	Proposed Clean-Up, Clarification and Corrections to Governing Documents					
	For FERC Filing					
	Second Read for Feb. 25, 2016 MRC Meeting					
	Agreement, Attachment, Section, Title	Existing Provision	Proposed Revisions	Rationale		
1	Tariff, Att. DD §5.14A (Demand Response Transition Provision for RPM Delivery Years 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015)	5.14A Demand Response Transition Provision for RPM Delivery Years 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015 A. This transition provision applies only with respect to Demand Resources cleared in the Base Residual Auction for any or all of the 2012/2013, 2013/2014, or 2014/2015 Delivery Years (hereafter, "Transition Delivery Years" and each a "Transition Delivery Year") by a Curtailment Service Provider as an aggregator of end-use customers registered for the Emergency Load Response Program as Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option. A Curtailment Service Provider meeting the description of the preceding sentence is hereafter in this Section 5.14A referred to as a "Qualified DR Provider."	5.14A [Reserved.] Demand Response Transition Provision for RPM Delivery Years 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015 A. This transition provision applies only with respect to Demand Resources cleared in the Base Residual Auction for any or all of the 2012/2013, 2013/2014, or 2014/2015 Delivery Years (hereafter, "Transition Delivery Years" and each a "Transition Delivery Year") by a Curtailment Service Provider as an aggregator of end use customers registered for the Emergency Load Response Program as Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option. A Curtailment Service Provider meeting the description of the preceding sentence is hereafter in this Section 5.14A referred to as a "Qualified DR Provider."	This section sunset by its own terms at the conclusion of the 2014/2015 Delivery Year on May 31, 2015. PJM is making conforming changes to the following sections to remove the cross references to this section: *Tariff, Att. K-Appendix § 8.11(vi) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, § 8.11(vi) will be		
	Appendix § 8.11(vi) and Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, § 8.11(vi) Tariff, Att. DD,	B. In the event that a Qualified DR Provider concludes that its cleared Demand Resource for a Transition Delivery Year is not viable under the revised Reporting and Compliance provisions of the Emergency Load Response Program which became effective on November 7, 2011, pursuant to the Commission's order issued on November 4, 2011, in Docket No. ER11-3322-000 (137 FERC ¶ 61,108), the Qualified DR Provider must so inform PJM in writing by no later than 30 days prior to the next Incremental Auction for the Transition Delivery Year for which	B. In the event that a Qualified DR Provider concludes that its cleared Demand Resource for a Transition Delivery Year is not viable under the revised Reporting and Compliance provisions of the Emergency Load Response Program which became effective on November 7, 2011, pursuant to the Commission's order issued on November 4, 2011, in Docket No. ER11 3322 000 (137 FERC ¶ 61,108), the Qualified DR Provider must so inform PJM in writing by no later than 30 days prior to the next Incremental Auction for the Transition Delivery Year	removed as those sections solely relate to Att. DD §5.14A *Tariff, Att. DD, §5.14(e) – remove cross reference to 5.14A – also removing cross reference to 5.13 in this section as that section no longer exists either.		
	§5.14(e) – remove cross reference to 5.14A	the identified Demand Resource was cleared. A Qualified DR Provider that does not timely provide the notice described in this paragraph shall be excluded from application of the remainder of this section 5.14A. A Demand Resource cleared for a Transition Delivery Year is not viable for purposes of this section 5.14A to the extent that it relies upon load reduction by any end-use customer for which the applicable Qualified DR Provider anticipated, when it offered the Demand Resource, measuring	for which the identified Demand Resource was cleared. A Qualified DR Provider that does not timely provide the notice described in this paragraph shall be excluded from application of the remainder of this section 5.14A. A Demand Resource cleared for a Transition Delivery Year is not viable for purposes of this section 5.14A to the extent that it relies upon load reduction by any end use customer for which the applicable Qualified DR Provider anticipated, when it offered the Demand Resource, measuring			

