iii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of deliveries or receipts of Spot Market Energy; or

iv) A Generating Market Buyer may remove from service a resource increment, including a hydropower resource, that it had previously designated as self-scheduled, provided that the Office of the Interconnection shall have the option to schedule energy from any such resource increment that is a Capacity Resource at the price offered in the scheduling process, with no obligation to pay any Start-Up Costs.

(c) An External Market Buyer may refuse delivery of some or all of the energy it requested to purchase in the Day-ahead Energy Market by notifying the Office of the Interconnection of the adjustment in deliveries not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in

which the adjustment is to take effect, but any such adjustment shall not affect the obligation of the External Market Buyer to pay for energy scheduled on its behalf in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

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

1.10.9A Updating Offers in Real-time

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

(i) A market-based Real-time Offer shall not exceed the applicable energy offer caps specified in this Schedule. Once a Market Seller's resource is committed for an applicable clock hour, the Market Seller may not increase its Incremental Energy Offer and may only submit a market-based Real-time Offer that is higher than its market-based offer that was in effect at the time of commitment to reflect increases in the resource's cost-based Start-up Costs and cost-based No-load Costs. The Market Seller may elect not to have its market-based offer considered for dispatch and to have only its lowest cost-based offer considered for the remainder of the Operating Day.

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

(iii) If a Market Seller's available cost-based offer is not compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals at the time a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for an applicable clock hour during the Operating Day, the Market Seller must submit an updated cost-based Real-time Offer consisting of an Incremental Energy

Offer, Start-up Cost and No-load Cost for that clock hour that is compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals.

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

1.10.9B Offer Parameter Flexibility

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

(b) For generation resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) cost-based Start-up Costs; (2) cost-based No-load Costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) Economic Minimum and Economic Maximum; (5) emergency minimum MW and emergency maximum MW; (6) ramp rate; (7) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (8) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (9) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, Minimum Run Time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Market Sellers of generation resources may vary the notification time for each clock hour for purposes of committing Non-Synchronized Reserve and offline Secondary Reserve in both the Day-ahead and Real-time reserve commitments.

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

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

may submit Real-time Offers for such resources that change the availability of a submitted cost-based offer.

3.2 Market Settlements.

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

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Regulation.

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

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

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

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's

Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

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

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

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

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

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

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

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval, in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

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

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

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

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

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

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

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

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

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

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the

resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

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

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

3.2.3 Operating Reserves.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources capable of providing Operating Reserves shall be credited as specified below based on the applicable offer for the operation of such resource, provided that the resource was available for the entire time specified in the Offer Data for such resource. To the extent that sections 3.2.3A, 3.2.3A.001, and 3.2.3A.01 below do not meet the Synchronized Reserve Requirements, the Primary Reserve Requirements, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirements, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule additional Operating Reserves pursuant to Section 1.7.17 and 1.10 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. In addition the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule Operating Reserves pursuant to those sections to satisfy any unforeseen Operating Reserve requirements that are not reflected in the day-ahead market. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Operating Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) The following determination shall be made for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy

Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as a day-ahead Operating Reserve credit.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Operating Reserve credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target and the Balancing Operating Reserve Target, as determined below.

A resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's Balancing Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the sum of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and the incremental cost of energy summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target, summed over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals; and

F = the sum of all revenues earned for providing Secondary Reserves, Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves, and Reactive Services over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Operating Reserve credits allocated pursuant to this section 3.2.3(b) to real-time deviations or real-time load share plus exports, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p), depending on whether the balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero),

accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

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

A Generation Capacity Resource that operates outside of its unit-specific parameters will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor be made whole for such operation when not dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection, unless the Market Seller of the Generation Capacity Resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that operation outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint. Such Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive Operating Reserve

Credits and/or to be made whole for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or be made whole for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

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

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

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(m), if the total offered price exceeds the total value, the difference less any credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b), and less the absolute value of any negative Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A(f)(iv) below, and less the absolute value of any negative Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit determined in section 3.2.3.A.001(d)(iii) below, and less any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as specified in section 3.2.3B, and the absolute value of any negative Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv) below, and plus the sum of the Market Revenue Neutrality Offsets for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve, shall be credited to the Market Seller.

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

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit,

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

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

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

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

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind generating unit that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind generating units as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the , real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override),

shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C.

(f-5) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-5)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-5)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-4), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, less any payments received from another Control Area for Operating Reserves shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market in each Operating Day.

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

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind

The Meter Generation) in the Real-time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

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

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

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

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

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

Deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region, as defined in section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate determined in accordance with Section 3.2.3(q). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western Region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate. Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity

in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

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

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed Operating Reserve charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of Supply or Demand deviations.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited on the basis of their offered prices for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in the PJM Region,

served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

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

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

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ramp_Request_t = {(Dispatchtarget_{t-1} - AOutput_{t-1})}/{(LAtime_{t-1})}$$

$$RL_Desired_t = AOutput_{t-1} + (Ramp_Request_t * Case_Eff_time_{t-1})$$

where:

1. Dispatchtarget = Dispatch Signal for the previous approved Dispatch case
2. AOutput = Unit's achievable target MW at case solution time as defined in the PJM Manuals
3. LAtime = Dispatch look ahead time
4. Case_Eff_time = Time between signal changes
5. RL_Desired = Ramp-limited desired MW

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

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

- A dispatchable self-scheduled resource that is not dispatched above economic minimum shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- A resource that is dispatchable day-ahead but is Fixed Gen in real-time shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MW.

- Pool-scheduled generators that are not following dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh –Ramp-Limited Desired MW.

- If a resource's real-time economic minimum is greater than its day-ahead economic minimum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is greater, or its real-time economic maximum is less than its Day Ahead economic maximum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is lower, and dispatch LMP Desired MWh for the Real-time Settlement Interval is either below the real time economic minimum or above the real time economic maximum, then balancing Operating Reserve deviations for the resource shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % Off Dispatch is <= 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW. If deviation value is within 5% of Ramp-Limited Desired MW, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall not be assessed.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % off Dispatch is > 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch, and the resource has tripped, for the Real-time Settlement Interval the resource tripped and the Real-time Settlement Intervals it remains offline throughout its day-ahead schedule balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- For resources that are not dispatchable in both the Day-Ahead and Real-time Energy Markets balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh - Day-ahead MWh.

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

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

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

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no balancing Operating Reserve

deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the balancing Operating Reserve deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity). For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges assessed pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h) except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules or real-time load share plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western Regions. Regional adder rates shall be equal to the total balancing Operating Reserve credits paid to generators for transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. The regional adder rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates. RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be equal to balancing Operating Reserve credits except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, in excess of the regional adder rates calculated pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(i) of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. The RTO balancing

Operating Reserve rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

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

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

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

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

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

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve

Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load

Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the

expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing

synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts

assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in

proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the assigned or self-scheduled amount of Synchronized Reserve in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, in excess of amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

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

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be

effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand

Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a

Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

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

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

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

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

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

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the

Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone

by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

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

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic

merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero,

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is

dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's

consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

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

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for

the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

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

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

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

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

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

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

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

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

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative.

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

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

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the

amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generating unit's cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the product of MW energy usage for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (C) the generating unit's startup-cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees. The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

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

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

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has

altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

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

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

of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

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

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

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

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

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

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each

applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

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

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

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

Revisions to the
PJM Operating Agreement

Effective December 1, 2026

(Clean Format)

1.10 Scheduling.

1.10.1 General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all energy purchases for delivery within the PJM Region, whether from resources inside or outside the PJM Region;

ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for exports for delivery outside the PJM Region from resources within the PJM Region that are not Dynamic Transfers to such entities pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12; and

iii) In addition to the foregoing schedules for exports, imports and wheel through transactions, Market Participants shall submit confirmations of each scheduled transaction from each other party to the transaction in addition to the party submitting the schedule, or the adjacent Control Area.

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

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

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

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

(d) Market Sellers in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall submit offers for the supply of energy, demand reductions, or other services for the following Operating Day for each clock hour for which the Market Seller desires or is required to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection. Offers for the supply of energy may be cost-based, market-based, or both, and may vary hourly. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that is committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1, and that has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers for the available capacity of such Generation Capacity Resource, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer. Such offers shall be based on the ICAP equivalent of the Market Seller's cleared UCAP capacity commitment, provided, however, (i) where the underlying resource is a Capacity Storage Resource, with the exception of Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, or an Intermittent Resource, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by either self-scheduling or offering the unit as a dispatchable resource, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Capacity Storage Resources and Intermittent Resources may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment, and (ii) where the underlying resource is a Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource participating in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model, the Market Seller shall satisfy the must offer requirement by self-scheduling the unit in accordance with the PJM Manuals, where the hourly day-ahead self-scheduled values for such Hybrid Resource or Capacity Storage Resource may vary hour to hour from the capacity commitment. Any offer not designated as a Maximum Emergency offer shall be considered available for scheduling and dispatch under both Emergency and non-Emergency conditions. Offers may only be designated as Maximum Emergency offers to the extent that the Generation Capacity Resource falls into at least one of the following categories:

i) Environmental limits. If the resource has a limit on its run hours imposed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency that will significantly limit its availability, on either a temporary or long-term basis. This includes a resource that is limited to operating only during declared PJM capacity emergencies by a governmental authority.

ii) Fuel limits. If physical events beyond the control of the resource owner result in the temporary interruption of fuel supply and there is limited on-site fuel storage. A fuel supplier's exercise of a contractual right to interrupt supply or delivery under an interruptible service agreement shall not qualify as an event beyond the control of the resource owner.

iii) Temporary emergency conditions at the unit. If temporary emergency physical conditions at the resource significantly limit its availability.

iv) Temporary megawatt additions. If a resource can provide additional megawatts on a temporary basis by oil topping, boiler over-pressure, or similar techniques, and such megawatts are not ordinarily otherwise available.

The submission of offers for resource increments that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall be optional, but any such offers must contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. Energy offered from generation resources that are not committed as a Capacity Resource under Tariff, Attachment DD or RAA, Schedule 8.1 shall not be supplied from resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the Operating Reserves of a Control Area outside the PJM Region.

The foregoing offers:

i) Shall specify the Generation Capacity Resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource and energy or demand reduction amount, respectively, for each clock hour in the offer period;

ii) Shall specify the amounts and prices for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day for each resource component offered by the Market Seller to the Office of the Interconnection;

iii) May specify for generation resources offer parameters for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) Minimum Run Time; (2) maximum run time; (3) Start-up Costs; (4) No-load Costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) availability; (8) ramp rate; (9) Economic Minimum; (10) Economic Maximum; (11) emergency minimum MW; (12) emergency maximum MW; (13) Synchronized Reserve maximum

MW; (14) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (15) condense to generation time constraints, and may specify offer parameters for Economic Load Response Participant resources for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day, as applicable and in accordance with section 1.10.9B below, including: (1) minimum down time; (2) maximum down time; (3) minimum release time; (4) shutdown costs; (5) Incremental Energy Offer; (6) notification time; (7) Economic Minimum; and (8) Economic Maximum;

iv) Shall set forth any special conditions upon which the Market Seller proposes to supply a resource increment, including any curtailment rate specified in a bilateral contract for the output of the resource, or any cancellation fees;

v) May include a schedule of offers for prices and operating data contingent on acceptance by the deadline specified in this Schedule, with additional schedules applicable if accepted after the foregoing deadline;

vi) Shall constitute an offer to submit the resource increment to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the offer for the clock hour, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day, for which the offer is submitted, unless the Market Seller a) submits a Real-time Offer for the applicable clock hour, or b) updates the availability of its offer for that hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals;

vii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Seller proposes to supply energy or other services to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, such price or prices being guaranteed by the Market Seller for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day, unless modified after the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market as permitted pursuant to sections 1.10.9A or 1.10.9B below;

viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above $1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to $2,000/megawatt-hour;

ix) Shall not exceed a demand reduction offer price of $1,000/megawatt-hour, except when an Economic Load Response Participant submits a cost-based offer that includes an incremental cost component that is above $1,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or

equal to the cost-based offer but in no event greater than $2,000/megawatt-hour;

x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus $1.00;

b) an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provision of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,000/megawatt-hour, plus [the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement divided by 2]; and

c) an approved 120 minute lead time, pursuant to Tariff, Attachment DD-1, section A.2 and the parallel provisions of RAA, Schedule 6, $1,100/megawatt-hour; and

xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of $0.00/MWh for pumped storage hydropower units scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(e) A Market Seller that wishes to make a resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit an offer for Regulation for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval for which the Market Seller desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to provide Regulation that shall specify the megawatts of Regulation being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in the Regulation Zone for which such Regulation is offered, the price of the capability offer in dollars per MW, the price of the mileage offer in Dollars per change in MW, and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer and the resource's opportunity costs. Such offers may vary for each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, and may be updated each 30 minute Regulation clearing interval, up to 35 minutes before the applicable 30 minute Regulation clearing interval during the Operating Day. The total of the mileage offer multiplied by the historical average mileage used in the market clearing plus the capability offer shall not exceed $100/megawatt-hour. In addition to any market-based offer for Regulation, the Market Seller also shall submit a cost-based offer. A cost-based offer must be in the form specified in the PJM Manuals and consist of the following components as well as any other components specified in the PJM Manuals:

i. The costs (in $/MW) of the fuel cost increase due to the steady-state heat rate increase resulting from operating the unit at lower megawatt output incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the capability offer;

ii. The cost increase (in $/ΔMW) in costs associated with movement of the regulation resource incurred from the provision of Regulation shall apply to the mileage offer; and

a. Only Regulation-only resources may include all variable operation and maintenance expenses in the mileage offer, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of this provision, a bid/offer segment is each pairing of price and megawatt quantity submitted as part of an Increment Offer or Decrement Bid. For purposes of applying this provision to an Up-to Congestion Transaction, a bid/offer segment shall refer to the pairing of a source and sink designation, as well as price and megawatt quantity, that comprise each Up-to Congestion Transaction.

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

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage, shall submit offers or otherwise make their 10-minute reserve capability available to supply Synchronized Reserve or, as applicable, Non-Synchronized Reserve, including any portion that is self-scheduled by the Generating Market Buyer, in an amount equal to the available 10-minute reserve capability of such Generation Capacity Resource. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

(2) Market Sellers of all other generation resources that (A) are capable of providing Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A(a), in section 1.7.19A.01(a) and in the PJM Manuals, (B) are located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region, and (C) have submitted offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Synchronized Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve and Non-Synchronized Reserve, as applicable.

(3) Offers for the supply of Synchronized Reserve by all generation resources must be cost-based. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the

Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A, section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. For offers to supply Synchronized Reserve, the offer price shall not exceed the expected value of the penalty for failing to provide Synchronized Reserve, where such expected value shall be recalculated annually, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and posted on PJM's website. The expected value of the penalty is calculated as the product of: (A) the average penalty, expressed in $/MWh, multiplied by (B) the average rate of non-performance during Synchronized Reserve events multiplied by (C) the probability a Synchronized Reserve event that will qualify for non-performance assessments will occur.

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

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

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

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

Synchronized Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

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

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

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Synchronized Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Synchronized Reserves in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the

Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

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

(1) For each offer to supply reserves by an off-line generation resource, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the MW of available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability offered in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market in accordance with the PJM Manuals; except, however, that the Office of the Interconnection will not make such determination for hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources. Such hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources may submit offers for their available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability as part of their offer into the Non-Synchronized Reserve market, provided that such offer equals or exceeds 0.1 MW; however, any such resource which is subject to the must offer requirements in section 1.10.1A(j)(i) above must submit a Non-Synchronized Reserve offer which specifies the MW of available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

(2) An off-line generation resource's available Non-Synchronized Reserve capability shall be determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals and based on the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (A) startup time; (B) notification time; (C) ramp rate; (D) Economic Minimum; and (E) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Synchronized Reserve maximum MW, where Synchronized Reserve maximum MW may be lower than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Non-Synchronized Reserves above its Synchronized Reserve maximum MW.

(iv) Offers to Supply Synchronized Reserves by Economic Load Response Participant Resources in the Day-ahead and Real-time Reserve Markets

(1) Economic Load Response Participants that submit offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and

wish to make their resources available to supply Synchronized Reserve may submit offers to supply Synchronized Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve being offered, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

(2) All offers to supply Synchronized Reserve offers from Economic Load Response Participant resources shall not exceed the expected value of the penalty for failing to provide Synchronized Reserve, as determined in accordance with section 1.10.1A(j)(i)(3) above. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(k) An Economic Load Response Participant that wishes to participate in the Day-ahead Energy Market by reducing demand shall submit an offer to reduce demand to the Office of the Interconnection for each clock hour for which the Economic Load Response Participant desires to make its resource available to the Office of the Interconnection to reduce demand. The offer must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, may vary hourly, and shall specify: (i) the amount of the offered curtailment in minimum increments of .1 megawatts: (ii) the Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price above which the end-use customer will reduce load, subject to section 1.10.1A(d)(ix); and (iii) at the Economic Load Response Participant's option, shutdown costs associated with reducing load, including direct labor and equipment costs, opportunity costs, and/or a minimum of number of contiguous hours for which the load reduction must be committed. Such offers may be updated each hour, up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Economic Load Response Participants submitting offers to reduce demand in the Day-ahead Energy Market may establish an incremental offer curve, provided that such offer curve shall be limited to ten price pairs (in MWs) per hour.

(l) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of an Economic Load Response Participant resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or that offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit demand reduction bids for the available load reduction capability of the Economic Load Response Participant resource. The submission of demand reduction bids for Economic Load Response Participant resource increments that were not committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that have not cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, shall be optional, but any such bids must contain the information required to be included in such bids, as specified in the PJM Economic Load Response Program. An Economic Load Response Participant resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, or that was self-supplied or offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, may submit a demand reduction bid in the Day-ahead Energy Market as specified in the Economic Load Response Program; provided, however, that in the event of an Emergency PJM shall require Economic Load Response Participant resources to

reduce load, notwithstanding that the Zonal LMP at the time such Emergency is declared is below the price identified in the demand reduction bid.

(m) (i) Offers to Supply Secondary Reserve By Generation Resources

(1) Market Sellers owning or controlling the output of a Generation Capacity Resource that was committed in an FRR Capacity Plan, self-supplied, offered and cleared in a Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction, or designated as replacement capacity, as specified in Tariff, Attachment DD, that is available for energy, is capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in section 1.7.19A.02(a) and in the PJM Manuals, and has not been rendered unavailable by a Generator Planned Outage, a Generator Maintenance Outage, or a Generator Forced Outage shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, or otherwise make their Secondary Reserve capability available. Such offers shall be for an amount equal to the resource's available energy output achievable within thirty minutes (less its energy output achievable within ten minutes) from a request of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers of Generation Capacity Resources subject to this must-offer requirement that do not make the reserve capability of such resources available when such resource is able to operate with a dispatchable range (e.g. through offering a fixed output) will be in violation of this provision.

(2) Market Sellers of all other generation resources located within the metered boundaries of the PJM Region that submit offers for the supply of energy into the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market and are capable of providing Secondary Reserve, as specified in the PJM Manuals, shall be deemed to have made their reserve capability available to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or Real-time Energy Market for each clock hour for which the Market Seller submits an available offer to supply energy; provided, however that hydroelectric generation resources and Energy Storage Resources are not automatically deemed available to provide reserves based on the submission of an available energy offer but may submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve, as applicable.

(3) Offers for the supply of Secondary Reserve shall be for $0.00/MWh. Consistent with the resource's offer to supply energy, such offers may vary hourly and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this subsection (d) above, section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(ii) Determination of Available Secondary Reserve Capability of Generation Resources

(1) For each offer to supply Secondary Reserve by a generation resource, the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the MW of available Secondary Reserve capability offered in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market in accordance with the PJM Manuals; except, however, that the Office of the Interconnection will not make such determination for hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources. Hydroelectric generation resources or Energy Storage Resources may submit their available Secondary Reserve capability as part of their offer into the Secondary Reserve market, provided that such offer equals or exceeds 0.1 MW; however, any such resource which is subject to the must offer requirements in section 1.10.1A(m)(i) above must submit a Secondary Reserve offer which specifies the MW of available Secondary Reserve capability in order to remain compliant with such requirements.

(2) (A) An on-line generation resource's available Secondary Reserve capability, except for generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, shall be based on the resource's current performance and initial energy output, the resource's available Synchronized Reserve capability; and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the energy offer: (i) ramp rate; (ii) Economic Minimum; and (iii) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(B) For generation resources capable of synchronous condensing, the resource's available Secondary Reserve capability shall be based on the following offer parameters submitted as part of the energy offer: (i) ramp rate; (ii) condense to generation time constraints; (iii) Economic Minimum; and (iv) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(C) An off-line generation resource's available Secondary Reserve capability, shall be based on the resource's available Secondary Reserve capability and the following offer parameters submitted as part of the resource's energy offer: (i) startup time; (ii) notification time; (iii) ramp rate; (iv) Economic Minimum; and (v) the lesser of Economic Maximum and Secondary Reserve maximum MW, where a resource's

Secondary Reserve maximum MW may be less than the Economic Maximum only where the Market Seller has, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the PJM Manuals, submitted justification to the Office of the Interconnection that the resource has an operating configuration that prevents it from reliably providing Secondary Reserves above its Secondary Reserve maximum MW.

(3) Any Market Seller that believes its generating unit has operating modes, limits, or conditions where the unit would not be capable of providing Secondary Reserves in real time, can submit to the Office of the Interconnection with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit a request for an exception from being assigned Secondary Reserves in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market during time periods in which the generating unit is in those operating modes, limits, or conditions. As part of the request, the Market Seller shall supply, for each generating unit, technical information about the operational modes, limits, or conditions to support the requested exception, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Office of the Interconnection shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit, and consider any input received from the Market Monitoring Unit, in its determination of a request for such an exception. Within 60 days of the submission of the request, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify the Market Seller in writing, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, whether the request is approved or denied. The effective date of any approved request will be provided in the written notification. If a Market Seller has an approved exception, the Market Seller must communicate to the Office of the Interconnection when the unit cannot provides reserves, and the Office of the Interconnection will provide a mechanism for Market Sellers with an approved exception to provide such communication to the Office of the Interconnection in real time, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. An approved exception will remain applicable to the unit until such time as the Office of the Interconnection determines that a change is needed or the Market Seller notifies the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, that a change is needed based on changed operational capabilities of the unit. Market Sellers must notify the Office of the Interconnection, with a copy to the Market Monitoring Unit, within 30 days of any changed operational capabilities that necessitate a change in an approved exception.

(iii) Offers to Supply Secondary Reserves by Economic Load Response Participant resources

(1) Each Economic Load Response Participant that submits offers to reduce demand into the Day-ahead Energy Market and Real-time Energy Market and wishes to make their resources available to supply Secondary Reserve shall submit offers to supply Secondary Reserve from such resources, where such offers shall specify the megawatts of Secondary Reserve being offered, which

must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts and include such other information specified by the Office of the Interconnection as may be necessary to evaluate the offer. Such offers may vary hourly, and may be updated each hour up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

(2) All Secondary Reserve offers by Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be for $0.00/MWh. Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection and shall contain the information specified in the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, this section 1.10.1A(d), section 1.10.9B below, and the PJM Manuals, as applicable.

(n) A Market Participant may submit a Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction for a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that is a Pseudo-Tie into the MISO balancing authority area. Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions combine an offer to sell energy at a source with a bid to buy the same megawatt quantity of energy at a sink where such transaction specifies the maximum difference between the Locational Marginal Prices at the source and sink.