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	load reduction at loads in excess of such customer's peak load contribution during Emergency Load Response dispatch events or tests.	load reduction at loads in excess of such customer's peak load contribution during Emergency Load Response dispatch events or tests.	
	1. In the event a Qualified DR Provider that participates in an Incremental Auction after providing notice pursuant to paragraph B. above purchases Capacity Resources to replace its previously cleared Demand Resource at a price that exceeds the price at which the provider's Demand Resource cleared in the Base Residual Auction for the same Transition Delivery Year, the Qualified DR Provider shall receive a DR Capacity Transition Credit in an amount determined by the following: DRTC = (IAP – BRP) * DRMW	1. In the event a Qualified DR Provider that participates in an Incremental Auction after providing notice pursuant to paragraph B. above purchases Capacity Resources to replace its previously cleared Demand Resource at a price that exceeds the price at which the provider's Demand Resource cleared in the Base Residual Auction for the same Transition Delivery Year, the Qualified DR Provider shall receive a DR Capacity Transition Credit in an amount determined by the following: DRTC = (IAP BRP) * DRMW	
	Where: DRTC is the amount of the DR Capacity Transition Credit for the Qualified DR Provider, expressed in dollars;	Where: DRTC is the amount of the DR Capacity Transition Credit for the Qualified DR Provider, expressed in dollars;	
	IAP = the Capacity Resource Clearing Price paid by the Qualified DR Provider for replacement Capacity Resources in the Incremental Auction for the relevant Transition Delivery Year;	IAP = the Capacity Resource Clearing Price paid by the Qualified DR Provider for replacement Capacity Resources in the Incremental Auction for the relevant Transition Delivery Year;	
	BRP = the Capacity Resource Clearing Price at which the Qualified DR Provider's Demand Resource cleared in the Base Residual Auction for the same Transition Delivery Year; and	BRP = the Capacity Resource Clearing Price at which the Qualified DR Provider's Demand Resource cleared in the Base Residual Auction for the same Transition Delivery Year; and	
	DRMW = the capacity in MW of the Qualified DR Provider's previously cleared Demand Resource.	DRMW = the capacity in MW of the Qualified DR Provider's previously cleared Demand Resource.	

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	2. All DR Capacity Transition Credits will be paid weekly to the recipient		
	Qualified DR Providers by PJMSettlement during the relevant Transition Delivery Year.	2. All DR Capacity Transition Credits will be paid weekly to the recipient Qualified DR Providers by PJMSettlement during the relevant Transition	
	Delivery Teal.	Delivery Year.	
	3. The cost of payments of DR Capacity Transition Credits to Qualified	Bonvery real.	
	DR Providers shall be included in the Locational Reliability Charge	3. The cost of payments of DR Capacity Transition Credits to Qualified DR	
	collected by PJMSettlement during the relevant Transition Delivery Year	Providers shall be included in the Locational Reliability Charge collected by	
	from Load-Serving Entities in the LDA(s) for which the Qualified DR	PJMSettlement during the relevant Transition Delivery Year from Load- Serving Entities in the LDA(s) for which the Qualified DR Provider's subject	
	Provider's subject Demand Resource was cleared.	Demand Resource was cleared.	
	C. A Qualified DR Provider may seek compensation related to its	Domana Noscarco was dicarca.	
	previously cleared Demand Resource for a particular Transition Delivery	C. A Qualified DR Provider may seek compensation related to its	
	Year, in lieu of any DR Capacity Transition Credits for which it otherwise	previously cleared Demand Resource for a particular Transition Delivery	
	might be eligible under paragraph B.1. above, under the following conditions:	Year, in lieu of any DR Capacity Transition Credits for which it otherwise	
	CONDITIONS.	might be eligible under paragraph B.1. above, under the following conditions:	
	1. The Qualified DR Provider must provide timely notice to PJM in	Containons.	
	accordance with paragraph B of this section 5.14A, and	1. The Qualified DR Provider must provide timely notice to PJM in	
		accordance with paragraph B of this section 5.14A, and	
	2. The Qualified DR Provider must demonstrate to PJM's reasonable	2. The Qualified DR Provider must demonstrate to PJM's reasonable	
	satisfaction, not later than 60 days prior to the start of the applicable Transition Delivery Year, that a. the Qualified DR Provider entered into	satisfaction, not later than 60 days prior to the start of the applicable	
	contractual arrangements on or before April 7, 2011, with one or more	Transition Delivery Year, that a. the Qualified DR Provider entered into	
	end-use customers registered for the Emergency Load Response	contractual arrangements on or before April 7, 2011, with one or more end-	
	Program as Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option in association	use customers registered for the Emergency Load Response Program as	
	with the Demand Resource identified in the provider's notice pursuant to	Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option in association with the	
	paragraph B above, b. under which the Qualified DR Provider is	Demand Resource identified in the provider's notice pursuant to	
	unavoidably obligated to pay to such end-use customers during the	paragraph B above, b. under which the Qualified DR Provider is	