Each Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction shall: (1) source at a Market Participant's generator within the PJM balancing authority area that Pseudo-Ties into MISO; and (2) sink at the PJM-MISO interface. A Market Participant must reserve transmission service in accordance with the PJM Tariff for each Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction. Megawatt quantities for Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transactions shall be greater than zero and less than or equal to the transmission service reserved for the Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction. An accepted Day-Ahead Pseudo-Tie Transaction results in scheduled injection at a specified source and scheduled withdrawal of the same megawatt quantity at a specified sink in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

1.10.1B Demand Bid Scheduling and Screening

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply Demand Bid Screening to all Demand Bids submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market for each Load Serving Entity, separately by Zone. Using Demand Bid Screening, the Office of the Interconnection will automatically reject a Load Serving Entity's Demand Bids in any future Operating Day for which the Load Serving Entity submits bids if the total megawatt volume of such bids would exceed the Load Serving Entity's Demand Bid Limit for any hour in such Operating Day, unless the Office of the Interconnection permits an exception pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(b) On a daily basis, PJM will update and post each Load Serving Entity's Demand Bid Limit in each applicable Zone. Such Demand Bid Limit will apply to all Demand Bids submitted by that Load Serving Entity for each future Operating Day for which it submits bids. The Demand Bid Limit is calculated using the following equation:

Demand Bid Limit = greater of (Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point * 1.3), or (Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point + 10MW)

Where:

1. Zonal Peak Demand Reference Point = for each Zone: the product of (a) LSE Recent Load Share, multiplied by (b) Peak Daily Load Forecast.
2. LSE Recent Load Share is the Load Serving Entity's highest share of Network Load in each Zone for any hour over the most recently available seven Operating Days for which PJM has data.
3. Peak Daily Load Forecast is PJM's highest available peak load forecast for each applicable Zone that is calculated on a daily basis.

(c) A Load Serving Entity whose Demand Bids are rejected as a result of Demand Bid Screening may change its Demand Bids to reduce its total megawatt volume to a level that does not exceed its Demand Bid Limit, and may resubmit them subject to the applicable rules related to bid submission outlined in Tariff, Operating Agreement and PJM Manuals.

(d) PJM may allow a Load Serving Entity to submit bids in excess of its Demand Bid Limit when circumstances exist that will cause, or are reasonably expected to cause, a Load Serving Entity's actual load to exceed its Demand Bid Limit on a given Operating Day. Examples of such circumstances include, but are not limited to, changes in load commitments due to state sponsored auctions, mergers and acquisitions between PJM Members, and sales and divestitures between PJM Members. A Load Serving Entity may submit a written exception request to the Office of Interconnection for a higher Demand Bid Limit for an affected Operating Day. Such request must include a detailed explanation of the circumstances at issue and supporting documentation that justify the Load Serving Entity's expectation that its actual load will exceed its Demand Bid Limit.

1.10.2 Pool-scheduled Resources.

Pool-scheduled resources are those resources for which Market Participants submitted offers to sell energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market and offers to reduce demand in the Day-ahead Energy Market, which the Office of the Interconnection scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market as well as generators committed by the Office of the Interconnection subsequent to the Day-ahead Energy Market. Such resources shall be committed to provide energy in the real-time dispatch unless the schedules for such units are revised pursuant to section 1.10.9 below or Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11. Pool-scheduled resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

(a) Pool-scheduled resources shall be selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the prices offered for energy and demand reductions and related services, whether the resource is expected to be needed to maintain system reliability during the Operating Day, Start-up Costs, No-load Costs, and cancellation fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Sellers to the Office of the Interconnection by the offer deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above. Hydropower units can only be pool-scheduled if they are pumped storage units and scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection pursuant to the hydro optimization tool in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(b) A resource that is scheduled by a Market Participant to support a bilateral sale, or that is self-scheduled by a Generating Market Buyer, shall not be selected by the Office of the Interconnection as a pool-scheduled resource except in an Emergency.

(c) Market Sellers offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the Office of the Interconnection that is sufficient to enable the Office of the Interconnection to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.

(d) The Market Seller of a resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall receive payments or credits for energy, demand reductions or related services, or for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, from the Office of the Interconnection on behalf of the Market Buyers in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3. Alternatively, the Market Seller shall receive, in lieu of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs, its actual costs incurred, if any, up to a cap of the resource's Start-up Costs, if the Office of the Interconnection cancels its selection of the resource as a pool-scheduled resource and so notifies the Market Seller before the resource is synchronized.

(e) Market Participants shall make available their pool-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone.

(f) Economic Load Response Participants offering to reduce demand shall specify: (i) the amount of the offered curtailment, which must equal or exceed 0.1 megawatts, in minimum increments of 0.1 megawatts; (ii) the real-time Locational Marginal Price above which the end-use customer will reduce load; and (iii) at the Economic Load Response Participant's option, shut-down costs associated with reducing load, including direct labor and equipment costs, opportunity costs, and/or a minimum number of contiguous hours for which the load reduction must be committed. Economic Load Response Participants submitting offers to reduce demand in the Day-ahead Energy Market and/or the Real-time Energy Market may establish an incremental offer curve, provided that such offer curve shall be limited to ten price pairs (in MWs). Economic Load Response Participants offering to reduce demand shall also indicate the hours that the demand reduction is not available.

(g) Flexible Resources that are either combustion turbine or diesel resources with a pool-scheduled Day-ahead Energy market commitment are expected to wait for PJM dispatch instructions prior to running in real-time.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

Self-scheduled resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

(a) Each Generating Market Buyer shall use all reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, not to self-schedule resources in excess of its Equivalent Load.

(b) The offered prices of resources that are self-scheduled and not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection shall not be considered by the Office of the Interconnection in determining Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) Market Participants shall make available their self-scheduled resources to the Office of the Interconnection for coordinated operation to supply the Operating Reserves needs of the applicable Control Zone, by submitting an offer as to such resources.

(d) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(e) A Market Participant self-scheduling a resource to supply Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market that does not deliver the scheduled megawatt quantity in the applicable real-time reserve market, shall replace the Synchronized Reserve not delivered and shall pay for such Synchronized Reserve at the applicable Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price. Market Participants shall not self-schedule a resource to provide Secondary Reserve or Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(f) For energy, hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.

(g) A resource that has been self-scheduled shall not receive payments or credits for Start-up Costs or No-load Costs.

1.10.4 Capacity Resources.

(a) A Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that is selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that does not deliver energy as scheduled shall be deemed to have experienced a Generator Forced Outage to the extent of such energy not delivered. A Market Participant offering such Generation Capacity Resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(b) Energy from a Generation Capacity Resource committed to service of PJM loads under the Reliability Pricing Model or Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative that has not been scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market may be sold on a bilateral basis by the Market Seller, may be self-scheduled, or may be offered for dispatch during the Operating Day in accordance with the procedures specified in this Schedule. Such a Generation Capacity Resource that has not been scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that has been sold on a bilateral basis must be made available upon request to the Office of the Interconnection for scheduling and dispatch during the Operating Day if the Office of the Interconnection declares a Maximum

Generation Emergency. Any such resource so scheduled and dispatched shall receive the applicable Real-time Price for energy delivered.

1.10.5 External Resources.

(a) External Resources may submit offers to the PJM Interchange Energy Market, in accordance with the day-ahead and real-time scheduling processes specified above. An External Resource selected as a pool-scheduled resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, and except as specified below shall be compensated on the same basis as other pool-scheduled resources. External Resources that are not capable of Dynamic Transfer shall, if selected by the Office of the Interconnection on the basis of the Market Seller's Offer Data, be block loaded on an hourly scheduled basis. Market Sellers shall offer External Resources to the PJM Interchange Energy Market on either a resource-specific or an aggregated resource basis. A Market Participant whose pool-scheduled resource does not deliver the energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall replace such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market with energy from the PJM Real-time Energy Market and shall pay for such energy at the applicable Real-time Price.

(b) Offers for External Resources from an aggregation of two or more generating units shall so indicate, and shall specify, in accordance with the Offer Data requirements specified by the Office of the Interconnection: (i) energy prices; (ii) hours of energy availability; (iii) a minimum dispatch level; (iv) a maximum dispatch level; and (v) unless such information has previously been made available to the Office of the Interconnection, sufficient information, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to enable the Office of the Interconnection to model the flow into the PJM Region of any energy from the External Resources scheduled in accordance with the Offer Data.

(c) Offers for External Resources on a resource-specific basis shall specify the resource being offered, along with the information specified in the Offer Data as applicable.

1.10.6 External Market Buyers.

(a) Deliveries to an External Market Buyer not subject to Dynamic Transfer by the Office of the Interconnection shall be delivered on a block loaded basis to the bus or buses at the electrical boundaries of the PJM Region, or in such area with respect to an External Market Buyer's load within such area not served by Network Service, at which the energy is delivered to or for the External Market Buyer. External Market Buyers shall be charged (which charge may be positive or negative) at either the Day-ahead Prices or Real-time Prices, whichever is applicable, for energy at the foregoing bus or buses.

(b) An External Market Buyer's hourly schedules for energy purchased from the PJM Interchange Energy Market shall conform to the ramping and other applicable requirements of the interconnection agreement between the PJM Region and the Control Area to which, whether as an intermediate or final point of delivery, the purchased energy will initially be delivered.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall curtail deliveries to an External Market Buyer if necessary to maintain appropriate reserve levels for a Control Zone as defined in the PJM Manuals, or to avoid shedding load in such Control Zone.

1.10.7 Bilateral Transactions.

Bilateral transactions as to which the parties have notified the Office of the Interconnection by the deadline specified in section 1.10.1A above that they elect not to be included in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that they are not willing to incur Transmission Congestion Charges in the Real-time Energy Market shall be curtailed by the Office of the Interconnection as necessary to reduce or alleviate transmission congestion. Bilateral transactions that were not included in the Day-ahead Energy Market and that are willing to incur congestion charges and bilateral transactions that were accepted in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall continue to be implemented during periods of congestion, except as may be necessary to respond to Emergencies.

1.10.8 Office of the Interconnection Responsibilities.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall use its best efforts to determine (i) the least-cost means of satisfying the projected hourly requirements for energy, Operating Reserves, and other ancillary services of the Market Buyers, including the reliability requirements of the PJM Region, of the Day-ahead Energy Market, and (ii) the least-cost means of satisfying the Operating Reserve and other ancillary service requirements for any portion of the load forecast of the Office of the Interconnection for the Operating Day in excess of that scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market. In making these determinations, the Office of the Interconnection shall take into account: (i) the Office of the Interconnection's forecasts of PJM Interchange Energy Market and PJM Region energy requirements, giving due consideration to the energy requirement forecasts and purchase requests submitted by Market Buyers and PRD Curves properly submitted by PRD Providers; (ii) the offers submitted by Market Sellers; (iii) the availability of limited energy resources; (iv) the capacity, location, and other relevant characteristics of self-scheduled resources; (v) the objectives of each Control Zone for Operating Reserves, as specified in the PJM Manuals; (vi) the requirements of each Regulation Zone for Regulation and other ancillary services, as specified in the PJM Manuals; (vii) the benefits of avoiding or minimizing transmission constraint control operations, as specified in the PJM Manuals; and (viii) such other factors as the Office of the Interconnection reasonably concludes are relevant to the foregoing determination, including, without limitation, transmission constraints on external coordinated flowgates to the extent provided by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.6. The Office of the Interconnection shall develop a Day-ahead Energy Market based on the foregoing determination, and shall determine the Day-ahead Prices resulting from such schedule. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the planned schedule for a hydropower resource to the operator of that resource as necessary for plant safety and security, and legal limitations on pond elevations.

(b) By 1:30 p.m., or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the day before each Operating Day, or such other deadline as may be specified by the Office of the Interconnection in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-ahead Energy

Market results; (ii) post the Day-ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Sellers, Market Buyers, and Economic Load Response Participants of their scheduled injections, withdrawals, and demand reductions respectively. The foregoing notwithstanding, the deadlines set forth in this subsection shall not apply if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data due to extraordinary circumstances. For purposes of this subsection, extraordinary circumstances shall mean a technical malfunction that limits, prohibits or otherwise interferes with the ability of the Office of the Interconnection to obtain Market Participant bid/offer data prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day. Extraordinary circumstances do not include a Market Participant's inability to submit bid/offer data to the Office of the Interconnection. If the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day as a result of such extraordinary circumstances, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Members as soon as practicable.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in section 1.10.8(b), and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, the Office of the Interconnection shall revise its schedule of generation resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the PJM Region, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Buyers shall pay PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall be paid by PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is positive. Market Buyers shall be paid by PJMSettlement and Market Sellers shall pay PJMSettlement for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead Prices when the Day-ahead Price is negative. Economic Load Response Participants shall be paid for scheduled demand reductions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Office of the Interconnection is unable to clear the Day-ahead Energy Market prior to 11:59 p.m. on the day before the affected Operating Day due to extraordinary circumstances as described in subsection (b) above, it will be declared a Market Suspension, and Day-ahead Prices shall be determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.6.1. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, it shall notify Market Participants of the Market Suspension as soon as practicable.

(e) If the Office of the Interconnection discovers a *potential* error in prices and/or cleared quantities in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, or the Real-time Energy Market or Real-time Ancillary Services Markets after it has posted the results for these markets on its Web site, the Office of the Interconnection shall notify Market Participants as soon as possible after it is found, but in no event later than 12:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the second Business Day following the initial publication of the results for the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. After this initial notification, if the Office of the Interconnection determines it is necessary to post modified results, it shall provide notification of its intent to do so, *along with a description detailing the cause and scope of the error*, by no later than 5:00 p.m.

of the fifth Business Day following the Operating Day for the Real-time Energy Market and Real-time Ancillary Services Markets, and no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth Business Day following the initial publication of the results in the Day-ahead Energy Market and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets. *The provided description will not contain information that is market sensitive or confidential.* Thereafter, the Office of the Interconnection must post on its Web site the corrected results by no later than 5:00 p.m. of the tenth calendar day following the Operating Day for the Day-ahead Energy Market, Real-time Energy Market, and Day-ahead Ancillary Services Markets, and Real-time Ancillary Service Markets. Should any of the above deadlines pass without the associated action on the part of the Office of the Interconnection, the originally posted results will be considered final. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the deadlines set forth above shall not apply if the referenced market results are under publicly noticed review by the FERC.

(f) Consistent with Operating Agreement, section 18.17.1, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Operating Agreement or in the PJM Tariff, to allow the tracking of Market Participants' non-aggregated bids and offers over time as required by FERC Order No. 719, the Office of the Interconnection shall post on its Web site the non-aggregated bid data and Offer Data submitted by Market Participants (for participation in the PJM Interchange Energy Market) approximately four months after the bid or offer was submitted to the Office of the Interconnection.

1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.

(a) Following the initial posting by the Office of the Interconnection of the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-ahead Energy Market, and subject to the right of the Office of the Interconnection to schedule and dispatch pool-scheduled resources and to direct that schedules be changed in an Emergency, and absent extraordinary circumstances preventing the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market, a generation rebidding period shall exist. Typically the rebidding period shall be from the time the Office of the Interconnection posts the results of the Day-ahead Energy Market until 2:15 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day. However, should the clearing of the Day-ahead Energy Market be significantly delayed, the Office of the Interconnection may establish a revised rebidding period. During the rebidding period, Market Participants may submit revisions to generation Offer Data for the next Operating Day. Adjustments to the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be settled at the applicable Real-time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

(b) A Market Participant may adjust the schedule of a resource under its dispatch control on an hour-to-hour basis beginning at 6:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, provided that the Office of the Interconnection is notified not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, as follows and as specified in section 1.10.9A below:

i) A Generating Market Buyer may self-schedule any of its resource increments, including hydropower resources, not previously designated as self-scheduled and not selected as a pool-scheduled resource in the Day-ahead Energy Market;

ii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of a non-firm bilateral transaction; or

iii) A Market Participant may request the scheduling of deliveries or receipts of Spot Market Energy; or

iv) A Generating Market Buyer may remove from service a resource increment, including a hydropower resource, that it had previously designated as self-scheduled, provided that the Office of the Interconnection shall have the option to schedule energy from any such resource increment that is a Capacity Resource at the price offered in the scheduling process, with no obligation to pay any Start-Up Costs.

(c) An External Market Buyer may refuse delivery of some or all of the energy it requested to purchase in the Day-ahead Energy Market by notifying the Office of the Interconnection of the adjustment in deliveries not later than 65 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect, but any such adjustment shall not affect the obligation of the External Market Buyer to pay for energy scheduled on its behalf in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-ahead Prices.

(d) The Office of the Interconnection shall provide External Market Buyers and External Market Sellers and parties to bilateral transactions with any revisions to their schedules resulting from the rebidding period by 6:30 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day. The Office of the Interconnection may also commit additional resources after such time as system conditions require. For each hour in the Operating Day, as soon as practicable after the deadlines specified in the foregoing subsection of this section 1.10, the Office of the Interconnection shall provide External Market Buyers and External Market Sellers and parties to bilateral transactions with any revisions to their schedules for the hour.

1.10.9A Updating Offers in Real-time

(a) Each Market Seller may submit Real-time Offers for a resource up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour, and such Real-time Offers shall supersede any previous offer for that resource for the clock hour, as further described in the PJM Manuals and subject to the following conditions:

(i) A market-based Real-time Offer shall not exceed the applicable energy offer caps specified in this Schedule. Once a Market Seller's resource is committed for an applicable clock hour, the Market Seller may not increase its Incremental Energy Offer and may only submit a market-based Real-time Offer that is higher than its market-based offer that was in effect at the time of commitment to reflect increases in the resource's cost-based Start-up Costs and cost-based No-load Costs. The Market Seller may elect not to have its market-based offer considered for dispatch and to have only its lowest cost-based offer considered for the remainder of the Operating Day.

(ii) Cost-based Real-time Offers shall be submitted to the Office of the Interconnection in the form specified by the Office of the Interconnection's Offer Data specification, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 1.10.1A(d) and 1.10.9B, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals, as applicable. If a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for a particular clock hour in accordance with subsection (c) below, or if updates to a cost-based offer are required by the Market Seller's approved Fuel Cost Policy, the Market Seller shall update its previously submitted cost-based Real-time Offer.

(iii) If a Market Seller's available cost-based offer is not compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals at the time a Market Seller submits a market-based Real-time Offer for an applicable clock hour during the Operating Day, the Market Seller must submit an updated cost-based Real-time Offer consisting of an Incremental Energy Offer, Start-up Cost, and No-load Cost for that clock hour that is compliant with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and the PJM Manuals.

(b) Each Market Seller may submit Real-time Offers for a resource during and through the end of the applicable clock hour to update only the following offer parameters, as further described in the PJM Manuals: (1) Economic Minimum; (2) Economic Maximum; (3) emergency minimum MW; (4) emergency maximum MW; (5) unit availability status; (6) fixed output indicator; (7) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; and (8) Secondary Reserve maximum MW. Such Real-time Offers shall supersede any previous offer for that resource for the clock hour.

1.10.9B Offer Parameter Flexibility

(a) Market Sellers may, in accordance with sections 1.10.1A and 1.10.9A above, this section 1.10.9B, and the PJM Manuals, update offer parameters at any time up to 65 minutes before the applicable clock hour, including prior to the close of the Day-ahead Energy Market and prior to the close of the rebidding period specified in section 1.10.9, except that Market Sellers may not update their offers for the supply of energy, Secondary Reserve, Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, or demand reduction: (1) during the period after the close the Day-ahead Energy Market and prior to the posting of the Day-ahead Energy Market results pursuant to section 1.10.8(b); or (2) during the period after close of the rebidding period and prior to PJM announcing the results of the rebidding period pursuant to section 1.10.9(d).

(b) For generation resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) cost-based Start-up Costs; (2) cost-based No-load Costs; (3) Incremental Energy Offer; (4) Economic Minimum and Economic Maximum; (5) emergency minimum MW and emergency maximum MW; (6) ramp rate; (7) Synchronized Reserve maximum MW; (8) Secondary Reserve maximum MW; and (9) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, Minimum Run Time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Market Sellers of generation resources may vary the notification time for each clock hour for purposes of committing Non-Synchronized Reserve and offline Secondary Reserve in both the Day-ahead and Real-time reserve commitments.

(c) For Economic Load Response Participant resource offers, Market Sellers may vary for each clock hour during the entire Operating Day the following offer parameters: (1) shutdown costs, (2) Incremental Energy Offer; (3) Economic Minimum; (4) Economic Maximum; and (5) for Real-time Offers only, (i) notification time and (ii) for uncommitted hours only, minimum down time.

(d) After the announcement of the results of the rebidding period pursuant to section 1.10.9(d), a Market Seller may submit a Real-time Offer where offer parameters may differ from the offer originally submitted in the Day-ahead Energy Market, except that a Market Seller may not submit a Real-time Offer that changes, of the offer parameters listed in section 1.10.1A(d), the MW amounts specified in the Incremental Energy Offer, MW amounts specified in the ramp rate, maximum run time, and availability; provided, however, Market Sellers of dual-fueled resources may submit Real-time Offers for such resources that change the availability of a submitted cost-based offer.

3.2 Market Settlements.

If a dollar-per-MW-hour value is applied in a calculation under this section 3.2 where the interval of the value produced in that calculation is less than an hour, then for purposes of that calculation the dollar-per-MW hour value is divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour.

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.

(b) Each Market Participant shall be charged for all of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be served in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(c) Each Market Participant shall be paid for all of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be delivered to the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(d) For each Day-ahead Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price and the sum of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price.

(e) For each Real-time Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals less its scheduled Market Participant Energy Withdrawals times the Real-time System Energy Price and the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Injections less scheduled Market Participant Energy Injections times the Real-time System Energy Price. The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals and Market Participant Energy Injections used to calculate Spot Market Energy charges under this subsection (e).

(f) For pool External Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall model, based on an appropriate flow analysis, the megawatts of real-time energy injections to be delivered from each such resource to the corresponding Interface Pricing Point between adjacent Control Areas and the PJM Region.

3.2.2 Regulation.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity in a Regulation Zone shall have an hourly Regulation objective equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone for the hour, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Regulation Zone for the hour ("Regulation Obligation"). A Market Participant with an hourly Regulation Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the Regulation market mileage clearing price credits and Regulation market capability clearing price credits for the Real-time Settlement Intervals in an hour.

Regulation Charge = Hourly Regulation Obligation Share * (sum of the Real-time Settlement Interval Regulation credits in an hour)

(b) Each Market Participant supplying Regulation in a Regulation Zone at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited for each of its resources such that the calculated credit for each increment of Regulation provided by each resource shall be the higher of: (i) the Regulation market-clearing price; or (ii) the sum of the applicable Regulation offers for a resource determined pursuant to section 3.2.2A.1 below, the resource-specific shoulder opportunity costs described in subsection (e) of this section, the resource-specific inter-temporal opportunity costs discussed in subsection (d), and the resource-specific opportunity costs discussed in subsection (e) of this section.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

For hydroelectric resources offering to sell Regulation in a regulating interval, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the full value of the Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus for each megawatt of Regulation capability.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating is higher than the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating and the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval is higher than the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating.