Second Read for Feb. 23, 2010 WING Meeting					
	Agreement, Attachment, Section, Title	Existing Provision	Proposed Revisions	Rationale	
		relevant Transition Delivery Year c. an aggregate amount that exceeds: (i) any difference of (A) the amount the Qualified DR Provider is entitled to receive in payment for the previously cleared Demand Resource it designated as not viable in its notice pursuant to paragraph B of this provision, minus (B) the amount the provider is obligated to pay for capacity resources it purchased in the Incremental Auctions to replace the Demand Resource the provider designated as not viable, plus (ii) any monetary gains the Qualified DR Provider realizes from purchases of Capacity Resources in Incremental Auctions for the same Transition Delivery Year to replace any Demand Resources that the Qualified DR Provider cleared in the applicable Base Residual Auction other than the resource designated as not viable in the provider's notice pursuant to paragraph (B) of this provision, (iii) where "monetary gains" for the purpose of clause (ii) shall be any positive difference of (A) the aggregate amount the Qualified DR Provider is entitled to receive in payment for any such other Demand Resource it cleared in the Base Residual Auction, minus (B) the aggregate amount the provider is obligated to pay for capacity resources it purchased in the applicable Incremental Auctions to replace any such other Demand Resource the provider cleared in the Base Residual Auction. D. A Qualified DR Provider which demonstrates satisfaction of the conditions of paragraph C of this section 5.14A shall be entitled to an Alternative DR Transition Credit equal to the amount described in paragraph C.2.c. above. Any Alternative DR Transition Credit provided in accordance with this paragraph shall be paid and collected by PJMSettlement in the same manner as described in paragraphs B.2. and	unavoidably obligated to pay to such end-use customers during the relevant Transition Delivery Year c. an aggregate amount that exceeds: (i) any difference of (A) the amount the Qualified DR Provider is entitled to receive in payment for the previously cleared Demand Resource it designated as not viable in its notice pursuant to paragraph B of this provision, minus (B) the amount the provider is obligated to pay for capacity resources it purchased in the Incremental Auctions to replace the Demand Resource the provider designated as not viable, plus (ii) any monetary gains the Qualified DR Provider realizes from purchases of Capacity Resources in Incremental Auctions for the same Transition Delivery Year to replace any Demand Resources that the Qualified DR Provider cleared in the applicable Base Residual Auction other than the resource designated as not viable in the provider's notice pursuant to paragraph (B) of this provision, (iii) where "monetary gains" for the purpose of clause (ii) shall be any positive difference of (A) the aggregate amount the Qualified DR Provider is entitled to receive in payment for any such other Demand Resource it cleared in the Base Residual Auction, minus (B) the aggregate amount the provider is obligated to pay for capacity resources it purchased in the applicable Incremental Auctions to replace any such other Demand Resource the provider cleared in the Base Residual Auction. D. A Qualified DR Provider which demonstrates satisfaction of the conditions of paragraph C of this section 5.14A shall be entitled to an Alternative DR Transition Credit equal to the amount described in paragraph C.2.c. above. Any Alternative DR Transition Credit provided in accordance with this paragraph shall be paid and collected by		