For the purpose of committing resources and setting Regulation market clearing prices, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize day-ahead Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price values used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources. For the purposes of settlements, the Office of the Interconnection shall

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

(e) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a Market Participant selected to provide Regulation in a Regulation Zone and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection‘s Regulation signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for (1) each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Regulation, and (2) the two Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the regulation commitment and the two Real-time Settlement Intervals following the regulation commitment in accordance with the PJM Manuals and below.

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource’s Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource’s tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order , as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource’s regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource’s tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource’s tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Any amounts credited for Regulation in an hour in excess of the Regulation market-clearing price in that hour shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in a Regulation Zone that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation in proportion to its purchases of Regulation in such Regulation Zone in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price , the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation mileage by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal and the historic requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal, calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the Regulation market capability-clearing price for each Regulation Zone by subtracting the Regulation market mileage-clearing price described in subsection (g) from the total Regulation market clearing price described in subsection (c). This residual sets the Regulation market capability-clearing price for that market Real-time Settlement Interval.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions will be credited for Regulation capability based on the assigned MW and the capability Regulation market-clearing price multiplied by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section.

(i) In accordance with the processes described in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) calculate inter-temporal opportunity costs for each applicable resource; (ii) include such inter-temporal opportunity costs in each applicable resource's offer to sell frequency Regulation service; and (iii) account for such inter-temporal opportunity costs in the Regulation market-clearing price.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

(b) For the purposes of conducting the three-pivotal supplier test pursuant to this section, the following applies:

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation

Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

(ii) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will apply on a Regulation supplier basis (i.e. not a resource by resource basis) and only the Regulation suppliers that fail the three-pivotal supplier test will have their Regulation offers capped. A Regulation supplier for the purposes of this section includes corporate affiliates. Regulation from resources controlled by a Regulation supplier or its affiliates, whether by contract with unaffiliated third parties or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that Regulation supplier. Regulation provided by resources owned by a Regulation supplier but controlled by an unaffiliated third party, whether by contract or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that third party.

(iii) Each supplier shall be ranked from the largest to the smallest offered megawatt of eligible Regulation supply adjusted by the historic performance of each resource. Suppliers are then tested in order, starting with the three largest suppliers. For each iteration of the test, the two largest suppliers are combined with a third supplier, and the combined supply is subtracted from total effective supply. The resulting net amount of eligible supply is divided by the Regulation Requirement for the Regulation clearing interval to determine the residual supply index. Where the residual supply index for Regulation three pivotal suppliers is less than or equal to 1.0, then the three suppliers are jointly pivotal and the suppliers being tested fail the three pivotal supplier test. Iterations of the test continue until the combination of the two largest suppliers and a third supplier result in a residual supply index greater than 1.0, at which point the remaining suppliers pass the test. Any resource owner that fails the three-pivotal supplier test will be offer-capped.

3.2.3 Operating Reserves.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources capable of providing Operating Reserves shall be credited as specified below based on the applicable offer for the operation of such resource, provided that the resource was available for the entire time specified in the Offer Data for such resource. To the extent that sections 3.2.3A, 3.2.3A.001, and 3.2.3A.01 below do not meet the Synchronized Reserve Requirements, the Primary Reserve Requirements, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirements, the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule additional Operating Reserves pursuant to Section 1.7.17 and 1.10 of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. In addition the Office of the Interconnection shall schedule Operating Reserves pursuant to those sections to satisfy any unforeseen Operating Reserve requirements that are not reflected in the day-ahead market. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the purchases and sales of Operating Reserve in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(b) The following determination shall be made for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be

compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as a day-ahead Operating Reserve credit.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Operating Reserve credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target and the Balancing Operating Reserve Target, as determined below.

A resource's Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's Balancing Operating Reserve Target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the sum of Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and the incremental cost of energy summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Operating Reserve Target, summed over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals; and

F = the sum of all revenues earned for providing Secondary Reserves, Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves, and Reactive Services over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Operating Reserve credits allocated pursuant to this section 3.2.3(b) to real-time deviations or real-time load share plus exports, pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p), depending on whether the balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RA Credits for Deviations, shall be allocated to real-time deviations.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RA Credits for Reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be segmented and separately allocated pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(b)(i)(A) or 3.2.3(b)(i)(B) hereof. Balancing Operating Reserve credits for such resources will be identified in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(b)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(b)(i)(B) hereof.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RT Credits for Reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits will be applied pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceed the applicable offer of the resource for at least four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the credits for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category (RT Credits for Reliability or RT Credits for Deviations) as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by section 3.2.3(b)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve credits, identified as RT Credits for Deviations, shall be allocated according to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in subsections (b)(i) and (b)(ii) hereof.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits calculated in accordance with section 3.2.3(b) plus any unallocated charges from section 3.2.3(h) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1.7, and any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the Day-ahead Economic Load Response Program, shall be the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(d) The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load (net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero),

accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, the following determination shall be made for each synchronized pool-scheduled resource of each Market Seller that operates as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. For each calendar day, pool-scheduled resources in the Real-time Energy Market shall be made whole for each of the following Segments: 1) the greater of their day-ahead schedules and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources); and 2) any block of Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource operates at PJM's direction in excess of the greater of its day-ahead schedule and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources). For each calendar day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource. Segment 1 will be the greater of the day-ahead schedule and minimum run time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Demand Resources) and Segment 2 will include the remainder of the contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals when the resource is operating at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection, provided that a segment is limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

A Generation Capacity Resource that operates outside of its unit-specific parameters will not receive Operating Reserve Credits nor be made whole for such operation when not dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection, unless the Market Seller of the Generation Capacity Resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that operation outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint. Such Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive Operating Reserve

Credits and/or to be made whole for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive Operating Reserve Credits and/or be made whole for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

Nuclear generation resources shall not be eligible for Operating Reserve payments unless: 1) the Office of the Interconnection directs such resources to reduce output, in which case, such units shall be compensated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f); or 2) the resource submits a request for a risk premium to the Market Monitoring Unit under the procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section II.B. A nuclear generation resource (i) must submit a risk premium consistent with its agreement under such process, or, (ii) if it has not agreed with the Market Monitoring Unit on an appropriate risk premium, may submit its own determination of an appropriate risk premium to the Office of the Interconnection, subject to acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection, with or without prior approval from the Commission.

Credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the positive difference between a resource's Total Operating Reserve Offer, and the total value of the resource's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or change for quantity deviations, at PJM dispatch direction (excluding quantity deviations caused by an increase in the Market Seller's Real-time Offer), from the Day-ahead Energy Market during the Operating Day at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Real-time Energy Market. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits for Segment 2 shall exclude start up (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) costs for generation resources.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(m), if the total offered price exceeds the total value, the difference less any credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b), and less the absolute value of any negative Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A(f)(iv) below, and less the absolute value of any negative Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit determined in section 3.2.3.A.001(d)(iii) below, and less any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as specified in section 3.2.3B, and the absolute value of any negative Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, as determined in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv) below, and plus the sum of the Market Revenue Neutrality Offsets for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve, shall be credited to the Market Seller.

Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve credits applied against Operating Reserve credits pursuant to this section shall be netted against the Operating Reserve credits earned in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s) in which the Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve credits accrued, provided that for condensing combustion turbines, Synchronized Reserve credits will be netted against the total Operating Reserve credits accrued during each Real-time Settlement Interval the unit operates in condensing and generation mode.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit,

minus the sum of (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer plus No-load Costs, plus (D) the Start-up Cost, divided by the Real-time Settlement Intervals committed for each set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market. This equation is represented as (A*B) - (C+D). The startup cost, (D), shall be excluded from this calculation if the unit operates in real time following the Office of the Interconnection's direction during any portion of the set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market, or

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

(f-2) A Market Seller of a hydroelectric resource that is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is altered at the request of the Office of the Interconnection from the schedule submitted by the owner, due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(f-3) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for opportunity cost associated with following PJM dispatch instructions and reducing or suspending a unit's output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Seller accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind generating unit that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind generating units as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the , real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override),

shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C.

(f-5) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-5)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-5)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-4), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, less any payments received from another Control Area for Operating Reserves shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market in each Operating Day.

(h) The cost of Operating Reserves for the Real-time Energy Market for each Operating Day, except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant based on their daily total of hourly deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead

Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in the Real-time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of generation deviations (in MW and not including deviations in Behind The Meter Generation) as determined in subsection (o) divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour;

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the injection deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy injections in the Real-time Energy Market divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of the injection deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly injection deviations. The determination of injection deviations does not include generation resources.

The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time withdrawal deviations, generation deviations and injection deviations used to calculate Operating Reserve under this subsection (e).

The costs associated with scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A.

Notwithstanding section (h)(1) above, as more fully set forth in the PJM Manuals, load deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market shall not be assessed Operating Reserves charges to the extent attributable to reductions in the load of Price Responsive Demand that is in response to an increase in Locational Marginal Price from the Day-ahead Energy Market to the Real-time Energy Market and that is in accordance with a properly submitted PRD Curve.

Deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region, as defined in section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate determined in accordance with Section 3.2.3(q). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western Region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western Region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to the regional balancing Operating Reserve rate. Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity

in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

The foregoing notwithstanding, netting deviations shall be allowed for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Operating Reserves in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed Operating Reserve charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of Supply or Demand deviations.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited on the basis of their offered prices for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of Operating Reserves for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in the PJM Region,

served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(l) For any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market for which, for all or any part of such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection: (i) declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; (ii) issues an alert that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared ("Maximum Generation Emergency Alert"); or (iii) schedules units based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency or a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, the Operating Reserves credit otherwise provided by section 3.2.3.(b) or section 3.2.3(e) in connection with market-based offers shall be limited as provided in subsections (n) or (m), respectively. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide timely notice on its internet site of the commencement and termination of any of the actions described in subsection (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (l) (collectively referred to as "MaxGen Conditions"). Following the posting of notice of the commencement of a MaxGen Condition, a Market Seller may elect to submit a cost-based offer in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, in which case subsections (m) and (n) shall not apply to such offer; provided, however, that such offer must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 for the submission of offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market, as applicable. Submission of a cost-based offer under such conditions shall not be precluded by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b); provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

(m) For the Real-time Energy Market, if the Effective Offer Price (as defined below) for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Operating Reserves. For purposes of this subsection (m), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (m), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(e) plus the Real-time Energy Market revenues for the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic divided by the megawatt hours of energy provided during the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic. The Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic shall be: (i) the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer price for energy is less than or equal to the Real-time Price for the relevant generation bus, (ii) the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the offer for energy is greater than Locational Marginal Price and the unit is operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection that are in addition to any Real-time Settlement Intervals required due to the minimum run time or other operating constraint of the unit, and (iii) for any unit with a minimum run time of one hour or less and with more than one start available per day, any hours the unit operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being

scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Operating Reserves. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than $1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Operating Reserves determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to $1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Operating Reserves determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed $1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Operating Reserves for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Operating Reserves payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) Dispatchable pool-scheduled generation resources and dispatchable self-scheduled generation resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations. Pool-scheduled generation resources and dispatchable self-scheduled generation resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a ramp-limited desired MW value for generation resources where the economic minimum and economic maximum are at least as far apart in real-time as they are in day-ahead according to the following parameters:

(i) real-time economic minimum <= 105% of day-ahead economic minimum or day-ahead economic minimum plus 5 MW, whichever is greater.

(ii) real-time economic maximum >= 95% day-ahead economic maximum or day-ahead economic maximum minus 5 MW, whichever is lower.

The ramp-limited desired MW value for a generation resource shall be equal to:

$$Ramp_Request_t = (Dispatchtarget_{t-1} - AOutput_{t-1}) / (LAtime_{t-1})$$

$$RL_Desired_t = AOutput_{t-1} + (Ramp_Request_t * Case_Eff_time_{t-1})$$

where:

1. Dispatchtarget = Dispatch Signal for the previous approved Dispatch case
2. AOutput = Unit's achievable target MW at case solution time as defined in the PJM Manuals
3. LAtime = Dispatch look ahead time
4. Case_Eff_time = Time between signal changes
5. RL_Desired = Ramp-limited desired MW

To determine if a generation resource is following dispatch the Office of the Interconnection shall determine the unit's MW off dispatch and % off dispatch by using the lesser of the difference between the actual output and the dispatch signal or the actual output and ramp-limited desired MW value for each Real-time Settlement Interval. If the dispatch signal and the ramp-limited desired MW for the resource are unavailable, the Office of the Interconnection will determine the unit's MW off dispatch and % off dispatch by calculating the lesser of the difference between the actual output and the dispatch LMP Desired MW for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

A pool-scheduled or dispatchable self-scheduled resource is considered to be following dispatch if its actual output is between its ramp-limited desired MW value and dispatch signal, or if its % off dispatch is <= 10, or its Real-time Settlement Interval MWh is within 5% of the Real-time Settlement Interval ramp-limited desired MW. A self-scheduled generator must also be dispatched above economic minimum. The degree of deviations for resources that are not following dispatch shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

- A dispatchable self-scheduled resource that is not dispatched above economic minimum shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- A resource that is dispatchable day-ahead but is Fixed Gen in real-time shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MW.

- Pool-scheduled generators that are not following dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh –Ramp-Limited Desired MW.

- If a resource's real-time economic minimum is greater than its day-ahead economic minimum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is greater, or its real-time economic maximum is less than its Day Ahead economic maximum by 5% or 5 MW, whichever is lower, and dispatch LMP Desired MWh for the Real-time Settlement Interval is either below the real time economic minimum or above the real time economic maximum, then balancing Operating Reserve deviations for the resource shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % Off Dispatch is <= 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Ramp-Limited Desired MW. If deviation value is within 5% of Ramp-Limited Desired MW, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall not be assessed.

- If a resource is not following dispatch and its % off Dispatch is > 20%, balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – dispatch LMP Desired MWh.

- If a resource is not following dispatch, and the resource has tripped, for the Real-time Settlement Interval the resource tripped and the Real-time Settlement Intervals it remains offline throughout its day-ahead schedule balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh – Day-Ahead MWh.

- For resources that are not dispatchable in both the Day-Ahead and Real-time Energy Markets balancing Operating Reserve deviations shall be assessed according to the following formula: Real-time Settlement Interval MWh - Day-ahead MWh.

If a resource has a sum of the absolute value of generator deviations for an hour that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations for that hour.

(o-1) Dispatchable economic load reduction resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations. Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed balancing Operating Reserve deviations as described in this subsection and as further specified in the PJM Manuals.

The Desired MW quantity for such resources for each hour shall be the hourly integrated MW quantity to which the load reduction resource was dispatched for each hour (where the hourly integrated value is the average of the dispatched values as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the resource for each hour).

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no balancing Operating Reserve

deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the balancing Operating Reserve deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity). For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges assessed pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h) except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules or real-time load share plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Operating Reserve credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated pursuant to (A) or (B) above.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, charges will be assessed pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceeds the applicable offer of the resource for at least four-5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the charges for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h)(ii)(A) to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Operating Reserve charges shall be allocated according to real-time deviations from day-ahead schedules.

(q) The Office of the Interconnection shall determine regional balancing Operating Reserve rates for the Western and Eastern Regions of the PJM Region. For the purposes of this section, the Western Region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern Region shall be the AEC, BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones. The regional balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western Regions. Regional adder rates shall be equal to the total balancing Operating Reserve credits paid to generators for transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. The regional adder rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates. RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be equal to balancing Operating Reserve credits except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start service or testing of Black Start Units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, in excess of the regional adder rates calculated pursuant to Operating Agreement,

Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(i) of Schedule 1 of this Agreement. The RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be separated into reliability and deviation charges, which shall be allocated to real-time load or real-time deviations, respectively. Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(p).

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing Operating Reserve rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Operating Reserve rates and regional adder rates.

(iv) If the Eastern and/or Western Regions do not have regional adder rates, the relevant regional balancing Operating Reserve rate shall be the reliability and/or deviation RTO balancing Operating Reserve rate.

(r) Market Sellers that incur incremental operating costs for a generation resource that are either greater than $1,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and PJM Manual 15, but are not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under section 6.4.3 of this Schedule, or greater than $2,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and PJM Manual 15, will be eligible to receive credit for Operating Reserves upon review of the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection, and approval of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit all relevant documentation demonstrating the calculation of costs greater than $2,000/MWh, and costs greater than $1,000/MWh which were not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.3. The Office of the Interconnection must approve any Operating Reserve credits paid to a Market Seller under this subsection (r).

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Synchronized Reserve requirements for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Synchronized Reserve Obligation"), less any amount obtained from condensers associated with provision of Reactive Services as described in section 3.2.3B(i) and any amount obtained from condensers associated with post-contingency operations, as described in section 3.2.3C(b). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone

or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load

Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Synchronized Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the

expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing

synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts

assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in

proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the assigned or self-scheduled amount of Synchronized Reserve in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, in excess of amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

The resource shall refund payments received for Synchronized Reserve it failed to provide. For purposes of determining the amount of the payments to be refunded by a Market Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve on an individual resource basis unless the Market Participant had multiple resources that were assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, in which case the shortfall will be determined on an aggregate basis. For performance determined on an aggregate basis, the response of any resource that provided more Synchronized Reserve than it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide will be used to offset the performance of other resources that provided less Synchronized Reserve than they were assigned or self-scheduled to provide during a Synchronized Reserve Event, as calculated in the PJM Manuals. The determination of a Market Participant's aggregate response shall not be taken into consideration in the determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to each individual resource.

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was assigned or self-scheduled to provide in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be

effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

(k) The magnitude of response to a Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource or an Economic Load Response Participant resource, except for Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resources covered by section 3.2.3A(l), is the difference between the generation resource's output or the Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption at the start of the event and its output or consumption 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output or Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output or greatest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output or an Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption 10 minutes after the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output or lowest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. The response actually credited to an Economic Load Response Participant resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt consumption of the Economic Load Response Participant resource exceeds the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(l) The magnitude of response by a Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource that is at the stage in its production cycle when its energy consumption is less than the level of megawatts in its offer at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event shall be the difference between (i) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption at the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event and (ii) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption during the minute within the ten minutes after the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event in which the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption was highest and for which its consumption in all subsequent minutes within the ten minutes was not less than fifty percent of the consumption in such minute; provided that, the magnitude of the response shall be zero if, when the Synchronized Reserve Event commences, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than ten minutes. .

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand

Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a

Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multipled by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Primary Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) The magnitude of response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource is the difference between the generation resource’s output at the start of the event and its output 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output 10 minutes after the start of the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(h) In the event a generation resource that has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve fails to provide the assigned amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve in response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve capacity in the amount that actually responded for the contiguous Real-time Settlement Interval the resource was assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve during which the event occurred.

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the

Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone

by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor for 30-minute Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-

specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [energy use for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by A] plus [the applicable condense start-up cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the

average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional energy use in excess of day-ahead energy use for providing synchronous condensing in real-time multiplied by A plus [any applicable condense start-up costs due to additional condense start-ups in real-time in excess of day-ahead condense start-ups allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero,

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the

resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that

all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

(a) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as specified below for the operation of its resource. These provisions are intended to provide payments to generating units when the LMP dispatch algorithms would not result in the dispatch needed for the required reactive service. LMP will be used to compensate generators that are subject to redispatch for reactive transfer limits.

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1,

section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C.

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a steam-electric generating unit, combined cycle unit or combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to {(AG - LMPDMW) x (UB - URTLMP)}where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

LMPDMW equals the level of output for the unit determined according to the point on the scheduled offer curve on which the unit was operating corresponding to the real time LMP at the unit's bus and adjusted for any Regulation or Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve assignments;

UB equals the unit offer for that unit for which output is increased, determined according to the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer;

URTLMP equals the real time LMP at the unit's bus; and

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative.

(g) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a hydroelectric resource where such resource is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3 (c) hereof), and where the output of such resource is altered from the schedule submitted by the Market Seller for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate lost opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generating unit's cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the product of MW energy usage for providing synchronous condensing multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (C) the generating unit's startup-cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the

Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees. The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

(k) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in Sections 3.2.3B(b)-(j) shall be the cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in such transmission zone.

(l) The cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

(a) Under normal circumstances, PJM operates generation out of merit order to control contingency overloads when the flow on the monitored element for loss of the contingent element ("contingency flow") exceeds the long-term emergency rating for that facility, typically a 4-hour or 2-hour rating. At times however, and under certain, specific system conditions, PJM does not operate generation out of merit order for certain contingency overloads until the contingency flow on the monitored element exceeds the 30-minute rating for that facility ("post-contingency operation"). In conjunction with such operation, when the contingency flow on such element exceeds the long-term emergency rating, PJM operates synchronous condensers in the areas affected by such constraints, to the extent they are available, to provide greater certainty that such resources will be capable of producing energy in sufficient time to reduce the flow on the monitored element below the normal rating should such contingency occur.

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the applicable Synchronized Reserve Requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the generation resource's applicable interval cost to provide synchronous condensing, calculated in accordance with the PJM Manuals, (B) the applicable interval product of the megawatts of energy used to provide synchronous condensing multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (C) the generation resource's start-up cost of providing synchronous condensing, and (D) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3C(b) shall be the cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations for the Operating Day

and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched in association with post-contingency operation in such transmission zone.

(d) The cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

(a) When the Office of the Interconnection has implemented Emergency procedures, resources offering Emergency energy are eligible to set real-time Locational Marginal Prices, capped at the energy offer cap plus the sum of the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Primary Reserve Requirement, provided that the Emergency energy is needed to meet demand in the PJM Region.

(b) Market Participants shall be allocated a proportionate share of the net cost of Emergency energy purchased by the Office of the Interconnection. Such allocated share during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy purchase shall be in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales. This deviation shall not include any reduction or suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

(d) The net costs or net revenues associated with sales or purchases of energy in connection with a Minimum Generation Emergency in the PJM Region, or in another Control Area, shall be allocated during each applicable interval of such Emergency sale or purchase to each Market Participant in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market sales or decreases its spot market purchases.

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

(b) If deliveries to a Market Participant that has PJM Interchange meters in accordance with Operating Agreement, section 14 include amounts delivered for a Market Participant that does not have PJM Interchange meters separate from those of the metered Market Participant, PJMSettlement shall prepare a separate billing statement for the unmetered Market Participant based on the allocation of deliveries agreed upon between the Market Participant and the unmetered Market Participant specified by them to the Office of the Interconnection.

Revisions to the

PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff

Effective December 31, 9998

(Clean Format)

3.2 Market Settlements.

If a dollar-per-MW-hour value is applied in a calculation under this section 3.2 where the interval of the value produced in that calculation is less than an hour, then for purposes of that calculation the dollar-per-MW hour value is divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour.

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 2.

(b) Each Market Participant shall be charged for all of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be served in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(c) Each Market Participant shall be paid for all of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be delivered to the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(d) For each Day-ahead Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price and the sum of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price.

(e) For each Real-time Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals less its scheduled Market Participant Energy Withdrawals times the Real-time System Energy Price and the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Injections less scheduled Market Participant Energy Injections times the Real-time System Energy Price. The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals and Market Participant Energy Injections used to calculate Spot Market Energy charges under this subsection (e).

(f) For pool External Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall model, based on an appropriate flow analysis, the megawatts of real-time energy injections to be delivered from each such resource to the corresponding Interface Pricing Point between adjacent Control Areas and the PJM Region

3.2.2 Regulation.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity in a Regulation Zone shall have an hourly Regulation objective equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone for the hour, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Regulation Zone for the hour ("Regulation Obligation"). A Market Participant with an hourly Regulation Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the Regulation market mileage clearing price credits and Regulation market capability clearing price credits for the Real-time Settlement Intervals in an hour.