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	Provider receiving an Alternative DR Transition Credit shall submit to PJM within 15 days following the end of each month of the relevant Transition Delivery Year a report providing the calculation described in paragraph C.2.c. above, using actual amounts paid and received through the end of the month just ended. The DR Provider's Alternative DR Transition Credit shall be adjusted as necessary (including, if required, in the month following the final month of the Transition Delivery Year) to ensure that the total credit paid to the Qualified DR Provider for the Transition Delivery Year will equal, but shall not exceed, the amount described in paragraph C.2.c. above, calculated using the actual amounts paid and received by the Qualified DR Provider. 8.11 Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Participant Aggregation. The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Programs that can provide less than 100 kW of demand response on an individual basis. Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Participant aggregations shall be subject to the following requirements: vi. Certain aggregations of End-Use Customers registered as Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option are subject to the "Demand Response Transition Provision for RPM Delivery Years 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015" in Section 5.14A of Attachment DD of the Tariff.	B.3. of this section 5.14A, provided, however, that each Qualified DR Provider receiving an Alternative DR Transition Credit shall submit to PJM within 15 days following the end of each month of the relevant Transition Delivery Year a report providing the calculation described in paragraph C.2.c. above, using actual amounts paid and received through the end of the month just ended. The DR Provider's Alternative DR Transition Credit shall be adjusted as necessary (including, if required, in the month following the final month of the Transition Delivery Year) to ensure that the total credit paid to the Qualified DR Provider for the Transition Delivery Year will equal, but shall not exceed, the amount described in paragraph C.2.c. above, calculated using the actual amounts paid and received by the Qualified DR Provider. 8.11 Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Participant Aggregation. The purpose for aggregation is to allow the participation of End-Use Customers in the Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response on an individual basis. Emergency Load Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response Participant aggregations shall be subject to the following requirements: vi. Certain aggregations of End-Use Customers registered as Full Program Option or Capacity Only Option are subject to the "Demand Response Transition Provision for RPM Delivery Years 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015" in Section 5.14A of Attachment DD of the Tariff.			

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Agreement, Attachment, Section, Title	Existing Provision	Proposed Revisions	Rationale		
	5.14 Clearing Prices and Charges	5.14 Clearing Prices and Charges			
	e) Locational Reliability Charge In accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, each LSE shall incur a Locational Reliability Charge (subject to certain offsets and other adjustments as described in sections 5.13, 5.14A, 5.14B, 5.14C, 5.14D, 5.14E and 5.15) equal to such LSE's Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation in a Zone during such Delivery Year multiplied by the applicable Final Zonal Capacity Price in such Zone. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the LSEs' obligations to pay, and payments of, Locational	e) Locational Reliability Charge In accordance with the Reliability Assurance Agreement, each LSE shall incur a Locational Reliability Charge (subject to certain offsets and other adjustments as described in sections 5.13, 5.14A, 5.14B, 5.14C, 5.14D, 5.14E and 5.15) equal to such LSE's Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation in a Zone during such Delivery Year multiplied by the applicable Final Zonal Capacity Price in such Zone. PJMSettlement shall be the Counterparty to the LSEs' obligations to pay, and payments of, Locational Reliability			
	Reliability Charges.	Charges.			
2. RAA, § 1.7A (Capacity Import Limit)	Capacity Import Limit shall mean Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:	Capacity Import Limit shall mean Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Capacity Resource located outside the PJM Region shall not be subject to the Capacity Import Limit if the Capacity Market Seller seeks an exception thereto by demonstrating to PJM, by no later than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the offer period for the relevant RPM Auction, that such resource meets all of the following requirements:	Clarifying the language to meet PJM's intent concerning the length of transmission service necessary to meet the Capacity Import Limit (CIL) exception criteria regarding transmission service. Specifically, the language in subsection (ii) currently includes the words "long-		
	(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be treated as equivalent to PJM Region internal generation that is not subject to NERC tagging as an interchange transaction, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to	(i) it has, at the time such exception is requested, met all applicable requirements to be treated as equivalent to PJM Region internal generation that is not subject to NERC tagging as an interchange transaction, or the Capacity Market Seller has committed in writing that it will meet such requirements, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond the control of the Capacity Market Seller, prior to	term firm transmission service" which was intended to be more than the minimum 1 year term that is contained under the defined term "Long-term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Services" under		