Regulation Charge = Hourly Regulation Obligation Share * (sum of the Real-time Settlement Interval Regulation credits in an hour)

(b) Each Market Participant supplying Regulation in a Regulation Zone at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited for each of its resources such that the calculated credit for each increment of Regulation provided by each resource shall be the higher of: (i) the Regulation market-clearing price; or (ii) the sum of the applicable Regulation offers for a resource determined pursuant to section 3.2.2A.1 of this Schedule, the resource-specific shoulder opportunity costs described in subsection (e) below, the resource-specific inter-temporal opportunity costs discussed in subsection (d), and the resource-specific opportunity costs discussed in subsection (e) of this section.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

For hydroelectric resources offering to sell Regulation in a regulating interval, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the full value of the Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus for each megawatt of Regulation capability.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating is higher than the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating and the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval is higher than the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating.

For the purpose of committing resources and setting Regulation market clearing prices, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize day-ahead Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price values used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources. For the purposes of settlements, the Office of the Interconnection shall

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

(e) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a Market Participant selected to provide Regulation in a Regulation Zone and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for (1) each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Regulation, and (2) the two Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the regulation commitment and the two Real-time Settlement Intervals following the regulation commitment in accordance with the PJM Manuals and below.

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval, in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Any amounts credited for Regulation in an hour in excess of the Regulation market-clearing price in that hour shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in a Regulation Zone that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation in proportion to its purchases of Regulation in such Regulation Zone in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation mileage by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal and the historic requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal, calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section. For purposes of calculating the credit for Regulation performance, if the hourly movement of the Regulation A dispatch signal equals zero, a value of 0.1 will be used in its place.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the Regulation market capability-clearing price for each Regulation Zone by subtracting the Regulation market mileage-clearing price described in subsection (g) from the total Regulation market clearing price described in subsection (c). This residual sets the Regulation market capability-clearing price for that market Real-time Settlement Interval.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions will be credited for Regulation capability based on the assigned MW and the capability Regulation market-clearing price multiplied by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section.

(i) In accordance with the processes described in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) calculate inter-temporal opportunity costs for each applicable resource; (ii) include such inter-temporal opportunity costs in each applicable resource's offer to sell frequency Regulation service; and (iii) account for such inter-temporal opportunity costs in the Regulation market-clearing price.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The

opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as follows:

> For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.
>
> For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

(b) For the purposes of conducting the three-pivotal supplier test pursuant to this section, the following applies:

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

(ii) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will apply on a Regulation supplier basis (i.e. not a resource by resource basis) and only the Regulation suppliers that fail the three-pivotal supplier test will have their Regulation offers capped. A Regulation supplier for the purposes of this section includes corporate affiliates. Regulation from resources controlled by a Regulation supplier or its affiliates, whether by contract with unaffiliated third parties or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that Regulation supplier. Regulation provided by resources owned by a Regulation supplier but controlled by an unaffiliated third party, whether by contract or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that third party.

(iii) Each supplier shall be ranked from the largest to the smallest offered megawatt of eligible Regulation supply adjusted by the historic performance of each resource. Suppliers are then tested in order, starting with the three largest suppliers. For each iteration of the test, the two largest suppliers are combined with a third supplier, and the combined supply is subtracted from total effective supply. The resulting net amount of eligible supply is divided by the Regulation Requirement for the Regulation clearing interval to determine the residual supply index. Where the residual supply index for Regulation three pivotal suppliers is less than or equal to 1.0, then the three suppliers are jointly pivotal and the suppliers being tested fail the three pivotal supplier test. Iterations of the test continue until the combination of the two largest suppliers and a third supplier result in a residual supply index greater than 1.0, at which point the remaining suppliers pass the test. Any resource owner that fails the three-pivotal supplier test will be offer-capped.

3.2.3 Energy Uplift.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources shall be credited as specified below for Energy Make Whole credits.

(b) Day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits shall be calculated in the following manner for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start Service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such

services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target and the balancing Energy Make Whole target, as determined below.

A resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's balancing Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the Real-time Cost, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Energy Make Whole target, summed over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled; and

F = the sum of all Other Market Revenues as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits calculated in accordance with section 3.2.3(b) plus any unallocated charges from section 3.2.3(h) and Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, 5.1.7, and any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the Day-ahead Economic Load Response Program, shall be the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(d) The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load ((a) net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service,

in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) (i) Pool-scheduled generation resources that operate for at least one Real-time Settlement Interval within the pool-scheduled commitment period are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits as further detailed in this section and in the PJM Manuals. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits eligibility for Economic Load Response Participant resources is detailed in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(o-1) of this section. A pool-scheduled generation resource's eligibility for balancing Energy Make Whole credits begins at the first Real-time Settlement Interval of a pool-scheduled commitment. The generation resource remains eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits until the later of:

1) the Real-time Settlement Interval corresponding to the end of its Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of its Minimum Run Time, as applicable

or

2) the Real-time Settlement Interval when the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

Additionally, generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for a pre-commitment period prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment to account for ramping costs. The pre-commitment period begins with the Real-time Settlement Interval when a generation resource comes online but may not begin earlier than four Real-time Settlement Intervals (20 minutes) prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this pre-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the pre-commitment period, are less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the first hour of the commitment. Generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost are not eligible during the pre-commitment period.

Pool-scheduled generation resources that are released by the Office of Interconnection and ramping offline are additionally eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for post-commitment Real-time Settlement Intervals until the Real-time Settlement Interval that the generation resource goes offline; however, eligibility shall not extend beyond the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of Interconnection plus the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals corresponding to the allowable ramp down period for the resource type, as specified in the PJM Manuals. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this post-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part

of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the post-commitment period, is less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the last hour of the commitment.

(ii) The balancing Energy Make Whole credit calculation will be conducted on a segmented basis. For each Operating Day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource.

The first Segment will be defined as the greater of the applicable day-ahead commitment and Minimum Run Time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources).

Further, if a generation resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection within 30 minutes after the end of the first Segment, the first Segment will also include the remainder of the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the resource operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection

The second Segment will be defined as any block of contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource runs under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection in excess of the first Segment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Segment shall be limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

(iii) If a Market Seller submits an offer parameter that exceeds the applicable approved parameter limit on a parameter-limited schedule for a generation resource and such parameter affects the MW dispatch level of the resource in a given settlement interval, the resource will remain eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation but shall not recover any costs incurred during the affected settlement intervals. If such parameter impacts the commitment decision in a manner that could lead to the Office of the Interconnection committing the generation resource to produce energy for longer than it otherwise would have, the resource will not be eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation for the commitment duration. A generation resource that is the subject to an offer parameter on a parameter-limited schedule that exceeds its approved parameter limits may still be eligible for energy uplift credits if the Market Seller of such resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that the need to operate outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint.

A Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive energy uplift credits for such operation, along with

documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of the billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive energy uplift credits for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

(iv) Nuclear generation resources shall not be eligible for energy uplift payments unless: 1) the Office of the Interconnection directs such resources to reduce output, in which case, such units shall be compensated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f); or 2) the resource submits a request for a risk premium to the Market Monitoring Unit under the procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section II.B. A nuclear generation resource (i) must submit a risk premium consistent with its agreement under such process, or, (ii) if it has not agreed with the Market Monitoring Unit on an appropriate risk premium, may submit its own determination of an appropriate risk premium to the Office of the Interconnection, subject to acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection, with or without prior approval from the Commission.

(e-1) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired (TRLD) metric is used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviation charges as a representation of the level at which the resource would be desired if operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. There are two Tracking Ramp Limited Desired metrics, one measured in MW (power) and the other measured in MWh (energy), each of which are calculated as described below and as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) value represents the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval.

For purposes of this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3, the minimum operating limit used herein shall be the Economic Minimum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Minimum Generation Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency minimum. Also, the maximum operating limit shall be the Economic Maximum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Maximum Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency maximum.

(i) Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) is an adjusted metric that accounts for the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculation starts at time t_0, which is when a generation resource is first expected by the Office of Interconnection to be online or when a generation resource is dispatchable, while honoring soak time differences, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows. For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0,

If a generation resource does not have a soak process and is directed to come online as soon as possible,

TRLD MW (power) = 0

Otherwise,
TRLD MW (power)
= Max [Min (LMP Desired MW, Dispatch MW), Tracking Desired Economic Minimum]

Where:
LMP Desired MW = the generation resource's expected output level based on its Final Offer at the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point
Dispatch MW = energy dispatch signal MW from the dispatch run
Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the generation resource's minimum operating limit, as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1), unless any of the following conditions occur,

- If a resource is requested to increase output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the lower limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If the resource's minimum operating limit increases by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the resource's initial start time, t_0, Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

$$TRLD\ MW_t\ (power) = TRLD\ MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$$

Where:
t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated
Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the

resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting of the following parameters among the ramp rate, the Tracking Desired Economic Minimum, and the Tracking Desired Economic Maximum, where:

Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = defined above in the calculation for TRLD MW_{t0}
Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the generation resource's maximum operating limit unless any one of the following conditions occur:

- If a resource is requested to decrease output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the upper limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If a resource's maximum operating limit decreases by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) value will be further adjusted, as specified below, if the resource has a regulation or reserve assignment and is unable to provide such assignment while generating the initial Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW due to the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is above the highest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation or reserve assignments, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be lowered to the highest point at which it can provide the assignment(s) based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is below the lowest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation assignment, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be increased to the lowest point at which it can provide the regulation assignment based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

This adjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW value is used in calculating the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) for subsequent intervals.

(ii) An unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) that excludes the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions is also calculated for conversion to an unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metric which is used in the Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations described in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(i). The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows.

For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power)$_{t0}$ as calculated in subsection (i) directly above excluding the impact of regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the start time, t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

unadjusted TRLD MW_t (power) = unadjusted TRLD $MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$

Where:

t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated

Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting parameter among the ramp rate, the unadjusted economic minimum, and the unadjusted economic maximum, where:

unadjusted economic minimum = minimum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such minimum operating limit increased by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

unadjusted economic maximum = maximum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such maximum operating limit decreased by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

(iii) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii) above will continue until the resource goes offline; however, if a generation resource trips or is taken offline at the request of the Market Seller prior to the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time, the values will continue to be calculated per the calculations defined above until the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time.

Further, once the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline, provided that the resource actually goes offline following such direction, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW shall be calculated using only the ramp down parameters such that the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is incrementally ramped down to its minimum output, irrespective of the real-time LMP. During this time period,

the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will equal the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) unless the resource has been manually dispatched offline, in which case the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will continue as specified above in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(ii) until the manual dispatch instruction ends.

TRLD MW_t (power) =

Max (TRLD MW_{t-1} – Down $Ramp_t$, Tracking Desired Economic $Minimum_t$)

Where Down Ramp = Decrease in MW utilizing the resource's down ramp rate parameter.

(iv) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metrics will be converted to the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metrics that shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. For all Real-time Settlement Intervals prior to the start time of the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations, t_0 as defined above, both the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to the resource's Actual MWh for that Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this section, Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A and parallel provisions in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline and the resource's Actual MWh is below the minimum operating limit, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to Actual MWh of the resource.

For all other Real-time Settlement Intervals, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval based on the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals. The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-Time Settlement Interval based on the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

(v) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and MWh (energy) values described above in subsections Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii), as may be qualified by (iii), and (iv) of this section may be further adjusted as described in the PJM Manuals to account for instances where the Office of the

Interconnection is unable to dispatch the system using the real-time security constrained economic dispatch system and/or where the real-time security-constrained economic dispatch application is providing dispatch signals inconsistent with the resource's offer data, or other abnormal dispatch scenarios.

(e-2) For generating resources, balancing Energy Make Whole credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the lesser of the Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 1 below in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2)(i), and the Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 2 below in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2)(ii), for each Segment in the Operating Day, except as provided in this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(m). Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be equal to the credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3.A.

(i) Step 1: Calculate Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole credit for the Segment using Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment. For all other Segments, B = 0.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Tracking Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$ + Opportunity Cost Owed$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue in accordance with the following equation:
(Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh ─ Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ─ Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the Day-ahead Energy Market revenue that results from the Market Participant's actions reducing the resource's flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where
SR = any potential credits for providing Synchronized Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve potential lost opportunity cost credit in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv).

SecR = any potential credits for providing Secondary Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.01(b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any potential credits for providing Reactive Services determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any potential lost opportunity cost credits determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6).

Reg = any potential Regulation opportunity cost amounts determined in accordance with the calculations for use in settlements in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.2.

Opportunity Cost Owed = the sum of the potential opportunity costs owed for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve as determined in accordance with Sections 3.2.3A(f)(iv), 3.2.3A.001(d)(iii) and 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv), respectively.

For the purposes of the above Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations, the potential credits and costs are determined using the calculations referenced above and the assumption that the resource was increased or decreased from

the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh in order to provide the assignment or PJM directed MW as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load Cost + Start-Up Cost)
Where

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is a Real-time Settlement Interval in the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer based on the offer with the lowest total cost for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost by capping the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) at the minimum operating limit for such interval.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) indicate the unit is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

During Real-time Settlement Intervals where a Flexible Resource that is not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) is self-scheduled and was committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the same Real-time Settlement Interval, the above calculation will use the Tracking Balancing Net Revenues that the resource would have received if it had followed PJM real-time commitment instructions and remained offline; provided that if the unit is taken over by company to run as self-scheduled prior to the Minimum Run Time of a pool scheduled commitment elapsing, this shall only apply to those Real-time Settlement Intervals beyond the Minimum Run Time.

(ii) Step 2: Calculate balancing Energy Make Whole credits for the Segment using Actual MWh.

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
A = $-1 \times \sum_t$ Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment
B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment; else, 0

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Actual Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation. For purposes of this section, the Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A.

Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(Actual MWh – Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ― Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the DA revenue based on the Market Participant's actions reducing flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ― Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where:
SR = any amounts credited for providing Synchronized Reserve equal to the credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section

3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit calculation in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv)

SecR = any amounts credited for providing Secondary Reserve as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.01 (b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any lost opportunity costs credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6); and

Reg =any Regulation opportunity cost amounts as calculated for purposes of settlements in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.2

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load + Start-Up)

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Actual MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is within the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the Final Offer for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Actual MWh indicate the resource is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculation shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost, by capping the Actual MWh at the minimum operating limit for each such interval.

(iii) In the event of a real-time Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit determine that the generation resource was not following dispatch instructions, the generation resource shall be ineligible for balancing Energy

Make Whole credits. If the generation resource is eligible during a real-time Market Suspension, the balancing Energy Market Whole credit shall be equal to the actual balancing Energy Make Whole credit, as determined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section.

(iv) A price-sensitive pool-scheduled import transaction shall receive balancing Energy Make Whole credits equal to the positive difference between a transaction's offer, and the total value of the transaction's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or charge for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the sink of the transaction summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Operating Day.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. A Market Seller of a unit defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), (f-3), (f-4), or (f-5) that is reduced using a generator output constraint to honor a stability limitation is not eligible for credits under this section 3.2.3(f) for the MWh reduction associated with honoring the stability limit. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3 (f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus the sum of (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer plus No-load Costs, plus (D) the Start-up Cost, divided by the Real-time Settlement Intervals committed for each set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market. This equation is represented as (A*B) - (C+D). The startup cost, (D), shall be excluded from this calculation if the unit operates in real time following the Office of the Interconnection's direction during any portion of the set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market, or

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

(f-2) A Market Seller of a hydroelectric resource that is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is altered at the request of the Office of the Interconnection from the schedule submitted by the owner, due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(f-3) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for opportunity cost associated with following PJM dispatch instructions and reducing or suspending a unit's output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Seller accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind or solar generating unit, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind or solar generating units, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for the increase in charging in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.3(e). A unit in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, is not eligible for compensation under section 3.2.3(f-4).

(f-5) If a Market Participant of an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes that the above calculations in this section 3.2.3 do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following PJM manual dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Participant will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Participant. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-6) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-6)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-6)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging

Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) through Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f-5), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, plus any balancing Energy Make Whole Credits paid to pool-scheduled import transactions, less any payments received from another Control Area for energy uplift shall be allocated to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region, determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the pro rata share of the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12.

(h) Each Market Participant's daily total of hourly deviations are determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_h (A + B + C)$$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in the Real-time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of generation deviations (in MW and not including deviations in Behind The Meter

Generation) as determined in subsection (o) divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour;

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the injection deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy injections in the Real-time Energy Market divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of the injection deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly injection deviations. The determination of injection deviations does not include generation resources.

The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time withdrawal deviations, generation deviations and injection deviations under this subsection (h).

The foregoing notwithstanding, netting deviations shall be allowed for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of supply or demand deviations.

Deviations as calculated above shall be deviations in the RTO region and shall be subject to charges for the RTO region determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Furthermore, deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region, as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with

Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited for Condense Startup Cost and Condense Energy Use times the real-time LMP for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(l) For any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market for which, for all or any part of such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection: (i) declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; (ii) issues an alert that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared ("Maximum Generation Emergency Alert"); or (iii) schedules units based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency or a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, the Energy Make Whole credit otherwise provided by section 3.2.3.(b) or section 3.2.3(e) in connection with market-based offers shall be limited as provided in subsections (n) or (m), respectively. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide timely notice on its internet site of the commencement and termination of any of the actions described in subsection (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (l) (collectively referred to as "MaxGen

Conditions"). Following the posting of notice of the commencement of a MaxGen Condition, a Market Seller may elect to submit a cost-based offer in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, in which case subsections (m) and (n) shall not apply to such offer; provided, however, that such offer must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10 for the submission of offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market, as applicable. Submission of a cost-based offer under such conditions shall not be precluded by Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.7(b); provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

(m) For the Real-time Energy Market, if the Effective Offer Price (as defined below) for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. For purposes of this subsection (m), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (m), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(e) plus the Real-time Energy Market revenues for the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic divided by the megawatt hours of energy provided during the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic. The Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic shall be: (i) the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer price for energy is less than or equal to the Real-time Price for the relevant generation bus, (ii) the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the offer for energy is greater than Locational Marginal Price and the unit is operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection that are in addition to any Real-time Settlement Intervals required due to the Minimum Run Time or other operating constraint of the unit, and (iii) for any unit with a Minimum Run Time of one hour or less and with more than one start available per day, any hours the unit operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than $1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to $1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest

Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed $1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Energy Make Whole payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) All generation resources shall be assessed deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Actual MWh, (which for purposes of this section is defined as the Revenue Data for Settlements), and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh for each Real-time Settlement Interval except for the scenarios where day-ahead scheduled MWh are used in the calculation as defined below.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its deviation percentage <= 0.10 (10 percent).

$$Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\left[1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Tracking\ Ramp\ Limited\ Desired\ \ MWh}\right]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Real-time Settlement Interval MWh and day-ahead scheduled MWh, rather than Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh, when a resource is non-dispatchable for any Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this provision, a resource will be considered non-dispatchable when any of the following conditions occur:

- The generation resource is not dispatchable in the Day-ahead Energy Market and is not dispatchable in the Real-time Energy Market. For purposes of the generation resource deviation calculation, not dispatchable is defined as intervals when the minimum operating limit is equal to the maximum operating limit, or intervals when a generation resource elects to provide a fixed output using the fixed generation parameter, or other not dispatchable processes as defined in the PJM Manuals. All hydro resources are considered non-dispatchable unless operated as a dispatchable resource by the Office of the Interconnection.
- The self-scheduled generation resource is not dispatchable due to a limited dispatchable range. A dispatchable range is considered limited when the following equation is true:

    - Abs(maximum operating limit – minimum operating limit) <= 10% of Abs(minimum operating limit).
- The dispatchable self-scheduled generation resource has a Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh <= the minimum operating limit, except when the resource is desired at that level due to a Minimum Generation Emergency declaration or event.
- A generation resource is online and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh is unable to be calculated due to unavailable schedules or offer parameters.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its day-ahead deviation percentage is <= 0.05 (5%).

$$Day-ahead\ Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\left[1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Day-ahead\ Scheduled\ MWh}\right]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the day-ahead deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations in a Real-time Settlement Interval if any of the following conditions occur for that interval:

- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Regulation.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Synchronized Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Secondary Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserves.
- The resource is assigned Real-time Synchronized Reserves and responded during a Synchronized Reserve Event.
- Flexible Resources that are committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market and are not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.2(g) that are not committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Energy Market and the resource is offline.
- The resource is manually dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection and the manual instruction is not reflected in the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Deviations of generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be netted for each Real-time Settlements Interval as described in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h)(i).

If a resource has an hourly average of the absolute value of generator deviations that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in that hour. This calculation shall be done after netting is applied, where applicable.

For the purpose of this section 3.2.3(o), a generation resource is considered to be following dispatch if it is not assessed deviations or has a deviation equal to zero in a Real-time Settlement Interval, as determined above and prior to any netting pursuant to section 3.2.3(h)(i) or for hourly averages pursuant to this section

(o-1) Dispatchable Economic Load Response Participant resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed deviations. Economic load reduction resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed deviations as described in this subsection and as further specified in the PJM Manuals.

The Desired MW quantity for such resources for each hour shall be the hourly integrated MW quantity to which the load reduction resource was dispatched for each hour (where the hourly integrated value is the average of the dispatched values as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the resource for each hour).

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity) and charged as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Energy Make Whole credits determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-2), except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to deviations determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(h) or real-time load plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Energy Make Whole credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h).

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to

maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be identified in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(p)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(p)(i)(B) hereof.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits will be applied pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceeds the applicable offer of the resource for at least four-5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the credits for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category (real-time credits for reliability or real-time credits for deviations) as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h).

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, sections 3.2.3(p)(i) and (p)(ii).

The costs associated with scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zonal load or non-Zonal load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A.

(q) (i) Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p) shall be assigned to the Eastern or Western region if the credit paid to the generator is due to transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations not assigned to the Eastern or Western region shall be assigned to the RTO region. For the purposes of this section, the Western region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern region shall be the AEC, BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones.

(ii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in each region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of real-time load plus export transactions in such region. For purposes of this Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q), a Market Participant's real-time load plus export transactions shall be equal to the daily total of (i) real-time deliveries of energy to load in the relevant region ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) real-time deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside the PJM Region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.12.

(iii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the Eastern region and the Western region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(g) shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate deviation charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(ii).

(q-1) (i) Regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western regions. Regional adder rates for reliability shall be equal to

the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the relevant region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(ii). Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p).

Regional adder rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the region divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(q)(iii).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing uplift rates. RTO balancing uplift rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the RTO region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the RTO region in accordance with section (q)(ii). RTO balancing uplift rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(g) divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(h). Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(p).

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Energy Make Whole rates and regional adder rates.

(r) Market Sellers that incur incremental operating costs for a generation resource that are either greater than $1,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and PJM Manual 15, but are not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.3, or greater than $2,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and PJM Manual 15, will be eligible to receive credit for Energy Make Whole upon review of the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection, and approval of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit all relevant documentation demonstrating the calculation of costs greater than $2,000/MWh, and costs greater than $1,000/MWh which were not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 6.4.3. The Office of the Interconnection must approve any Energy Make Whole credits paid to a Market Seller under this subsection (r).

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Synchronized

Reserve requirements for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Synchronized Reserve Obligation"), less any amount obtained from condensers associated with provision of Reactive Services as described in section 3.2.3B(i) and any amount obtained from condensers associated with post-contingency operations, as described in section 3.2.3C(b). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using

Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $2,000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for Synchronized Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve the resource was directed to deploy, in excess of the amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time. For each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve Event, the megawatts that will be charged shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, or the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

The resource shall refund payments received for Synchronized Reserve it failed to provide. For purposes of determining the amount of the payments to be refunded by a Market Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve on an individual resource basis unless the Market Participant had multiple resources that were assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, in which case the shortfall will be determined on an aggregate basis. For performance determined on an aggregate basis, the response of any resource that was assigned or self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserve and provided more Synchronized Reserve than it was directed to deploy will be used to offset the performance of other resources that provided less assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve than they were directed to deploy during a Synchronized Reserve Event, as calculated in the PJM Manuals. The determination of a Market Participant's aggregate response shall not be taken into consideration in the determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to each individual resource.

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the

real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

(k) The magnitude of response to a Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource or an Economic Load Response Participant resource, except for Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources covered by section 3.2.3A(l) below, is the difference between the generation resource's output or the Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption at the start of the event and its output or consumption 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output or Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output or greatest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output or an Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption 10 minutes after the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output or lowest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. The response actually credited to an Economic Load Response Participant resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt consumption of the Economic Load Response Participant resource exceeds the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(l) The magnitude of response by a Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that is at the stage in its production cycle when its energy consumption is less than the level of megawatts in its offer at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event shall be the difference between (i) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource's consumption at the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event and (ii) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource's consumption during the minute within the ten minutes after the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event in which the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource's consumption was highest and for which its consumption in all subsequent minutes within the ten minutes was not less than fifty percent of the consumption in

such minute; provided that, the magnitude of the response shall be zero if, when the Synchronized Reserve Event commences, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than ten minutes.

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Primary Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for

Primary Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $2,000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for Primary Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) The magnitude of response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource is the difference between the generation resource's output at the start of the event and its output 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output 10 minutes after the start of the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(h) In the event a generation resource that has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve fails to provide the assigned amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve in response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve capacity in the amount that actually responded for the contiguous Real-time Settlement Interval the resource was assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve during which the event occurred.

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for 30-minute Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the Operating Reserve Demand Curve for 30-minute Reserve for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not

assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $2000/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $2,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor on the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for 30-minute Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the

Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use multiplied by A plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide

Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

(a) Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet reliability requirements in light of supply and demand uncertainties. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with subsection (b) and the PJM Manuals.

(b) Methodology for Establishing Operating Reserve Demand Curves

For each three-month season, Winter (December through February), Spring (March through May), Summer (June through August), and Fall (September through November), and for each time-of-day block set forth in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone as follows:

(i) Each Operating Reserve Demand Curve shall be plotted on a graph on which megawatts of reserve is on the x-axis and price is on the y-axis;

(ii) The Operating Reserve Demand Curve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone shall be plotted by combining (i) a straight horizontal line starting from point (1) on the y-axis to point (2), (ii) a straight vertical line connecting points (2) and (3), and (iv) a curved line from point (3) to the x-axis, where:

(A) Point (1) is the point on the y-axis(price) equal to the Reserve Penalty Factor for the minimum reserve requirement for the subject reserve requirement (i.e., the Minimum 30-minute Reserve Requirement, the Minimum Primary Reserve Requirement, or the Minimum Synchronized Reserve Requirement);

(B) Point (2) has the y-axis coordinate of point (1) and the x-axis coordinate of the applicable minimum reserve requirement as determined for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone in accordance with the PJM Manuals;

(C) Point (3) has the x-axis coordinate of the applicable minimum reserve requirement and the y-axis coordinate resulting from multiplying the Reserve

Penalty Factor of the applicable minimum reserve requirement by the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement when procuring an infinitesimal amount of additional MW of reserves beyond the minimum reserve requirement; and

(D) From point (3) to the x-axis, first, the Office of the Interconnection develops a curve starting at point (3). The shape of the curve will be determined by multiplying the Reserve Penalty Factor of the applicable minimum reserve requirement by the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement when procuring each additional MW of reserves beyond the minimum reserve requirement until the resulting product falls below $0.01/MWh at which point the curve will intersect with the x-axis. These probabilities are calculated from an empirical distribution of data from a rolling three-calendar year period of the following supply and demand uncertainties, using a 30-minute time horizon for clearing Primary Reserves and Synchronized Reserves and a 60-minute time horizon for clearing 30-minute Reserves: load forecast error, wind forecast error, solar forecast error, and forced outages of thermal units, and, for the Operating Reserve Demand Curves for 30-minute Reserves only, net interchange forecast error, all as described in the PJM Manuals. The empirical distribution also accounts for the Regulation requirement, expressed in effective megawatts, that PJM has established for each hour within that time-of-day block, by reducing the magnitude of the above uncertainties by the requirement.

The Office of the Interconnection will post each Operating Reserve Demand Curve used to clear reserve markets.

(c) Annual Update of Operating Reserve Demand Curves

On an annual basis, the Office of the Interconnection shall update the determination of the probability of falling below the applicable minimum reserve requirement, including each uncertainty, to account for the most recent calendar year's data, in accordance with the PJM Manuals, and post revised Operating Reserve Demand Curves by April 1. The revised Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall become effective June 1, coincident with the start of the next Delivery Year.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

(a) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as specified below for the operation of its resource. These provisions are intended to provide payments to generating units when the LMP dispatch algorithms would not result in the dispatch needed for the required reactive service. LMP will be used to compensate generators that are subject to redispatch for reactive transfer limits.

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output, when positive, of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, a Hybrid Resource, or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging to provide Reactive Services is not eligible for compensation under section (c).

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output (positive generation output) of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f). At the end of each Operating Day, when an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource is instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant, a Hybrid Resource, a combined cycle unit, or a combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP revenues at the unit's bus are lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or

as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to {(AG – TRLD MWh) x (UB - URTLMP)}where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

TRLD MWh equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh determined according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(e-1);

UB equals the unit offer for that unit for which output, or charging, is increased, determined according to the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer;

URTLMP equals the real time LMP at the unit's bus; and

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative, except where applicable for an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource when instructed to increase charging.

(g) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a hydroelectric resource where such resource is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the output of such resource is altered from the schedule submitted by the Market Seller for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability or if an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes the above calculations in this section 3.2.3B do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of

such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (B) the generating unit's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees in accordance with section 3.2.3(e-2). The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

(k) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in Sections 3.2.3B(b)-(j) shall be the cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in such transmission zone.

(l) The cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the

Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

(a) Under normal circumstances, PJM operates generation out of merit order to control contingency overloads when the flow on the monitored element for loss of the contingent element ("contingency flow") exceeds the long-term emergency rating for that facility, typically a 4-hour or 2-hour rating. At times however, and under certain, specific system conditions, PJM does not operate generation out of merit order for certain contingency overloads until the contingency flow on the monitored element exceeds the 30-minute rating for that facility ("post-contingency operation"). In conjunction with such operation, when the contingency flow on such element exceeds the long-term emergency rating, PJM operates synchronous condensers in the areas affected by such constraints, to the extent they are available, to provide greater certainty that such resources will be capable of producing energy in sufficient time to reduce the flow on the monitored element below the normal rating should such contingency occur.

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the applicable Synchronized Reserve Requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of 2 Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (B) the generation resource's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not

also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3C(b) shall be the cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched in association with post-contingency operation in such transmission zone.

(d) The cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

(a) When the Office of the Interconnection has implemented Emergency procedures, resources offering Emergency energy are eligible to set real-time Locational Marginal Prices, capped at the energy offer cap plus sum of the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserved Requirement and Primary Reserve Requirement, provided that the Emergency energy is needed to meet demand in the PJM Region.

(b) Market Participants shall be allocated a proportionate share of the net cost of Emergency energy purchased by the Office of the Interconnection. Such allocated share during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy purchase shall be in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales. This deviation shall not include any reduction or

suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

(d) The net costs or net revenues associated with sales or purchases of energy in connection with a Minimum Generation Emergency in the PJM Region, or in another Control Area, shall be allocated during each applicable interval of such Emergency sale or purchase to each Market Participant in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market sales or decreases its spot market purchases.

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

(b) If deliveries to a Market Participant that has PJM Interchange meters in accordance with Operating Agreement, section 14 include amounts delivered for a Market Participant that does not have PJM Interchange meters separate from those of the metered Market Participant, PJMSettlement shall prepare a separate billing statement for the unmetered Market Participant based on the allocation of deliveries agreed upon between the Market Participant and the unmetered Market Participant specified by them to the Office of the Interconnection.

Revisions to the
PJM Operating Agreement

Effective December 31, 9998

(Clean Format)

3.2 Market Settlements.

If a dollar-per-MW-hour value is applied in a calculation under this section 3.2 where the interval of the value produced in that calculation is less than an hour, then for purposes of that calculation the dollar-per-MW hour value is divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals in the hour.

3.2.1 Spot Market Energy.

(a) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate System Energy Prices in the form of Day-ahead System Energy Prices and Real-time System Energy Prices for the PJM Region, in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.

(b) Each Market Participant shall be charged for all of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be served in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(c) Each Market Participant shall be paid for all of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market at the Day-ahead System Energy Price to be delivered to the PJM Interchange Energy Market.

(d) For each Day-ahead Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its Market Participant Energy Withdrawals scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price and the sum of its Market Participant Energy Injections scheduled times the Day-ahead System Energy Price.

(e) For each Real-time Settlement Interval during an Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate Spot Market Energy charges for each Market Participant as the difference between the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals less its scheduled Market Participant Energy Withdrawals times the Real-time System Energy Price and the sum of its real-time Market Participant Energy Injections less scheduled Market Participant Energy Injections times the Real-time System Energy Price. The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time Market Participant Energy Withdrawals and Market Participant Energy Injections used to calculate Spot Market Energy charges under this subsection (e).

(f) For pool External Resources, the Office of the Interconnection shall model, based on an appropriate flow analysis, the megawatts of real-time energy injections to be delivered from each such resource to the corresponding Interface Pricing Point between adjacent Control Areas and the PJM Region

3.2.2 Regulation.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity in a Regulation Zone shall have an hourly Regulation objective equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone for the hour, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Regulation Zone for the hour ("Regulation Obligation"). A Market Participant with an hourly Regulation Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of the Regulation market mileage clearing price credits and Regulation market capability clearing price credits for the Real-time Settlement Intervals in an hour.

Regulation Charge = Hourly Regulation Obligation Share * (sum of the Real-time Settlement Interval Regulation credits in an hour)

(b) Each Market Participant supplying Regulation in a Regulation Zone at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited for each of its resources such that the calculated credit for each increment of Regulation provided by each resource shall be the higher of: (i) the Regulation market-clearing price; or (ii) the sum of the applicable Regulation offers for a resource determined pursuant to section 3.2.2A.1 below, the resource-specific shoulder opportunity costs described in subsection (e) of this section, the resource-specific inter-temporal opportunity costs discussed in subsection (d), and the resource-specific opportunity costs discussed in subsection (e) of this section.

(c) The Office of the Interconnection shall commit resources to provide Regulation every 30 minutes, for the clock intervals of the first 30 minutes of an hour and the second 30 minutes of an hour, up to the Regulation Requirement of such Regulation Zone. The Office of the Interconnection shall select resources in merit order, taking into account the resource's mileage Regulation offer, capability Regulation offer, and estimated resource-specific opportunity cost, all converted into their performance adjusted values as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The total Regulation market-clearing price in each Regulation Zone shall be determined in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval. The total Regulation market-clearing price shall include: (i) the mileage Regulation market-clearing price in a Regulation Zone that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (g) of this section; (ii) the capability Regulation market-clearing price that shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (h) of this section; and (iii) a Regulation resource's unit-specific opportunity costs during the 5-minute period, determined as described in subsection (d) below. A resource's Regulation offer by any Market Seller that fails the three-pivotal supplier test set forth in section 3.2.2A.1 below shall not exceed the cost of providing Regulation from such resource, plus twelve dollars, as determined pursuant to the formula in section Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e).

(d) In determining the Regulation 5-minute clearing price for each Regulation Zone, the resource-specific opportunity costs (in dollars) of a resource offering to sell Regulation in each regulating interval, except for hydroelectric resources, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been

dispatched for energy in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the resource's regulation set point on the energy schedule curve on which the resource is running in the PJM Interchange Energy Market. The area is divided by the resource performance score and further divided by the resource's regulation assigned megawatt to convert to dollars per megawatt.

For hydroelectric resources offering to sell Regulation in a regulating interval, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the full value of the Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus for each megawatt of Regulation capability.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating is higher than the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval.

The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead megawatt commitment greater than zero shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the set point of the hydroelectric resource that is expected to be required in order to provide Regulation from the hydroelectric resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order times (ii) the difference between the average of the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating and the expected Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource. Estimated opportunity costs shall be zero for hydroelectric resources for which the actual Locational Marginal Price at the generator bus for the Real-time Settlement Interval is higher than the average Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period, excluding those Real-time Settlement Intervals during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating.

For the purpose of committing resources and setting Regulation market clearing prices, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize day-ahead Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price values used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources. For the purposes of settlements, the Office of the Interconnection shall

utilize the real-time Locational Marginal Prices to calculate the average of the Locational Marginal Price used in the calculation for opportunity costs for hydroelectric resources.

Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and regulation-only resources to provide Regulation are zero for the purpose of committing resources, setting Regulation clearing prices, and settlements.

(e) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a Market Participant selected to provide Regulation in a Regulation Zone and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of a generation resource shall be determined for (1) each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires a generation resource to provide Regulation, and (2) the two Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the regulation commitment and the first two Real-time Settlement Intervals following the regulation commitment in accordance with the PJM Manuals and below.

The unit-specific opportunity cost in dollars, incurred during the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the Regulation obligation is fulfilled, shall be equal to the area bounded by (i) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the regulating resource, (ii) the resource's Final Offer, (iii) the generation resource's tracking ramp-rate limited expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, as further described in the PJM Manuals, and (iv) the generation resource's regulation set point, and adjusted for the performance score of the resource. Opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant or regulation only resources to provide Regulation are zero.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp rate limited output in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the preceding two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in the initial regulating Real-time Settlement Interval, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market, all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

The unit-specific opportunity costs associated with uneconomic operation during each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation between the set point of the generation resource that is expected to be required in the final regulating Real-time Settlement Interval in order to provide Regulation and the resource's tracking expected ramp-rate limited output in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation commitment times, and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource in each of the following two Real-time Settlement Intervals of the regulation

commitment and the energy offer, using the Final Offer, at the megawatt level of the Regulation set point for the resource in final regulating hour, in the PJM Interchange Energy Market all as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals.

(f) Any amounts credited for Regulation in an hour in excess of the Regulation market-clearing price in that hour shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in a Regulation Zone that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation in proportion to its purchases of Regulation in such Regulation Zone in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) To determine the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, the Office of the Interconnection shall adjust the submitted mileage offer for each resource in accordance with the historical performance score of that resource, and the amount of historically dispatched Regulation (mileage) calculated by the Office of the Interconnection. The maximum adjusted mileage offer of all cleared resources will set the Regulation market mileage-clearing price.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions, will be credited for Regulation mileage by multiplying the assigned MW(s) by the Regulation market mileage-clearing price, by the ratio between the requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal and the historic requested mileage for the Regulation dispatch signal, calculated by the Office of the Interconnection, and by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section. For purposes of calculating the credit for Regulation performance, if the hourly movement of the Regulation A dispatch signal equals zero, a value of 0.1 will be used in its place.

(h) The Office of the Interconnection shall divide each Regulation resource's capability offer by the historic performance score for the resource for the purposes of committing resources and setting the market clearing prices.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the Regulation market capability-clearing price for each Regulation Zone by subtracting the Regulation market mileage-clearing price described in subsection (g) from the total Regulation market clearing price described in subsection (c). This residual sets the Regulation market capability-clearing price for that market Real-time Settlement Interval.

The owner of each Regulation resource that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's Regulation signals and instructions will be credited for Regulation capability based on the assigned MW and the capability Regulation market-clearing price multiplied by the Regulation resource's performance score calculated in accordance with subsection (j) of this section.

(i) In accordance with the processes described in the PJM Manuals, the Office of the Interconnection shall: (i) calculate inter-temporal opportunity costs for each applicable resource; (ii) include such inter-temporal opportunity costs in each applicable resource's offer to sell frequency Regulation service; and (iii) account for such inter-temporal opportunity costs in the Regulation market-clearing price.

(j) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate each Regulation resource's performance score. The performance score shall be a function of the difference in the energy provided versus the energy requested by the Regulation signal while scaling for the number of samples. The error measured shall be the difference of the resources response and the dispatch signal, adjusted by the assigned MW and signal dispatch of the Regulation resource. The performance score is calculated using the following equations:

Performance Score = 1 - 1/n ∑ Abs (Error);

Error = Average of Abs (Abs (Response - Regulation Signal) / (0.5*Interval Average Regulation Signal + 0.5*AREG)); and

n = the number of samples in the interval
AREG = assigned regulation megawatt.

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate a performance score for each Regulation resource for each five-minute period the Regulation resource is assigned to provide Regulation.

The historic performance score will be based on a 100 clock-hour rolling average of the Real-time Settlement Interval performance scores, with consideration of the qualification score, for resources without adequate historical data, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

Regulation resources that have a Real-time Settlement Interval performance score below 25% will be ineligible for Regulation credits for that Real-time Settlement Interval.

Regulation resources that have historical performance scores fall below 40% shall be disqualified from providing Regulation until they are able to re-qualify, as defined in the PJM Manuals.

(k) During a Market Suspension where the suspension is less than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, the resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation market-clearing price. Regulation market-clearing prices for each Real-time Settlement Interval associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Regulation market-clearing prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension where the suspension is greater than 24 consecutive hours, if the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Regulation, resources providing Regulation at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection will be compensated based on a calculated Regulation clearing price. The Regulation clearing price for each Real-time Settlement Interval will be determined by calculating a Regulation clearing cost for the online resources providing Regulation during the Market Suspension. The resource's Regulation

clearing cost is determined by the summation of their adjusted Regulation offer and adjusted opportunity cost. The opportunity cost will be based on the resource's cost-based offer and will be determined as
follows:

For online resources providing Regulation on a cost-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, that cost-based offer will be used.

For online resources providing Regulation on a price-based offer at the time of the Market Suspension, the Office of the Interconnection shall use the cheapest available cost-based offer based on the dispatch cost formula as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.1(g) using the available cost-based offers in the Office of the Interconnection system at the time of the Market Suspension.

The highest cost resource, based on this Regulation clearing cost, will set the Regulation market-clearing price for each hour of the Market Suspension.

During a Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Regulation resources, then the Regulation market-clearing price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period and no resource-specific opportunity cost will be calculated.

During a Market Suspension, the following Regulation components for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period will be determined as follows:

(i) If the regulation performance score cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the historic performance score will be used for the Market Suspension period.

(ii) If the regulation mileage cannot be calculated during a Market Suspension, the mileage will be set to one (1) for the Market Suspension period.

3.2.2A Offer Price Caps.

3.2.2A.1 Applicability.

(a) For each Regulation market clearing interval, the Office of the Interconnection shall conduct a Regulation three-pivotal supplier test as described in this section. Regulation offers from Market Sellers that fail the Regulation three-pivotal supplier test shall be capped in the interval in which they failed the test at their cost based offers as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.1A(e). A Regulation supplier fails the three-pivotal supplier test in any Regulation market clearing interval in which such Regulation supplier and the two largest other Regulation suppliers are jointly pivotal.

(b) For the purposes of conducting the three-pivotal supplier test pursuant to this section, the following applies:

(i) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will include in the definition of available supply all offer megawatts from resources capable of satisfying the Regulation Requirement of the PJM Region multiplied by the historic performance score of the resource for which the capability cost-based offer plus the mileage cost-based offer plus any eligible opportunity costs is no greater than 150% of the clearing price that would be calculated if all offers were limited to cost (plus eligible opportunity costs).

(ii) The Regulation three-pivotal supplier test will apply on a Regulation supplier basis (i.e. not a resource by resource basis) and only the Regulation suppliers that fail the three-pivotal supplier test will have their Regulation offers capped. A Regulation supplier for the purposes of this section includes corporate affiliates. Regulation from resources controlled by a Regulation supplier or its affiliates, whether by contract with unaffiliated third parties or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that Regulation supplier. Regulation provided by resources owned by a Regulation supplier but controlled by an unaffiliated third party, whether by contract or otherwise, will be included as Regulation of that third party.

(iii) Each supplier shall be ranked from the largest to the smallest offered megawatt of eligible Regulation supply adjusted by the historic performance of each resource. Suppliers are then tested in order, starting with the three largest suppliers. For each iteration of the test, the two largest suppliers are combined with a third supplier, and the combined supply is subtracted from total effective supply. The resulting net amount of eligible supply is divided by the Regulation Requirement for the Regulation clearing interval to determine the residual supply index. Where the residual supply index for Regulation three pivotal suppliers is less than or equal to 1.0, then the three suppliers are jointly pivotal and the suppliers being tested fail the three pivotal supplier test. Iterations of the test continue until the combination of the two largest suppliers and a third supplier result in a residual supply index greater than 1.0, at which point the remaining suppliers pass the test. Any resource owner that fails the three-pivotal supplier test will be offer-capped.

3.2.3 Energy Uplift.

(a) A Market Seller's pool-scheduled resources shall be credited as specified below for Energy Make Whole credits.

(b) Day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits shall be calculated in the following manner for each pool-scheduled resource that is scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market: the total offered price for Start-up Costs and No-load Costs and energy, determined on the basis of the resource's scheduled output, shall be compared to the total value of that resource's energy – as determined by the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Prices applicable to the relevant generation bus in the Day-ahead Energy Market. PJM shall also (i) determine whether any resources were scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market to provide Black Start Service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control during the Operating Day because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day in

order to minimize the total cost of Operating Reserves associated with the provision of such services and reflect the most accurate possible expectation of real-time operating conditions in the day-ahead model, which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security-constrained dispatch and (ii) report on the day following the Operating Day the megawatt quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the above-enumerated purposes for the entire RTO.

Except as provided in section 3.2.3(n) below, if the total offered price for Start-up Costs (shutdown costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources) and No-load Costs and energy summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals exceeds the total value summed over all Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, the difference shall be credited to the Market Seller as day-ahead Energy Make Whole credits.

However, for the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled to provide energy in the Operating Day and the resource actually provides energy in at least one Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour that corresponds to such scheduled Day-ahead Settlement Intervals, a resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole credit shall be reduced by the greater of zero or the difference of the resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target and the balancing Energy Make Whole target, as determined below.

A resource's day-ahead Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) - C

Where:

A = Start-up Costs

B = the sum of day-ahead No-load Costs and energy over the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond with Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource is scheduled. The day-ahead No-load Costs and energy are divided by twelve to determine the cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval.

C = the sum of the day-ahead revenues calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval that corresponds with a Day-ahead Settlement Interval in which the resource is scheduled, where the day-ahead revenue for each such Real-time Settlement Interval equals the product of the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Day-ahead Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource divided by twelve.