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Agreement, Attachment, Section, Title	Existing Provision	Proposed Revisions	Rationale		
	the relevant Delivery Year; (ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM; and (iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by section 6.6 of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions; provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.	(ii) at the time such exception is requested, it has either: (a) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM for the relevant Delivery Year and each subsequent Delivery Year up through and including the Delivery Year for the next Base Residual Auction if the initial Capacity Import Limit exception request is for a Delivery Year for which the Base Residual Auction has already been conducted; or (b) long-term firm transmission service confirmed on the complete transmission path from such resource into PJM with rollover rights for the relevant Delivery Year if the Capacity Import Limit exception request is for a Base Residual Auction; and (iii) it is, by written commitment of the Capacity Market Seller, subject to the same obligations imposed on Generation Capacity Resources located in the PJM Region by section 6.6 of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff to offer their capacity into RPM Auctions; provided, however, that (a) the total megawatt quantity of all exceptions granted hereunder for a Delivery Year, plus the Capacity Import Limit for the applicable interface determined for such Delivery Year, may not exceed the total megawatt quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service on such interface that PJM has confirmed for such Delivery Year; and (b) if granting a qualified exception would result in a violation of the rule in clause (a), PJM shall grant the requested exception but reduce the Capacity Import Limit by the quantity necessary to ensure that the total quantity of Network External Designated Transmission Service is not exceeded.	OATT § 1.18. Because the CIL exception is granted with the understanding the external Capacity Resource will be treated as if it is in the PJM footprint, such as by having an RPM Must Offer requirement under Tarff, Att.DD, § 6.6, a resource must have transmission service for the Delivery Year and future Deliver Years through rollover rights. As this was PJM's, and the current language has caused confusion, PJM is clarifying the language to avoid confusion in the future.		

3. OA, § 1.35.01, (Definition of PJM Market Monitor)	"PJM Market Monitor" shall mean the Market Monitoring Unit established under Attachment M to the PJM Tariff.	1.35.01 PJM Independent Market Monitor, IMM, Market Monitoring Unit or MMU. "PJM Independent Market Monitor," "IMM," "Market Monitoring Unit" or "MMU" shall mean the independent Market Monitoring Unit established under the PJM Market Monitoring Plan (Attachment M) to the PJM Tariff.	This change is to ensure there is no question that the term Market Monitor also includes Market Monitoring Unit, Independent Market Monitor, IMM or MMU.
4. Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, §§ 1.3.5.01 and 1.3.2A.03 (Definitions) Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, §§ 1.3.5.01 and 1.3.2A.03 (Definitions)	N/A	"FTR Holder" shall mean the PJM Member that has acquired and possesses an FTR. 1.3.2A.03 "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).	The term FTR holder or holder of FTR is used throughout the Tariff and OA. However, the term is not defined. Thus we are adding a definition and will use the defined term in all places where "FTR holder", "holder of FTRs" or holder of Financial Transmission Rights" currently exists, except as described below regarding use of the new defined term Effective FTR Holder. In addition, PJM proposes to add a definition of Effective FTR Holder, and to use that defined term in the FTR Forfeiture section of the Tariff and OA (Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix sections 5.2.1(b) and 5.2.1(d), Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix Section VI, and OA, Schedule 1, sections 5.2.1(b) and (d). The reason for these changes as they pertain to the FTR Forfeiture Rule contained in those Tariff and OA sections, is to ensure