A resource's balancing Energy Make Whole target shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

D – (E + F)

Where:

D = the Real-time Cost, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled;

E = [(the megawatt amount of energy provided in the Real-time Energy Market minus the megawatt amount of energy scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market) multiplied by the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point for the resource] plus the sum of the day-ahead revenues as determined in part C of the above formula for determining the Day-ahead Energy Make Whole target, summed over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled; and

F = the sum of all Other Market Revenues, as defined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section, over the Real-time Settlement Intervals that correspond to the Day-ahead Settlement Intervals in which the resource was scheduled.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits calculated in accordance with section 3.2.3(b) plus any unallocated charges from section 3.2.3(h) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.1.7, and any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the Day-ahead Economic Load Response Program, shall be the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market.

(d) The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) scheduled load ((a) net of Behind The Meter Generation expected to be operating, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), accepted Decrement Bids in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day and accepted Up-to Congestion Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market in megawatt-hours for the Operating Day at the sink of the transaction; and (ii) scheduled energy sales in the Day-ahead Energy Market from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours for that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside such area pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, except to the extent PJM scheduled resources to provide Black Start service, Reactive Services or transfer interface control. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Black Start service for the Operating Day which resources would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zone Load or Non-Zone Load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A. The cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market for resources scheduled to provide Reactive Services or transfer interface control because they are known or expected to be needed to maintain system reliability in a Zone during the Operating Day and would not have otherwise been committed in the day-ahead security constrained dispatch shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its real-time deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b)

excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such Zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such Zone.

(e) (i) Pool-scheduled generation resources that operate for at least one Real-time Settlement Interval within the pool-scheduled commitment period are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits as further detailed in this section and in the PJM Manuals. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits eligibility for Economic Load Response Participant resources is detailed in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(o-1) of this section. A pool-scheduled generation resource's eligibility for balancing Energy Make Whole credits begins at the first Real-time Settlement Interval of a pool-scheduled commitment. The generation resource remains eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits until the later of:

1) the Real-time Settlement Interval corresponding to the end of its Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of its Minimum Run Time, as applicable

or

2) the Real-time Settlement Interval when the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

Additionally, generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost are eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for a pre-commitment period prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment to account for ramping costs. The pre-commitment period begins with the Real-time Settlement Interval when a generation resource comes online but may not begin earlier than four Real-time Settlement Intervals (20 minutes) prior to the first Real-time Settlement Interval of the pool-scheduled commitment. However, a generation resource is only eligible for this pre-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the pre-commitment period, are less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the first hour of the commitment. Generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost are not eligible during the pre-commitment period.

Pool-scheduled generation resources that are released by the Office of Interconnection and ramping offline are additionally eligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits for post-commitment Real-time Settlement Intervals until the Real-time Settlement Interval that the generation resource goes offline; however, eligibility shall not extend beyond the Real-time Settlement Interval in which the resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of Interconnection plus the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals corresponding to the allowable ramp down period for the resource type, as specified in the PJM Manuals. However, a generation resource is only eligible

for this post-commitment period if the price and megawatt quantities submitted as part of its Incremental Energy Offer, using the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer as determined using the Actual MWh during the post-commitment period, is less than or equal to the price and megawatt quantities of its Incremental Energy Offer using the Committed Offer for the last hour of the commitment.

(ii) The balancing Energy Make Whole credit calculation will be conducted on a segmented basis. For each Operating Day, and for each synchronized start of a generation resource or PJM-dispatched economic load reduction, there will be a maximum of two Segments for each resource.

The first Segment will be defined as the greater of the applicable day-ahead commitment and Minimum Run Time specified at the time of commitment (minimum down time specified at the time of commitment for Economic Load Response Participant resources). Further, if a generation resource is no longer running under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection within 30 minutes after the end of the first Segment, the first Segment will also include the remainder of the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the resource operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

The second Segment will be defined as any block of contiguous Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource runs under the direction of the Office of the Interconnection in excess of the first Segment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Segment shall be limited to the Operating Day in which it commenced and cannot include any part of the following Operating Day.

(iii) If a Market Seller submits an offer parameter that exceeds the applicable approved parameter limit on a parameter-limited schedule for a generation resource and such parameter affects the MW dispatch level of the resource in a given settlement interval, the resource will remain eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation but shall not recover any costs incurred during the affected settlement intervals. If such parameter impacts the commitment decision in a manner that could lead to the Office of the Interconnection committing the generation resource to produce energy for longer than it otherwise would have, the resource will not be eligible for the energy uplift credit calculation for the commitment duration. A generation resource that is the subject to an offer parameter on a parameter-limited schedule that exceeds its approved parameter limits may still be eligible for energy uplift credits if the Market Seller of such resource can justify to the Office of the Interconnection that the need to operate outside of such unit-specific parameters was the result of an actual constraint.

A Market Seller shall provide to the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection its request to receive energy uplift credits for such operation, along with documentation explaining in detail the reasons for operating its resource outside of its unit-specific parameters, within thirty calendar days following the issuance of the billing statement for the Operating Day. The Market Seller shall also respond to additional requests for information from the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the

Interconnection. The Market Monitoring Unit shall evaluate such request for compensation and provide its determination of whether there was an exercise of market power to the Office of the Interconnection by no later than twenty-five calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation. The Office of the Interconnection shall make its determination whether the Market Seller justified that it is entitled to receive energy uplift credits for such operation of its resource for the day(s) in question, by no later than thirty calendar days after receiving the Market Seller's request for compensation.

(iv) Nuclear generation resources shall not be eligible for energy uplift payments unless: 1) the Office of the Interconnection directs such resources to reduce output, in which case, such units shall be compensated in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.2.3(f) and the parallel provision of Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f); or 2) the resource submits a request for a risk premium to the Market Monitoring Unit under the procedures specified in Tariff, Attachment M – Appendix, section II.B. A nuclear generation resource (i) must submit a risk premium consistent with its agreement under such process, or, (ii) if it has not agreed with the Market Monitoring Unit on an appropriate risk premium, may submit its own determination of an appropriate risk premium to the Office of the Interconnection, subject to acceptance by the Office of the Interconnection, with or without prior approval from the Commission.

(e-1) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired (TRLD) metric is used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviation charges as a representation of the level at which the resource would be desired if operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection. There are two Tracking Ramp Limited Desired metrics, one measured in MW (power) and the other measured in MWh (energy), each of which are calculated as described below and as further detailed in the PJM Manuals. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) calculated for each Real-time Settlement Interval shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) value represents the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval.

For purposes of this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3, the minimum operating limit used herein shall be the Economic Minimum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Minimum Generation Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency minimum. Also, the maximum operating limit shall be the Economic Maximum unless the Office of the Interconnection has declared Maximum Emergency conditions, in which case it shall be the emergency maximum.

(i) Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) is an adjusted metric that accounts for the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculation starts at time t_0, which is when a generation resource is first expected by the Office of Interconnection to be online or when a generation resource is dispatchable, while honoring soak time differences, as further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows. For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0,

If a generation resource does not have a soak process and is directed to come online as soon as possible,

TRLD MW (power) = 0

Otherwise,
TRLD MW (power)
= Max [Min (LMP Desired MW, Dispatch MW), Tracking Desired Economic Minimum]

Where:
LMP Desired MW = the generation resource's expected output level based on its Final Offer at the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point
Dispatch MW = energy dispatch signal MW from the dispatch run
Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the generation resource's minimum operating limit, as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1), unless any of the following conditions occur,

- If a resource is requested to increase output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = the lower limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If the resource's minimum operating limit increases by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the resource's initial start time, t_0, Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{TRLD MW}_t \text{ (power)} = \text{TRLD MW}_{t-1} \pm \text{Ramp}_t$$

Where:
t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated
Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting of the following parameters among the ramp rate, the Tracking Desired Economic Minimum, and the Tracking Desired Economic Maximum, where:

Tracking Desired Economic Minimum = defined above in the calculation for TRLD MW_{t0}

Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the generation resource's maximum operating limit unless any one of the following conditions occur:

- If a resource is requested to decrease output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, Tracking Desired Economic Maximum = the upper limit from the manual dispatch instruction as directed by the Office of the Interconnection.

- If a resource's maximum operating limit decreases by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment will be used.

The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) value will be further adjusted, as specified below, if the resource has a regulation or reserve assignment and is unable to provide such assignment while generating the initial Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW due to the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is above the highest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation or reserve assignments, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be lowered to the highest point at which it can provide the assignment(s) based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

- If the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is below the lowest MW point at which the resource can provide the Regulation assignment, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW will be increased to the lowest point at which it can provide the regulation assignment based on the resource's applicable operating parameters.

This adjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW value is used in calculating the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) for subsequent intervals.

(ii) An unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) that excludes the impact of Regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions is also calculated for conversion to an unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metric which is used in the Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations described in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(i). The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metric will be calculated as follows.

For the Real-time Settlement Interval equal to t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW $(power)_{t0}$ as calculated in subsection (i) directly above excluding the impact of regulation and reserve assignments or manual dispatch instructions.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the start time, t_0, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) shall be calculated as follows:

unadjusted TRLD MW_t (power) = unadjusted TRLD $MW_{t-1} \pm Ramp_t$

Where:

t = Start time of Real-time Settlement Interval for which the metric is being calculated

Ramp = Increase or decrease in MW calculated using the Real-time Locational Marginal Price from the dispatch run at the applicable pricing point, the resource's Final Offer, and the ramp rate parameters. The increase or decrease in MW is restricted by the most limiting parameter among the ramp rate, the unadjusted economic minimum, and the unadjusted economic maximum, where:

unadjusted economic minimum = minimum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such minimum operating limit increased by more than 5% of the resource's minimum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the minimum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

unadjusted economic maximum = maximum operating limit for the Real-time Settlement Interval unless such maximum operating limit decreased by more than 5% of the resource's maximum operating limit at the time of commitment, in which case the maximum operating limit at the time of commitment shall be used.

(iii) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii) above will continue until the resource goes offline; however, if a generation resource trips or is taken offline at the request of the Market Seller prior to the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time, the values will continue to be calculated per the calculations defined above until the later of the end of the Day-ahead Energy Market commitment or the end of the Minimum Run Time.

Further, once the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline, provided that the resource actually goes offline following such direction, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW shall be calculated using only the ramp down parameters such that the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW is incrementally ramped down to its minimum output, irrespective of the real-time LMP. During this time period, the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will equal the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) unless the resource has been manually dispatched offline, in which case the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) will continue as

specified above in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(ii) until the manual dispatch instruction ends.

TRLD MW_t (power) =

Max (TRLD MW_{t-1} – Down $Ramp_t$, Tracking Desired Economic $Minimum_t$)

Where Down Ramp = Decrease in MW utilizing the resource's down ramp rate parameter.

(iv) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) metrics will be converted to the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) metrics that shall be used in the calculation of balancing Energy Make Whole credits and generator deviations. For all Real-time Settlement Intervals prior to the start time of the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) calculations, t_0 as defined above, both the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to the resource's Actual MWh for that Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this section, Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, section 3.1A and parallel provisions in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

For each Real-time Settlement Interval after the Office of the Interconnection releases a generation resource to go offline and the resource's Actual MWh is below the minimum operating limit, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) and the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall be equal to Actual MWh of the resource.

For all other Real-time Settlement Intervals, the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval based on the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals. The unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) shall equal the expected energy produced between the start of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the end of the Real-Time Settlement Interval based on the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) at the start and at the end of the Real-time Settlement Interval and the resource's ramping capability, as further described in the PJM Manuals.

(v) The Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MW (power) and MWh (energy) values described above in subsections Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1)(i) and (ii), as may be qualified by (iii), and (iv) of this section may be further adjusted as described in the PJM Manuals to account for instances where the Office of the Interconnection is unable to dispatch the system using the real-time security constrained economic dispatch system and/or where the real-time security-constrained economic dispatch application is

providing dispatch signals inconsistent with the resource's offer data, or other abnormal dispatch scenarios.

(e-2) For generating resources, balancing Energy Make Whole credits received pursuant to this section shall be equal to the lesser of the Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 1 below in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2)(i), and the Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit, as calculated in Step 2 below in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2)(ii), for each Segment in the Operating Day, except as provided in this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(m). Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be equal to the credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3.A.

(i) Step 1: Calculate Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole credit for the Segment using Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where
$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$
Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment. For all other Segments, B = 0.

Tracking Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Tracking Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

Tracking Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$ + Opportunity Cost Owed$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:
Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue in accordance with the following equation:
(Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh ― Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ― Company Responsible Negative Revenues
Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the Day-ahead Energy Market revenue

that results from the Market Participant's actions reducing the resource's flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where
SR = any potential credits for providing Synchronized Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve potential lost opportunity cost credit in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv).

SecR = any potential credits for providing Secondary Reserve determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.01(b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any potential credits for providing Reactive Services determined in accordance with the credit calculations in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any potential lost opportunity cost credits determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6).

Reg = any potential Regulation opportunity cost amounts determined in accordance with the calculations for use in settlements in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.2.

Opportunity Cost Owed = the sum of the potential opportunity costs owed for Synchronized Reserve, Non-Synchronized Reserve, and Secondary Reserve as determined in accordance with Sections 3.2.3A(f)(iv), 3.2.3A.001(d)(iii) and 3.2.3A.01(f)(iv), respectively.

For the purposes of the above Other Market Revenue and Opportunity Cost Owed calculations, the potential credits and costs are determined using the calculations referenced above and the assumption that the resource was increased or decreased from the unadjusted Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh in order to provide the assignment or PJM directed MW as further described in the PJM Manuals.

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load Cost + Start-Up Cost)

Where

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is a Real-time Settlement Interval in the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the lesser of the Committed Offer or Final Offer based on the offer with the lowest total cost for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost by capping the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) at the minimum operating limit for such interval.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh (energy) indicate the unit is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

During Real-time Settlement Intervals where a Flexible Resource that is not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) is self-scheduled and was committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the same Real-time Settlement Interval, the above calculation will use the Tracking Balancing Net Revenues that the resource would have received if it had followed PJM real-time commitment instructions and remained offline; provided that if the unit is taken over by company to run as self-scheduled prior to the Minimum Run Time of a pool scheduled commitment elapsing, this shall only apply to those Real-time Settlement Intervals beyond the Minimum Run Time.

(ii) Step 2: Calculate balancing Energy Make Whole credits for the Segment using Actual MWh.

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit = A – B

Where

$A = -1 \times \sum_t$ Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$

Where t = the eligible Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable Segment

B = Day-ahead Energy Make Whole Credit as determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) if the Segment is the first Segment; else, 0

Actual Balancing Energy Make Whole Credit shall not be less than zero.

The Actual Balancing Net Revenue for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Segment shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation. For purposes of this section, the Actual MWh equals the Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A.

Actual Balancing Net Revenue$_t$ = (DA Revenue$_t$ + Balancing Revenue$_t$ + Other Market Revenue$_t$) - Real-time Cost$_t$

Where
t = the Real-time Settlement Interval

DA Revenue = Day-ahead Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

Day-ahead Scheduled MWh × Day-ahead LMP

Balancing Revenue = Balancing Energy Market Revenue for the Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(Actual MWh – Day-ahead Scheduled MWh) × Real-time LMP ─ Company Responsible Negative Revenues

Where: Company Responsible Negative Revenues = any negative balancing revenues in excess of the DA revenue based on the Market Participant's actions reducing flexibility as further specified in the PJM Manuals. This is calculated as:

MW unavailable due to limited flexibility × Min (Day-ahead LMP ─ Real-Time LMP, 0)

Other Market Revenue = SR + SecR + NSR + Reactive + LOC + Reg

Where:
SR = any amounts credited for providing Synchronized Reserve equal to the credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(b) less the resource's Synchronized Reserve offer price, in dollars, included in the resource's Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit calculation in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A(f)(iv)

SecR = any amounts credited for providing Secondary Reserve as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.01 (b)

NSR = any amounts credited for providing Non-Synchronized Reserve as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.001(b)

Reactive = any amounts credited for providing Reactive Services as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3B

LOC = any lost opportunity costs credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(f) – 3.2.3(f-6); and

Reg =any Regulation opportunity cost amounts as calculated for purposes of settlements in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.2

Real-time Cost = (Incremental Offer + No Load + Start-Up)

Incremental Offer = Real-time incremental energy offer, in dollars, based on the area under the incremental energy offer curve calculated using the Actual MWh

No Load = Real-time No-load Cost

Start-Up = Real-time Start-Up Cost, if it is within the first Segment

The offer used for calculating Real-time Cost shall be the Final Offer for the hour.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculations shall be reduced by the costs incurred and revenues received in the applicable Real-time Settlement Intervals for generation resource types with a soak process in the Start-up Cost when the Actual MWh indicate the resource is not dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection during a Real-time Settlement Interval when it was scheduled to be dispatchable by the Office of the Interconnection since those costs and revenues may already be included in the Start-Up Cost as further defined in the PJM Manuals.

The above Balancing Revenue and Real-time Cost calculation shall be further modified for Real-time Settlement Intervals preceding the start of the commitment for generation resource types with no soak process in the Start-up Cost, by capping the Actual MWh at the minimum operating limit for each such interval.

(iii) In the event of a real-time Market Suspension, if the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit determine that the generation resource was not following dispatch instructions, the generation resource shall be ineligible for balancing Energy Make Whole credits. If the generation resource is eligible during a real-time Market Suspension, the balancing Energy Market Whole credit shall be equal to the actual balancing Energy Make Whole credit, as determined in subsection 3.2.3(e-2)(ii) of this section.

(iv) A price-sensitive pool-scheduled import transaction shall receive balancing Energy Make Whole credits equal to the positive difference between a transaction's offer, and the total value of the transaction's energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market plus any credit or charge for quantity deviations from the Day-ahead Energy Market at the real-time LMP(s) applicable to the sink of the transaction summed over all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Operating Day.

(f) A Market Seller of a unit not defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), or (f-4) hereof (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), the output of which is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. A Market Seller of a unit defined in subsection (f-1), (f-2), (f-3), (f-4), or (f-5) that is reduced using a generator output constraint to honor a stability limitation is not eligible for credits under this section 3.2.3(f) for the MWh reduction associated with honoring the stability limit. If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, where the suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, resources will not be compensated for lost opportunity costs.

(f-1) With the exception of Market Sellers of Flexible Resources that submit a Real-time Offer greater than their resource's Committed Offer in the Day-ahead Energy Market, a Market Seller of a resource not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that qualifies as a Flexible Resource for their Day-ahead Energy Market commitment period shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost, and shall be limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if either of the following conditions occur:

(i) if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as directed by the PJM dispatcher), then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described in section 3.2.3(f).

(ii) If the unit is scheduled to produce energy in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a Day-ahead Settlement Interval, but the unit is not called on by the Office of the Interconnection and does not operate in the corresponding Real-time Settlement Interval(s), then the Market Seller shall be credited in an amount equal to the higher of:

1) the product of (A) the amount of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit, and (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus the sum of (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer plus No-load Costs, plus (D) the Start-up Cost, divided by the Real-time Settlement Intervals committed for each set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market. This equation is represented as (A*B) - (C+D). The startup cost, (D), shall be excluded from this calculation if the unit operates in real time following the Office of the Interconnection's direction during any portion of the set of contiguous hours for which the unit was scheduled in Day-ahead Energy Market, or

2) the Real-time Price at the unit's bus minus the Day-ahead Price at the unit's bus, multiplied by the number of megawatts committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market for the generating unit.

(f-2) A Market Seller of a hydroelectric resource that is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c), the output of which is altered at the request of the Office of the Interconnection from the schedule submitted by the owner, due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(f-3) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for opportunity cost associated with following PJM dispatch instructions and reducing or suspending a unit's output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Seller accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-4) A Market Seller of a wind or solar generating unit, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant that is pool-scheduled or self-scheduled, has SCADA capability to transmit and receive instructions from the Office of the Interconnection, has provided data and established processes to follow PJM basepoints pursuant to the requirements for wind or solar generating units, Hybrid Resource or Energy Storage Resource Model Participant as further detailed in this Agreement, the Tariff and the PJM Manuals, and which is operating as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, the output of which is reduced or

suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, and for which the real-time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the unit's offer corresponding to the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override), shall be credited for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the LOC Deviation times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, shall be compensated for the increase in charging in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.3(e). A unit in the Energy Storage Resource Participation Model or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, is not eligible for compensation under section 3.2.3(f-4).

(f-5) If a Market Participant of an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes that the above calculations in this section 3.2.3 do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following PJM manual dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Participant will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Participant. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(f-6) (i) A Market Seller of a pool-scheduled resource or a dispatchable self-scheduled resource shall receive Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits as calculated under subsection (iv) below if the resource is dispatched to provide energy in the Real-time Energy Market, provided such resource is not committed to provide real-time ancillary services (Regulation, reserves, reactive service) or instructed to reduce or suspend output due to a transmission constraint or other reliability issue pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-1) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section (f-4).

(ii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the pricing run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point; and

C = the sum of the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the resource's expected output level based on its resource parameters at the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point.

(iii) PJM will calculate the revenue above cost for the dispatch run for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(greater of A and B) – (lesser of C and D)

Where:

A = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run for the resource in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

B = the product of the amount of megawatts of energy the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval and the Real-time Price at the applicable pricing point;

C = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts dispatched in the Real-time Energy Market dispatch run;

D = the resource's Real-time Energy Market offer integrated under the Final Offer for the amount of megawatts the resource actually provided in that Real-time Settlement Interval.

(iv) The Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credit shall equal the greater of (A) the difference between the revenue above cost based on the pricing run determined in subsection (f-6)(ii) and the revenue above cost based on the dispatch run determined in subsection (f-6)(iii) or (B) zero.

(v) For each hour in an Operating Day, the total cost of the Dispatch Differential Lost Opportunity Cost credits shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(g) The sum of the foregoing credits in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f) through Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(f-5), plus any cancellation fees paid in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(d), such cancellation fees to be applied to the Operating Day for which the unit was scheduled, plus any shortfalls paid pursuant to the Market Settlement provision of the real-time Economic Load Response Program, plus any balancing Energy Make Whole Credits paid to pool-scheduled import transactions, less any payments received from another Control Area for energy uplift shall be allocated to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region, determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate the charges to the pro rata share of the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12.

(h) Each Market Participant's daily total of hourly deviations are determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_h (A + B + C)$

Where:

h = the hours in the applicable Operating Day;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the withdrawal deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy withdrawals (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation) in the Real-Time Energy Market, except as noted in subsection (h)(ii) below and in the PJM Manuals divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of each Real-time Settlement Interval's withdrawal deviation in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly withdrawal deviations. Market Participant bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12 are not included in the determination of withdrawal deviations;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of generation deviations (in MW and not including deviations in Behind The Meter Generation) as determined in subsection (o) divided by the number of Real-Time Settlement Intervals for that hour;

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour, the sum of the absolute value of the injection deviations (in MW) between the quantities scheduled in the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant's energy injections in the Real-Time Energy

Market divided by the number of Real-time Settlement Intervals for that hour. The summation of the injection deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an hour will be the Market Participant's total hourly injection deviations. The determination of injection deviations does not include generation resources.

The Revenue Data for Settlements determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.1A shall be used in determining the real-time withdrawal deviations, generation deviations and injection deviations under this subsection (h).

The foregoing notwithstanding, netting deviations shall be allowed for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be able to offset deviations in accordance with the PJM Manuals to determine the net deviation MW at the relevant bus.

(ii) Demand deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead demand transactions, which include the components referenced in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(d) regarding the cost of Energy Make Whole credits in the Day-ahead Energy Market, at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time demand transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface; except that the positive values of demand deviations, as set forth in the PJM Manuals, will not be assessed charges in the event of a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage in real-time or where PJM initiates the request for emergency load reductions in real-time in order to avoid a Primary Reserve or Synchronized Reserve shortage.

(iii) Supply deviations will be assessed by comparing all day-ahead transactions at a single transmission zone, hub, or interface against the real-time transactions at that same transmission zone, hub, or interface.

(iv) Bilateral transactions inside the PJM Region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.7.10, will not be included in the determination of supply or demand deviations.

Deviations as calculated above shall be deviations in the RTO region and shall be subject to charges for the RTO region determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Furthermore, deviations that occur within a single Zone shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region, as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q) below, and shall be subject to charges determined for such region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Deviations at a hub shall be associated with the Eastern or Western region if all the buses that define the hub are located in the region. Deviations at an Interface Pricing Point shall be associated with whichever region, the Eastern or Western region, with which the majority of the buses that define that Interface Pricing Point are most closely electrically associated. If deviations at interfaces and hubs are associated with the Eastern or Western region, they shall be subject to charges determined for such region in

accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii). Demand and supply deviations shall be based on total activity in a Zone, including all aggregates and hubs defined by buses that are wholly contained within the same Zone.

(i) At the end of each Operating Day, Market Sellers shall be credited for Condense Startup Cost and Condense Energy Use times the real-time LMP for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, as well as the credits calculated as specified in Section 3.2.3(b) for those generators committed solely for the purpose of providing synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection.

(j) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3(i) shall be the cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for the PJM Region for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for the PJM Region.

(k) The cost of energy uplift for synchronous condensing for purposes other than providing Synchronized Reserve, Secondary Reserve, or Reactive Services, or in association with post-contingency operation for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to the sum of its (i) deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in the PJM Region, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside such region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12, as compared to the sum of all such deliveries for all Market Participants.

(l) For any Operating Day in either, as applicable, the Day-ahead Energy Market or the Real-time Energy Market for which, for all or any part of such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection: (i) declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; (ii) issues an alert that a Maximum Generation Emergency may be declared ("Maximum Generation Emergency Alert"); or (iii) schedules units based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency or a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, the Energy Make Whole credit otherwise provided by section 3.2.3.(b) or section 3.2.3(e-2) in connection with market-based offers shall be limited as provided in subsections (n) or (m), respectively. The Office of the Interconnection shall provide timely notice on its internet site of the commencement and termination of any of the actions described in subsection (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (l) (collectively referred to as "MaxGen Conditions"). Following the posting of notice of the commencement of a MaxGen Condition, a Market Seller may elect to submit a cost-based offer in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, in which case subsections (m) and (n) shall not apply to such offer; provided, however, that such offer must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10 for the submission of offers in the Day-ahead Energy Market or Real-time Energy Market, as applicable. Submission of a cost-based offer under such conditions shall not be precluded by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b);

provided, however, that the Market Seller must return to compliance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.9.7(b) when it submits its bid for the first Operating Day after termination of the MaxGen Condition.

(m) For the Real-time Energy Market, if the Effective Offer Price (as defined below) for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. For purposes of this subsection (m), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (m), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(e) plus the Real-time Energy Market revenues for the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic divided by the megawatt hours of energy provided during the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic. The Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer is economic shall be: (i) the Real-time Settlement Intervals that the offer price for energy is less than or equal to the Real-time Price for the relevant generation bus, (ii) the Real-time Settlement Intervals in which the offer for energy is greater than Locational Marginal Price and the unit is operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection that are in addition to any Real-time Settlement Intervals required due to the Minimum Run Time or other operating constraint of the unit, and (iii) for any unit with a Minimum Run Time of one hour or less and with more than one start available per day, any hours the unit operated at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(n) For the Day-ahead Energy Market, if notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided prior to 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price for a market-based offer is greater than $1,000/MWh and greater than the Market Seller's lowest available and applicable cost-based offer, the Market Seller shall not receive any credit for Energy Make Whole. If notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided after 11:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled and the Effective Offer Price is greater than $1,000/MWh, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. If the Effective Offer Price is less than or equal to $1,000/MWh, regardless of when notice of a MaxGen Condition is provided, the Market Seller shall receive credit for Energy Make Whole determined in accordance with section 3.2.3(b), subject to the limit on total compensation stated below. For purposes of this subsection (n), the Effective Offer Price shall be the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day divided by the megawatt hours of energy offered during the Specified Hours, plus the offer for energy during such hours. The Specified Hours shall be the lesser of: (1) the minimum run hours stated by the Market Seller in its Offer Data; and (2) either (i) for steam-electric generating units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combined-cycle mode, the six consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running or (ii) for combustion turbine units and for combined-cycle units when such units are operating in combustion turbine mode, the two consecutive hours of highest Day-ahead Price during such Operating Day when such units are running. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the total compensation to a Market Seller on any Operating Day that includes a MaxGen Condition shall not exceed $1,000/MWh during the Specified Hours, where such total compensation in each such hour is defined as the amount that, absent subsections (l) and (n), would have been credited

for Energy Make Whole for such Operating Day pursuant to section 3.2.3(b) divided by the Specified Hours, plus the Day-ahead Price for such hour, and no Energy Make Whole payments shall be made for any other hour of such Operating Day. If a unit operates in real time at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection consistently with its day-ahead clearing, then subsection (m) does not apply.

(o) All generation resources shall be assessed deviations in accordance with the calculations described below and in the PJM Manuals.

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Actual MWh, (which for purposes of this section is defined as the Revenue Data for Settlements), and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh for each Real-time Settlement Interval except for the scenarios where day-ahead scheduled MWh are used in the calculation as defined below.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its deviation percentage <= 0.10 (10 percent).

$$Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\ [1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Tracking\ Ramp\ Limited\ Desired\ MWh}]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

Generation resource deviations are calculated as the difference between a resource's Real-time Settlement Interval MWh and day-ahead scheduled MWh, rather than Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh, when a resource is non-dispatchable for any Real-time Settlement Interval. For purposes of this provision, a resource will be considered non-dispatchable when any of the following conditions occur:

- The generation resource is not dispatchable in the Day-ahead Energy Market and is not dispatchable in the Real-time Energy Market. For purposes of the generation resource deviation calculation, not dispatchable is defined as intervals when the minimum operating limit is equal to the maximum operating limit, or intervals when a generation resource elects to provide a fixed output using the fixed generation parameter, or other not dispatchable processes as defined in the PJM Manuals. All hydro resources are considered non-dispatchable unless operated as a dispatchable resource by the Office of the Interconnection.
- The self-scheduled generation resource is not dispatchable due to a limited dispatchable range. A dispatchable range is considered limited when the following equation is true:
    - Abs(maximum operating limit – minimum operating limit) <= 10% of Abs(minimum operating limit).
- The dispatchable self-scheduled generation resource has a Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh <= the minimum operating limit, except when the resource is desired at that level due to a Minimum Generation Emergency declaration or event.
- A generation resource is online and Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh is unable to be calculated due to unavailable schedules or offer parameters.

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations for the Real-time Settlement Interval if its day-ahead deviation percentage is <= 0.05 (5%).

$$Day-ahead\ Deviation\ Percentage = Abs\ [1 - \frac{Actual\ MWh}{Day-ahead\ Scheduled\ MWh}]$$

If the Actual MWh is equal to zero, the day-ahead deviation percentage is equal to 1 (100 percent).

A generation resource shall not be assessed deviations in a Real-time Settlement Interval if any of the following conditions occur for that interval:

- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Regulation.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Synchronized Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Secondary Reserves as a synchronous condenser.
- The resource is assigned pool-scheduled Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserves.
- The resource is assigned Real-time Synchronized Reserves and responded during a Synchronized Reserve Event.
- Flexible Resources that are committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market and are not expected to run in real-time unless scheduled by PJM as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.2(g) that are not committed by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Energy Market and the resource is offline.
- The resource is manually dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection and the manual instruction is not reflected in the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh.

Deviations of generation resources with multiple units located at a single bus shall be netted for each Real-time Settlements Interval as described in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h)(i).

If a resource has an hourly average of the absolute value of generator deviations that is less than 5 MWh, then the resource shall not be assessed deviations for each Real-time Settlement Interval in that hour. This calculation shall be done after netting is applied, where applicable.

For the purpose of this section 3.2.3(o), a generation resource is considered to be following dispatch if it is not assessed deviations or has a deviation equal to zero in a Real-time Settlement Interval, as determined above and prior to any netting pursuant to section 3.2.3(h)(i) or for hourly averages pursuant to this section.

(o-1) Dispatchable economic load reduction resources that follow dispatch shall not be assessed deviations. Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not follow dispatch shall be assessed deviations as described in this subsection and as further specified in the PJM Manuals.

The Desired MW quantity for such resources for each hour shall be the hourly integrated MW quantity to which the load reduction resource was dispatched for each hour (where the hourly

integrated value is the average of the dispatched values as determined by the Office of the Interconnection for the resource for each hour).

If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour deviates by no more than 20% above or below the Desired MW quantity, then no deviation will accrue for that hour. If the actual reduction quantity for the load reduction resource for a given hour is outside the 20% bandwidth, the deviations will accrue for that hour in the amount of the absolute value of (Desired MW – actual reduction quantity) and charged as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. For those hours where the actual reduction quantity is within the 20% bandwidth specified above, the load reduction resource will be eligible to be made whole for the total value of its offer as defined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.3A. Hours for which the actual reduction quantity is outside the 20% bandwidth will not be eligible for the make-whole payment. If at least one hour is not eligible for make-whole payment based on the 20% criteria, then the resource will also not be made whole for its shutdown cost.

(p) The Office of the Interconnection shall apply any balancing Energy Make Whole credits determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-2), except those associated with the scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units as provided in Tariff, Schedule 6A, to deviations determined pursuant to section 3.2.3(h) or real-time load plus exports depending on whether the underlying balancing Energy Make Whole credits are related to resources scheduled during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, or during the actual Operating Day.

(i) For resources scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be allocated based on the reason the resource was scheduled according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to operate in real-time to augment the physical resources committed in the Day-ahead Energy Market to meet the forecasted real-time load plus the Operating Reserve requirement, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h).

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource was committed to maintain system reliability, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as reliability analysis credits for reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of real time load plus export transactions.

(C) If the Office of the Interconnection determines during the reliability analysis for an Operating Day that a resource with a day-ahead schedule is required to deviate from that schedule to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be identified

in the same manner as units committed during the reliability analysis pursuant to subsections 3.2.3(p)(i)(A) and 3.2.3(p)(i)(B) hereof.

(ii) For resources scheduled during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits shall be allocated according to the following provisions:

(A) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource to operate during an Operating Day to provide balancing Operating Reserves, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for reliability, shall be allocated according to ratio share of load plus exports. The foregoing notwithstanding, credits will be applied pursuant to this section only if the LMP at the resource's bus does not meet or exceeds the applicable offer of the resource for at least four-5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during each period the resource operated and produced MWs during the relevant Operating Day. If a resource operated and produced MWs for less than four 5-minute intervals during one or more discrete clock hours during the relevant Operating Day, the credits for that resource during the hour it was operated less than four 5-minute intervals will be identified as being in the same category (real-time credits for reliability or real-time credits for deviations) as identified for the Operating Reserves for the other discrete clock hours.

(B) If the Office of the Interconnection directs a resource not covered by Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p)(ii)(A) hereof to operate in real-time during an Operating Day, the associated balancing Energy Make Whole credits, identified as real-time credits for deviations, shall be allocated to deviations determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h).

(iii) PJM shall post on its Web site the aggregate amount of MWs committed that meet the criteria referenced in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.3(p)(i) and (p)(ii).

The costs associated with scheduling of units for Black Start Service or testing of Black Start Service units shall be allocated by ratio share of the monthly transmission use of each Network Customer or Transmission Customer serving Zonal load or non-Zonal load, as determined in accordance with the formulas contained in Tariff, Schedule 6A.

(q) (i) Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p) shall be assigned to the Eastern or Western region if the credit paid to the generator is due to transmission constraints that occur on transmission system capacity equal to or less than 345kv. Balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability or deviations not assigned to the Eastern or Western region shall be assigned to the RTO region. For the purposes of this section, the Western region shall be the AEP, APS, ComEd, Duquesne, Dayton, ATSI, DEOK, EKPC, OVEC transmission Zones, and the Eastern region shall be the AEC,

BGE, Dominion, PENELEC, PEPCO, ME, PPL, JCPL, PECO, DPL, PSEG, RE transmission Zones.

(ii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in each region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of real-time load plus export transactions in such region. For purposes of this Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q), a Market Participant's real-time load plus export transactions shall be equal to the daily total of (i) real-time deliveries of energy to load in the relevant region ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy), served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day; and (ii) real-time deliveries of energy sales from within the PJM Region to load outside the PJM Region in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, but not including its bilateral transactions that are Dynamic Transfers to load outside the PJM Region pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.12.

(iii) The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the Eastern region and the Western region shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region as determined pursuant to Tariff, Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). The total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(g) shall be allocated as charges to each Market Participant's pro rata share of the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.11.6, the Office of the Interconnection shall allocate deviation charges to the ratio share of real-time load plus export transactions pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(ii).

(q-1) (i) Regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate regional adder rates for the Eastern and Western regions. Regional adder rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the relevant region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(ii). Whether the underlying credits are designated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p).

Regional adder rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the region divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the relevant region in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(q)(iii).

(ii) The Office of the Interconnection shall calculate RTO balancing uplift rates. RTO balancing uplift rates for reliability shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for reliability in the RTO region divided by the total real-time load plus export transactions in the RTO region in accordance with section (q)(ii). RTO balancing uplift rates for deviations shall be equal to the total balancing Energy Make Whole credits for deviations in the RTO region plus the total credits as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(g) divided by the daily total of hourly deviations in the RTO region as determined pursuant to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(h). Whether the underlying credits are allocated as reliability or deviation charges shall be determined in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(p).

(iii) Reliability and deviation regional balancing uplift rates shall be determined by summing the relevant RTO balancing Energy Make Whole rates and regional adder rates.

(r) Market Sellers that incur incremental operating costs for a generation resource that are either greater than $1,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2 and PJM Manual 15, but are not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.3, or greater than $2,000/MWh as determined in accordance with the Market Seller's PJM-approved Fuel Cost Policy, Operating Agreement, Schedule 2, and PJM Manual 15, will be eligible to receive credit for Energy Make Whole upon review of the Market Monitoring Unit and the Office of the Interconnection, and approval of the Office of the Interconnection. Market Sellers must submit to the Office of the Interconnection and the Market Monitoring Unit all relevant documentation demonstrating the calculation of costs greater than $2,000/MWh, and costs greater than $1,000/MWh which were not verified at the time of dispatch of the resource under Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 6.4.3. The Office of the Interconnection must approve any Energy Make Whole credits paid to a Market Seller under this subsection (r).

3.2.3A Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Synchronized Reserve requirements for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Synchronized Reserve Obligation"), less any amount obtained from condensers associated with provision of Reactive Services as described in section 3.2.3B(i) and any amount obtained from condensers associated with post-contingency operations, as described in section 3.2.3C(b). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall

be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) A resource supplying Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

i) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide..

ii) Credits for Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

If a Synchronized Reserve Event is initiated by the Office of the Interconnection and the Economic Load Response Participant resource reduced its load in response to the event, the resource shall be eligible to receive a credit for the fixed costs associated with achieving the load reduction, as specified in the PJM Manuals.

iii) Pool-scheduled resources shall be credited a Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Synchronized Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve

Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve and 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute, provided that the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the sum of no more than two of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement, the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Synchronized Reserves, the Office of the Interconnection will set the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii. The opportunity cost shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic

Load Response Participant resources.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the sum of the Reserve Penalty Factors for the Primary Reserve Requirement, and the Synchronized Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Synchronized Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price in each hour of the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Synchronized Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange

Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions, as defined in the PJM Manuals, and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

The opportunity costs shall be zero for all resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market, or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market for the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B = The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve assignment from the resource's energy expected output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy

output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load.

For a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Synchronized Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is operating as a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Synchronized Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) - C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B = The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time, reduced by the amount of Synchronized Reserve the resource failed to respond during a Synchronized Reserve Event during the Operating Day, in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use in real-time multiplied by A] plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals].

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply the hourly Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in the resource's real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces its flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource increases its Synchronized Reserve offer price in the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market from its offer price in the Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market.

(iv) A Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B + C + D) – (E + F + G + H)

Where:

A = day-ahead Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assignment;

B = real-time Synchronized Reserve offer price times the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned in real-time in excess of the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned day-ahead, where the Synchronized Reserve MW assigned is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve event;

C = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

D = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

E = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

F = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above less any applicable charges for failure to respond to a Synchronized Reserve Event as determined in subsection (j) below;

G = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

H = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for an Economic Load Response Participant resource assigned Synchronized Reserve in real-time or any resource self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserves shall be zero.

(g) [Reserved for future use]

(h) For each operating hour, the sum of the Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged

to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(i) [Reserved for future use]

(j) In the event a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant Resource that either has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve in real-time fails to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be charged at the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for the real-time Synchronized Reserve the resource was directed to deploy, in excess of the amount that actually responded for all Real-time Settlement Intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve real-time. For each Real-time Settlement Interval where there is not a Synchronized Reserve Event, the megawatts that will be charged shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, or the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements for the resource on the Operating Day during which the event occurred. The determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to a resource shall be on an individual resource basis, not on an aggregate basis.

The resource shall refund payments received for Synchronized Reserve it failed to provide. For purposes of determining the amount of the payments to be refunded by a Market Participant, the Office of the Interconnection shall calculate the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve on an individual resource basis unless the Market Participant had multiple resources that were assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, in which case the shortfall will be determined on an aggregate basis. For performance determined on an aggregate basis, the response of any resource that was assigned or self-scheduled for Synchronized Reserve and provided more Synchronized Reserve than it was directed to deploy will be used to offset the performance of other resources that provided less assigned or self-scheduled Synchronized Reserve than they were directed to deploy during a Synchronized Reserve Event, as calculated in the PJM Manuals. The determination of a Market Participant's aggregate response shall not be taken into consideration in the determination of the amount of Synchronized Reserve credited to each individual resource.

The amount refunded shall be determined by multiplying the retroactive penalty megawatts by the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for all intervals the resource was assigned or self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve for a period of time immediately preceding the Synchronized Reserve Event equal to the lesser of the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events, or the number of days since the resource last failed to provide the amount of Synchronized Reserve it was directed to deploy in response to a Synchronized Reserve Event. The retroactive penalty megawatts for each interval shall be the lesser of the amount of the shortfall of Synchronized Reserve, measured in megawatts, and the real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment for each interval, which is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum and the Synchronized Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for

Settlements for the resource. The average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events for purposes of this calculation shall be determined by an annual review of the twenty-four month period ending October 31 of the calendar year in which the review is performed, and shall be rounded down to a whole day value. The Office of the Interconnection shall report the results of its annual review to stakeholders by no later than December 31, and the average number of days between Synchronized Reserve Events shall be effective as of the following January 1. The refunded charges shall be allocated as credits to Market Participants based on its pro rata share of the Synchronized Reserve Obligation megawatts in the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event for the Reserve Sub-zone or Reserve Zone, except that Market Participants that incur a refund obligation and also have an applicable Synchronized Reserve Obligation during the hour(s) of the Synchronized Reserve Event shall not be included in the allocation of such refund credits. If the event spans multiple hours, the refund credits will be prorated hourly based on the duration of the event within each clock hour.

(k) The magnitude of response to a Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource or an Economic Load Response Participant resource, except for Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resources covered by section 3.2.3A(l), is the difference between the generation resource's output or the Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption at the start of the event and its output or consumption 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output or Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output or greatest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output or an Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption 10 minutes after the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output or lowest Economic Load Response Participant resource consumption achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. The response actually credited to an Economic Load Response Participant resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt consumption of the Economic Load Response Participant resource exceeds the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(l) The magnitude of response by a Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource that is at the stage in its production cycle when its energy consumption is less than the level of megawatts in its offer at the start of a Synchronized Reserve Event shall be the difference between (i) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption at the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event and (ii) the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption during the minute within the ten minutes after the end of the Synchronized Reserve Event in which the Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant resource's consumption was highest and for which its consumption in all subsequent minutes within the ten minutes was not less than fifty percent of the consumption in such minute; provided that, the magnitude of the response shall be zero if, when the

Synchronized Reserve Event commences, the scheduled off-cycle stage of the production cycle is greater than ten minutes.

3.2.3A.001 Non-Synchronized Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity that is not part of an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have an obligation for hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Non-Synchronized Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation"). Those entities that participate in an agreement to share reserves with external entities subject to the requirements in BAL-002 shall have their reserve obligations determined based on the stipulations in such agreement. A Market Participant's hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Non-Synchronized Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum day-ahead and real-time credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.001(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve such resource is assigned to provide.

(ii) Credits for Non-Synchronized Reserve provided by generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum on their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Non-Synchronized Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled generation resources assigned to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market shall be credited a Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as determined in accordance with subsection (d)(iii) below, to recover any net monetary loss to the Market Seller of such resource associated with the purchase of Non-Synchronized Reserve in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market as a result of following the dispatch direction of the Office of the Interconnection.

(c) Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (c)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Price software program, which is known as the pricing run, for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Non-Synchronized Reserve offer prices and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Non-Synchronized Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus (A) the price of serving the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Subzone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute and (B) the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Primary Reserve can contribute, provided that the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be less than or equal to the product of 1.5 multiplied by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for Non-Synchronized Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour regardless of whether the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Non-Synchronized Reserves.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action as described in the PJM Manuals or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be the product of 1.5 multipled by the Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone.

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended Primary Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Primary Reserve Penalty Factors are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(d) (i) For determining the Non-Synchronized Reserve clearing price for each hour in the Day-ahead Non- Synchronized Reserve Market and for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve Market, including during a declaration of a Market Suspension, the unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not providing energy because they are providing Non-Synchronized Reserves will be zero.

(ii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that Real-time Settlement Interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Non-Synchronized Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Non-Synchronized Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Non-Synchronized Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Non-Synchronized Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Non-Synchronized Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time; or

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above.

(iii) A Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(zero) – (A + B + C + D)

Where:

A = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

B = real-time clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(ii) above;

C = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (d)(ii) above; and

D = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.001(d)(ii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(e) [Reserved for future use]

(f) For each operating hour, the sum of the Non-Synchronized Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Non-Synchronized Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Non-Synchronized Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(g) The magnitude of response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event by a generation resource is the difference between the generation resource's output at the start of the event and

its output 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, generation resource output at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered generator resource output between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a generation resource's output 10 minutes after the start of the event is defined as the greatest generator resource output achieved between 9 and 11 minutes after the start of the event. The response actually credited to a generation resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of the generation resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter.

(h) In the event a generation resource that has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Non-Synchronized Reserve fails to provide the assigned amount of Non-Synchronized Reserve in response to a Non-Synchronized Reserve Event, the resource will be credited for Non-Synchronized Reserve capacity in the amount that actually responded for the contiguous Real-time Settlement Interval the resource was assigned Non-Synchronized Reserve during which the event occurred.

3.2.3A.01 Secondary Reserve.

(a) Each Market Participant that is a Load Serving Entity shall have an obligation for hourly Secondary Reserve equal to its pro rata share of Secondary Reserve assigned for the hour for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone of the PJM Region, based on the Market Participant's total load (net of operating Behind The Meter Generation, but not to be less than zero) in such Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone for the hour ("Secondary Reserve Obligation"). A Market Participant's hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be adjusted by any Secondary Reserve provided on the Market Participant's behalf through a bilateral agreement. A Market Participant with an hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation shall be charged the pro rata share of the sum of day-ahead and real-time credits for Secondary Reserve as defined in sections 3.2.3A.01(b)(i) and (ii) below.