			that the scope of entities PJM and the IMM for purposes of the FTR Forfeiture Rule is appropriate. The intention is to ensure all entities under common ownership or control will be monitored for purposes of the FTR Forfeiture Rule. The proposed definition of Effective FTR Holder clarifies that intention.
5. Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, §§ 1.3.35 (Transmission Congestion Credit), 5.2.1(a), (b) and (d) (Eligibility), 5.2.2(b), (c) and (d)(iii) (Financial Transmission Rights), 5.2.3 (Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits), 5.25 (b) and (c) (Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits), and 5.26(a), (b), and (d) (Distribution of Excess Congestion Charges)	1.3.35 Transmission Congestion Credit. "Transmission Congestion Credit" shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Section 5.2 of this Schedule. 5.2.1 Eligibility. (a) Except as provided in Section 5.2.1(b), each holder of a Financial Transmission Right shall receive as a Transmission Congestion Credit a proportional share of the total Transmission Congestion Charges collected for each constrained hour. (b) If a holder of a Financial Transmission Right between specified delivery and receipt buses acquired the Financial Transmission Right in a Financial Transmission Rights auction (the procedures for which are set forth in Part 7 of this Schedule 1) and (i) had an Increment Offer and/or Decrement Bid that was accepted by the Office of the Interconnection for an applicable hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market for delivery or receipt at or near delivery or receipt buses of the Financial Transmission Right or had an Up-to Congestion Transaction that was accepted by the Office of the Interconnection for an applicable hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a path at or near the path of the Financial Transmission Right; and (ii) the result of the acceptance of such Increment Offer, Decrement Bid or Up-to Congestion Transaction is that the difference in Locational Marginal Prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market between such delivery and receipt buses is greater than the difference in Locational Marginal	1.3.35 Transmission Congestion Credit. "Transmission Congestion Credit" shall mean the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each FTR Hholder of Financial Transmission Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Section 5.2 of this Schedule. 5.2.1 Eligibility. (a) Except as provided in Section 5.2.1(b), each FTR Hholder of a Financial Transmission Right shall receive as a Transmission Congestion Credit a proportional share of the total Transmission Congestion Charges collected for each constrained hour. (b) If an Effective FTR Hholder of a Financial Transmission Right between specified delivery and receipt buses acquired the Financial Transmission Right in a Financial Transmission Rights auction (the procedures for which are set forth in Part 7 of this Schedule 1) and (i) had an Increment Offer and/or Decrement Bid that was accepted by the Office of the Interconnection for an applicable hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market for delivery or receipt at or near delivery or receipt buses of the Financial Transmission Right or had an Up-to Congestion Transaction that was accepted by the Office of the Interconnection for an applicable hour in the Day-ahead Energy Market for a path at or near the path of the Financial Transmission Right; and (ii) the result of the acceptance of such Increment Offer, Decrement Bid or Up-to Congestion Transaction is that the difference in Locational Marginal Prices in the Day-ahead Energy Market between such delivery and receipt buses is greater than the difference in	Revisions to use the term FTR Holder rather than holder of FTRs or holder of Financial Transmission Rights" in various sections of the Operating Agreement and Tariff, as well as to use the term Effective FTR Holder in the FTR Forfeiture Rule contained in Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, Sections 5.2.1 (b) and (d) as well as Tariff, Attachment M-Appendix.

Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, §§ 1.3.35 (Transmission Congestion Credit), 5.2.1(a), (b) and (d) (Eligibility), 5.2.2(b), (c) and (d)(iii) (Financial Transmission Rights), 5.2.3 (Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits), 5.25 (b) and (c) (Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits), and 5.26(a), (b), and (d) (Distribution of **Excess Congestion** Charges)

Tariff, Attachment K (Preface)

Tariff Attachment M-Appendix, § VI (FTR Forfeiture Rule) Prices between such delivery and receipt buses in the Real-time Energy Market, then the Market Participant shall not receive any Transmission Congestion Credit, associated with such Financial Transmission Right in such hour, in excess of one divided by the number of hours in the applicable month multiplied by the amount that the Market Participant paid for the Financial Transmission Right in the Financial Transmission Rights auction.

. .