(b) Resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as follows:

(i) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources assigned to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market shall be equal to the product of the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price multiplied by the megawatt amount of Secondary Reserve such resource is scheduled to provide.

(ii) Credits for Secondary Reserve provided by generation resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources scheduled to provide Secondary Reserve by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market shall be determined for each operating hour based on the sum of their hourly total of Real-time Settlement Interval deviations determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$\sum_i ((A - B) * C)$$

Where:

i = the Real-time Settlement Intervals in the applicable operating hour;

A = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource assigned by the Office of the Interconnection in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market. The megawatt value is capped at the lesser of the Economic Maximum or Secondary Reserve maximum MW minus the Revenue Data for Settlements of the resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval minus the Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment;

B = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the megawatts of Secondary Reserve from that resource scheduled by the Office of the Interconnection in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market; and

C = For each Real-time Settlement Interval, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price.

(iii) Pool-scheduled resources and Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be credited a Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit, where positive, as described in subsection (f)(iv) below.

(c) [Reserved for future use]

(d) Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices

(i) For the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and, as applicable, Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each hour of the Operating Day. The Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute, but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.8(d), Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices shall be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour and for purposes of

settlements for such Operating Day, the Office of the Interconnection shall utilize a scheduled megawatt quantity and Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price of zero dollars per megawatt-hour and all settlements will be based on the Real-time Secondary Reserve market quantities and prices as determined pursuant to subsection (d)(ii) hereof.

(ii) For the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall be determined for each Reserve Zone and Reserve Sub-zone by the Office of the Interconnection for each Real-time Settlement Interval of the Operating Day. Each 5-minute clearing price shall be calculated as the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, determined by the interaction between a supply curve formed using Secondary Reserve offer prices and opportunity costs and the applicable Operating Reserve Demand Curve for Secondary Reserve established in accordance with Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3A.02 for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone, plus the price of serving the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve for any other Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute but the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price shall not exceed the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement for the Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to which the next increment of demand for 30-minute Reserve can contribute.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, and the Office of the Interconnection is not assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour for all Real-time Settlement Intervals in the Market Suspension period.

If the Office of the Interconnection declares a Market Suspension, as per Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2, where the real-time Market Suspension is less than or equal to six (6) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than six (6) consecutive hours but less than or equal to twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, which may span up to two Operating Days, and there are cleared Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for the affected Operating Day, then the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for each corresponding hour. If no such Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices exist, then the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices associated with such Market Suspension shall be the average of the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Prices for all Real-time Settlement Intervals of the preceding and subsequent clock hours (from XX:00 to XX:59) adjacent to such Market Suspension.

If the real-time Market Suspension is greater than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, and the Office of the Interconnection is assigning Secondary Reserves, the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price will be set to zero dollars per megawatt-hour. Resources will be compensated for lost opportunity cost per subsection (f) hereof using the energy price as determined in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 2.5.2.iii.

If the Office of the Interconnection has initiated in a Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone either a Voltage Reduction Action or a Manual Load Dump Action as described in the PJM Manuals, the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for a given Reserve Zone or Sub-zone shall be the Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirements for that Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone .

(iii) The Reserve Penalty Factor for the 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $850/MWh.

The Reserve Penalty Factor for the Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement shall be $300/MWh.

(iv) By no later than April 30 of each year, the Office of the Interconnection will analyze Market Participants' response to prices exceeding $1,000/MWh on an annual basis and will provide its analysis to PJM stakeholders. The Office of the Interconnection will also review this analysis to determine whether any changes to the Reserve Penalty Factor for 30-minute Reserve are warranted for subsequent Delivery Year(s).

(e) (i) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each hour in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated resource-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource or Economic Load Response Participant resources shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation or Economic Load Response Participant resource bus and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) or offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the Economic Load Response Participant resource bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource or the offer price to reduce energy from the Economic Load Response Participant resource.

However, opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and for Economic Load Response Participant resources that do not receive a day-ahead commitment to provide energy in the same operating hour in which such resource is committed to provide Secondary Reserve.

(ii) For determining the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market, the estimated unit-specific opportunity cost for a generation resource that is not a hydroelectric resource shall be the difference between the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the generation resource and the offer price for energy from the generation resource (at the

megawatt level of the energy dispatch point for the resource) in the PJM Interchange Energy Market when the Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus is greater than the offer price for energy from the generation resource.

For hydroelectric resources, the estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the expected real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating. The estimated unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

However, the opportunity costs shall be zero for resources self-scheduled to provide Synchronized Reserve, and for synchronous condensers and Economic Load Response Participant resources.

(f) (i) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market or an Economic Load Response Participant resource that is selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market in the same operating hour in which such resource receives a day-ahead commitment to provide energy, the opportunity cost of a resource shall be determined for each operating hour that the Office of the Interconnection requires a resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Day-ahead Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource or the applicable pricing point for the Economic Load Response Participant resource;

B= The deviation of the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to supply a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The Day-ahead Energy Market offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the resource's energy output or load reduction necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment from the resource's expected energy output or load reduction level if it had been assigned in economic merit order to provide energy or reduce load less any Day-ahead Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: [Condense Energy Use multiplied by A] plus [the applicable Condense Startup Cost divided by the number of hours the resource is assigned Secondary Reserve].

(ii) In determining the credit under subsection (b) to a generation resource, except a generation that is a synchronous condenser, selected to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market in excess of the resource's Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and that actively follows the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions, the unit-specific opportunity cost of that generation resource shall be determined for each Real-time Settlement Interval that the Office of the Interconnection requires that generation resource to provide Secondary Reserve and shall be in accordance with the following equation:

(A x B) – C

Where:

A = The Real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus of the generation resource;

B= The deviation of the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment and follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment; and

C = The energy offer integrated under the applicable energy offer curve for the generation resource's output necessary to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time from the lesser of the generation resource's output necessary to provide a Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment or follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and instructions from the generation resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order to provide energy less any Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market assignment.

For hydroelectric resources, the unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals will be the real-time Locational Marginal Price at that generation bus multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to

supply Synchronized Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and has a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be the greater of zero and the difference between the real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the hydroelectric resource and the average real-time Locational Marginal Price at the generation bus for the appropriate on-peak or off-peak period as defined in the PJM Manuals, excluding those hours during which all available units at the hydroelectric resource were operating multiplied by the additional megawatts assigned to supply Secondary Reserve in real-time in excess of its Day-ahead Secondary Reserve Market assignment.

The unit-specific opportunity costs for each hydroelectric resource that is not in spill conditions as defined in the PJM Manuals and does not have a day-ahead energy commitment greater than zero shall be zero.

For a generation resource that is a synchronous condenser, the resource's unit-specific opportunity cost shall be determined as follows: additional Condense Energy Use in excess of day-ahead Condense Energy Use multiplied by A plus [any applicable Condense Startup Cost due to additional Condense Startup Cost in real-time in excess of day-ahead Condense Startup Cost allocated to each Real-time Settlement Interval as described in PJM Manuals]. If the generation resource is operating as a synchronous condenser and also has a Real-time Synchronized Reserve assignment, resource's unit-specific opportunity cost in the Secondary Reserve Market shall be zero.

(iii) For each Real-time Settlement Interval, a total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is calculated for each resource, if eligible. If there is a decrease in real-time reserve MW from a day-ahead market assignment in more than one market for that real-time settlement interval, the total Market Revenue Neutrality Offset is allocated to the Secondary Reserve market based on the ratio of the opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time within the Secondary Reserve market and the total opportunity cost owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time from all reserve markets, not to exceed the resource's opportunity cost owed in the Secondary Reserve market.

A resource is not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset for Secondary Reserve in a Real-time Settlement Interval for any of the following conditions:

(A) A resource's real-time Secondary Reserve assignment decreases due to the resource being self-scheduled to provide energy, Synchronized Reserve, or Regulation;

(B) A resource reduces flexibility in real-time such that the resource no longer qualifies to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time;

(C) A resource's Final Offer is less than its Committed Offer;

(D) A resource trips offline or otherwise becomes unavailable in real-time;

(E) A resource does not follow dispatch as described in section 3.2.3(o) above and section 3.2.3(o-1) above; or

(F) A resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as described in section 3.2.3A.01(h)(i) below.

(iv) A Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credit is determined for each resource for each Real-time Settlement Interval in accordance with the following equation:

(A + B) – (C + D + E + F)

Where:

A = day-ahead opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(i) above;

B = real-time opportunity cost as determined in subsection (f)(ii) above;

C = day-ahead clearing price credits as determined in subsection (b)(i) above;

D = real-time clearing price credits as determined subsection (b)(ii) above;

E = the applicable Market Revenue Neutrality Offset as determined in subsection (f)(iii) above; and

F = the opportunity cost credit owed due to a reduction in assignment in real-time as described in section 3.2.3A.01(f)(iii) above if not eligible for Market Revenue Neutrality Offset.

(v) The opportunity costs for Economic Load Response Participant resources and generation resources not synchronized to the grid shall be zero, except that Economic Load Response Participant resources may have a day-ahead opportunity cost, as determined in subsection (f)(i) above.

(g) For each operating hour, the sum of the Secondary Reserve lost opportunity cost credits credited in accordance with subsection (b)(iii) above shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Secondary Reserve Obligation in proportion to its real-time purchases of Secondary Reserve in megawatt-hours during that hour.

(h) (i) In the event an offline generation resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched by the Office of the Interconnection to supply energy during that Operating Day

and the resource qualifies as a Secondary Reserve resource at the time it is dispatched to provide energy, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For each generation resource that fails to come online and reach Economic Minimum output within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource was online or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day and continuing up to the interval the resource failed to come online. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time not being paid for the assigned MW.

(ii) In the event an Economic Load Response Participant resource has been assigned by the Office of the Interconnection to provide Secondary Reserve in real-time and is subsequently dispatched to supply the Secondary Reserve assignment as a load reduction, the Office of the Interconnection will assess the resource's performance as follows:

For the purposes of this subsection, a resource's starting MW usage shall be the greatest telemetered consumption between one minute prior to and one minute following the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection, and a resource's ending MW usage shall be the lowest consumption between 29 and 31 minutes after the issuance of a dispatch instruction from the Office of the Interconnection.

For each Economic Load Response Participant resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

(iii) For Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resources, a second method of verification will be used for instances where a Secondary Reserve assignment dispatched as an energy load reduction is initiated and the resource is operating at the minimum consumption level of its duty cycle. In this case, the magnitude of the response will be measured as the difference between (A) the minimum of the resource's

consumption between the minute before and the minute after the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection and (B) the maximum consumption within a ten (10) minute period following the end of the last settlement interval the resource reduced load provided that all subsequent minutes following that minute are no less than 50% of the consumption in that minute.

For each Batch Load Economic Load Response Participant Resource that fails to reduce load by at least the Economic Minimum, where the measured response is the difference between the resource's starting MW usage and the resource's ending MW usage as described in section (ii) above or the difference between (A) and (B) as described in section (iii) above, within 30 minutes as instructed by the Office of the Interconnection, the resource's Real-time Secondary Reserve assignment will be set to zero megawatts for that interval, and for all prior intervals in which the resource was assigned to provide Secondary Reserve in either the Day-ahead or Real-time Secondary Reserve Markets between such non-performance event starting at the later of (A) the last interval the resource reduced load at the instruction of the Office of the Interconnection or (B) the beginning of that Operating Day, and for all subsequent intervals through the earlier of (C) the next interval in which the resource is dispatched to reduce load or (D) the end of the Operating Day. This results in the resource buying back the day-ahead assignment at the Real-time Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price, or if solely assigned in real-time, refunding all payments due for Secondary Reserve during such period.

3.2.3A.02 Operating Reserve Demand Curves

The Office of the Interconnection shall establish Operating Reserve Demand Curves for clearing 30-minute Reserve, Primary Reserve, and Synchronized Reserve, for, as applicable, each Reserve Zone or Reserve Sub-zone to procure sufficient reserves to meet, as applicable, (a) 30-minute Reserve Requirement and Extended 30-minute Reserve Requirement; (b) Primary Reserve Requirement and Extended Primary Reserve Requirement; and (c) Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Extended Synchronized Reserve Requirement. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves established for each reserve type shall be used to commit such reserves in both the day-ahead and real-time reserve markets. The Operating Reserve Demand Curves shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors and PJM Manuals.

3.2.3B Reactive Services.

(a) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection shall be credited as specified below for the operation of its resource. These provisions are intended to provide payments to generating units when the LMP dispatch algorithms would not result in the dispatch needed for the required reactive service. LMP will be used to compensate generators that are subject to redispatch for reactive transfer limits.

(b) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output, when positive, of a Market Seller's resource is reduced or suspended at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to sections 3.2.3B(c) & 3.2.3B(d).

(c) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, a Hybrid Resource, or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, where such unit is pool-scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a manual override) shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost by receiving a credit for each Real-time Settlement Interval in an amount equal to the product of (A) the deviation of the generating unit's output necessary to follow the Office of the Interconnection's signals and the generating unit's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order, times (B) the Real-time Price at the generation bus for the generating unit, minus (C) the Total Lost Opportunity Cost Offer, provided that the resulting outcome is greater than $0.00. This equation is represented as (A*B) - C. An Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource instructed to reduce charging to provide Reactive Services is not eligible for compensation under section (c).

(d) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from either a combustion turbine unit or combined cycle unit operating in simple cycle mode that is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), operated as requested by the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost for each Real-time Settlement Interval, limited to the lesser of the unit's Economic Maximum or the unit's Generation Resource Maximum Output, if the unit output is reduced at the direction of the Office of the Interconnection and the real time LMP at the unit's bus is higher than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection as directed by the PJM dispatcher, then the Market Seller shall be credited in a manner consistent with that described above in Section 3.2.3B(c) for a steam unit or a combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode.

(e) At the end of each Operating Day, where the active energy output (positive generation output) of a Market Seller's unit is increased at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region and the offered price of the energy is above the real-time LMP at the unit's bus, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f). At the end of each Operating Day, when an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource is instructed to increase charging at the request of the Office of the Interconnection for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability within the PJM Region, the Market Seller shall be credited according to section 3.2.3B(f).

(f) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a steam-electric generating unit, a Hybrid Resource, combined cycle unit, or a combustion turbine unit, where such unit is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the real time LMP revenues at the unit's bus are lower than the price offered by the Market Seller for energy from the unit at the level of output requested by the Office of the Interconnection (as indicated either by the desired MWs of output from the unit determined by PJM's unit dispatch system or as directed by the PJM dispatcher through a

manual override), shall receive a credit in an amount equal to {(AG – TRLD MWh) x (UB - URTLMP)}where:

AG equals the actual output of the unit;

TRLD MWh equals the Tracking Ramp Limited Desired MWh determined according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 3.2.3(e-1);

UB equals the unit offer for that unit for which output, or charging, is increased, determined according to the lesser of the Final Offer or Committed Offer;

URTLMP equals the real time LMP at the unit's bus; and

where UB - URTLMP shall not be negative, except where applicable for an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource when instructed to increase charging.

(g) A Market Seller providing Reactive Services from a hydroelectric resource where such resource is pool scheduled (or self-scheduled, if operating according to Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 1.10.3(c) hereof), and where the output of such resource is altered from the schedule submitted by the Market Seller for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be compensated for lost opportunity cost in the same manner as provided in sections 3.2.2(d) and 3.2.3A(f) and further detailed in the PJM Manuals.

(h) If a Market Seller believes that, due to specific pre-existing binding commitments to which it is a party, and that properly should be recognized for purposes of this section, the above calculations do not accurately compensate the Market Seller for lost opportunity cost associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to reduce or suspend a unit's output for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability or if an Energy Storage Resource Model Participant or a Hybrid Resource believes the above calculations in this section 3.2.3B do not accurately compensate the Market Participant for opportunity costs associated with following the Office of the Interconnection's dispatch instructions to modify a unit's charging or discharging for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, then the Office of the Interconnection, the Market Monitoring Unit and the individual Market Seller will discuss a mutually acceptable, modified amount of such alternate opportunity cost compensation, taking into account the specific circumstances binding on the Market Seller. Following such discussion, if the Office of the Interconnection accepts a modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, the Office of the Interconnection shall invoice the Market Participant accordingly. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the modified amount of alternate opportunity cost compensation, as accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, it will exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns.

(i) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by generating units maintaining reactive reliability shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the overall PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. Operators of these generating units shall be notified of

such provision, and to the extent a generating unit's operator indicates that the generating unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each Real-time Settlement Interval a generating unit provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real time LMP at the generating unit's bus, (B) the generating unit's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generating resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated to provide Reactive Services was not also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generating unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (l) below.

(j) A Market Seller's pool scheduled steam-electric generating unit or combined cycle unit operating in combined cycle mode, that is not committed to operate in the Day-ahead Market, but that is directed by the Office of the Interconnection to operate solely for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability, at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, shall be credited in the amount of the unit's offered price for start-up and no-load fees in accordance with section 3.2.3(e-2). The unit also shall receive, if applicable, compensation in accordance with Sections 3.2.3B(e)-(f).

(k) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in Sections 3.2.3B(b)-(j) shall be the cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in such transmission zone.

(l) The cost of Reactive Services for the purpose of maintaining reactive reliability in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

(m) Generating units receiving dispatch instructions from the Office of the Interconnection under the expectation of increased actual or reserve reactive shall inform the

Office of the Interconnection dispatcher if the requested reactive capability is not achievable. Should the operator of a unit receiving such instructions realize at any time during which said instruction is effective that the unit is not, or likely would not be able to, provide the requested amount of reactive support, the operator shall as soon as practicable inform the Office of the Interconnection dispatcher of the unit's inability, or expected inability, to provide the required reactive support, so that the associated dispatch instruction may be cancelled. PJM Performance Compliance personnel will audit operations after-the-fact to determine whether a unit that has altered its active power output at the request of the Office of the Interconnection has provided the actual reactive support or the reactive reserve capability requested by the Office of the Interconnection. PJM shall utilize data including, but not limited to, historical reactive performance and stated reactive capability curves in order to make this determination, and may withhold such compensation as described above if reactive support as requested by the Office of the Interconnection was not or could not have been provided.

3.2.3C Synchronous Condensing for Post-Contingency Operation.

(a) Under normal circumstances, PJM operates generation out of merit order to control contingency overloads when the flow on the monitored element for loss of the contingent element ("contingency flow") exceeds the long-term emergency rating for that facility, typically a 4-hour or 2-hour rating. At times however, and under certain, specific system conditions, PJM does not operate generation out of merit order for certain contingency overloads until the contingency flow on the monitored element exceeds the 30-minute rating for that facility ("post-contingency operation"). In conjunction with such operation, when the contingency flow on such element exceeds the long-term emergency rating, PJM operates synchronous condensers in the areas affected by such constraints, to the extent they are available, to provide greater certainty that such resources will be capable of producing energy in sufficient time to reduce the flow on the monitored element below the normal rating should such contingency occur.

(b) The amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operation shall be counted as Synchronized Reserve satisfying the applicable Synchronized Reserve Requirements. Operators of these generation units shall be notified of such provision, and to the extent a generation unit's operator indicates that the generation unit is capable of providing Synchronized Reserve, shall be subject to the same requirements contained in section 3.2.3A regarding provision of Synchronized Reserve. At the end of each Operating Day, to the extent a condenser operated in conjunction with post-contingency operation also provided Synchronized Reserve, a Market Seller shall be credited for providing synchronous condensing in conjunction with post-contingency operation at the request of the Office of the Interconnection, in an amount equal to the higher of (i) the Real-time Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price for each applicable interval a generation resource provided synchronous condensing multiplied by the amount of Synchronized Reserve provided by the synchronous condenser or (ii) the sum of (A) the product of the Condense Energy Use multiplied by the real-time LMP at the generation bus of the generation resource, (B) the generation resource's Condense Startup Cost, and (C) the unit-specific lost opportunity cost of the generation resource supplying the increment of Synchronized Reserve as determined by the Office of the Interconnection in accordance with procedures specified in the PJM Manuals. To the extent a condenser operated in association with post-contingency constraint control was not

also providing Synchronized Reserve, the Market Seller shall be credited only for the generation unit's cost to condense, as described in (ii) above. The total Synchronized Reserve Obligations of all Load Serving Entities under section 3.2.3A(a) in the zone where these condensers are located shall be reduced by the amount counted as satisfying the PJM Synchronized Reserve requirements. The Synchronized Reserve Obligation of each Load Serving Entity in the zone under section 3.2.3A(a) shall be reduced to the same extent that the costs of such condensers counted as Synchronized Reserve are allocated to such Load Serving Entity pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(c) The sum of the foregoing credits as specified in section 3.2.3C(b) shall be the cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations for the Operating Day and shall be separately determined for each transmission zone in the PJM Region based on whether the resource was dispatched in association with post-contingency operation in such transmission zone.

(d) The cost of synchronous condensers associated with post-contingency operations in a transmission zone in the PJM Region for each Operating Day shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant in proportion to its deliveries of energy to load ((a) net of operating Behind The Meter Generation; and (b) excluding Direct Charging Energy) in such transmission zone, served under Network Transmission Service, in megawatt-hours during that Operating Day, as compared to all such deliveries for all Market Participants in such transmission zone.

3.2.4 Transmission Congestion Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Congestion Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.5 Transmission Loss Charges.

Each Market Buyer shall be assessed Transmission Loss Charges as specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, section 5.

3.2.6 Emergency Energy.

(a) When the Office of the Interconnection has implemented Emergency procedures, resources offering Emergency energy are eligible to set real-time Locational Marginal Prices, capped at the energy offer cap plus the sum of the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors for the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and Primary Reserve Requirement, provided that the Emergency energy is needed to meet demand in the PJM Region.

(b) Market Participants shall be allocated a proportionate share of the net cost of Emergency energy purchased by the Office of the Interconnection. Such allocated share during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy purchase shall be in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales. This deviation shall not include any reduction or

suspension of output of pool scheduled resources requested by PJM to manage an Emergency within the PJM Region.

(c) Net revenues in excess of Real-time Prices attributable to sales of energy in connection with Emergencies to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants during each applicable interval of such Emergency energy sale in proportion to the sum of (i) each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Energy Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market purchases or decreases its spot market sales, and (ii) each Market Participant's energy sales from within the PJM Region to entities outside the PJM Region that have been curtailed by PJM.

(d) The net costs or net revenues associated with sales or purchases of energy in connection with a Minimum Generation Emergency in the PJM Region, or in another Control Area, shall be allocated during each applicable interval of such Emergency sale or purchase to each Market Participant in proportion to the amount of each Market Participant's real-time deviation from its net withdrawals and injections in the Day-ahead Market, whenever that deviation increases the Market Participant's spot market sales or decreases its spot market purchases.

3.2.7 Billing.

(a) PJMSettlement shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the PJM Manuals, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting.

(b) If deliveries to a Market Participant that has PJM Interchange meters in accordance with Operating Agreement, section 14 include amounts delivered for a Market Participant that does not have PJM Interchange meters separate from those of the metered Market Participant, PJMSettlement shall prepare a separate billing statement for the unmetered Market Participant based on the allocation of deliveries agreed upon between the Market Participant and the unmetered Market Participant specified by them to the Office of the Interconnection.