(d) The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits pursuant to this section and section VI of Attachment M – Appendix. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the FTR holder. If the Office of the Interconnection agrees with such calculation, then it shall impose the forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit accordingly. If the Office of the Interconnection does not agree with the calculation, then it shall impose a forfeiture of Transmission Congestion Credit consistent with its determination. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the Office of the Interconnection's determination, it may exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns and may request an adjustment. This provision is duplicated in section VI of Attachment M – Appendix. An FTR holder objecting to the application of this rule shall have recourse to the Commission for review of the application of the FTR forfeiture rule to its trading activity.

5.2.2 Financial Transmission Rights.

. . .

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

Locational Marginal Prices between such delivery and receipt buses in the Real-time Energy Market, then the Market Participant shall not receive any Transmission Congestion Credit, associated with such Financial Transmission Right in such hour, in excess of one divided by the number of hours in the applicable month multiplied by the amount that the Market Participant paid for the Financial Transmission Right in the Financial Transmission Rights auction.

. .

(d) The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits pursuant to this section and section VI of Attachment M – Appendix. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the Effective FTR Hholder. If the Office of the Interconnection agrees with such calculation, then it shall impose the forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit accordingly. If the Office of the Interconnection does not agree with the calculation, then it shall impose a forfeiture of Transmission Congestion Credit consistent with its determination. If the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with the Office of the Interconnection's determination, it may exercise its powers to inform the Commission staff of its concerns and may request an adjustment. This provision is duplicated in section VI of Attachment M – Appendix. An Effective FTR Haolder objecting to the application of this rule shall have recourse to the Commission for review of the application of the FTR forfeiture rule to its trading activity.

5.2.2 Financial Transmission Rights.

. . .

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

Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Obligation is negative (a liability to the holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery.

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

(d)...

(iii) Consent of the Office of the Interconnection shall be required for a seller to transfer to a buyer any Financial Transmission Right Obligation. Such consent shall be based upon the Office of the Interconnection's assessment of the buyer's ability to perform the obligations, including meeting applicable creditworthiness requirements, transferred in the bilateral contract. If consent for a transfer is not provided by the Office of the Interconnection, the title to the Financial Transmission Rights shall not transfer to the third party and the holder of the Financial Transmission Rights shall continue to receive all Transmission Congestion Credits attributable to the Financial Transmission Rights and remain subject to all credit requirements and obligations associated with the Financial Transmission Rights.

5.2.3 Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt. The hourly economic value of a Financial Transmission Right Obligation is negative (a liability to the <u>FTR H</u>holder) when the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of receipt is higher than the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the point of delivery.

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

(d)..

(iii) Consent of the Office of the Interconnection shall be required for a seller to transfer to a buyer any Financial Transmission Right Obligation. Such consent shall be based upon the Office of the Interconnection's assessment of the buyer's ability to perform the obligations, including meeting applicable creditworthiness requirements, transferred in the bilateral contract. If consent for a transfer is not provided by the Office of the Interconnection, the title to the Financial Transmission Rights shall not transfer to the third party and the <a href="FTR Hholder of the Financial Transmission Congestion Credits attributable to the Financial Transmission Rights and remain subject to all credit requirements and obligations associated with the Financial Transmission Rights.

5.2.3 Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

A Target Allocation of Transmission Congestion Credits for each entity holding a Financial Transmission Right shall be determined for each Financial Transmission Right. Each Financial Transmission Right shall be multiplied by the Day-ahead Congestion Price differences for the receipt and delivery points associated with the Financial Transmission Right, calculated as the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the delivery point(s) minus the Day-ahead Congestion Price at the receipt point(s). For the purposes of calculating Transmission Congestion Credits, the Day-ahead Congestion Price of a Zone is calculated as the sum of the Day-ahead Congestion Price of each bus that comprises the Zone multiplied by the percent of annual peak load assigned to each node in the Zone. Commencing with the 2015/2016 Planning Period, for the purposes of calculating Transmission Congestion Credits, the Day-ahead Congestion Price of a Residual Metered Load aggregate is calculated as the sum of the Day-ahead Congestion Price of each bus that comprises the Residual Metered Load aggregate multiplied by the percent of the annual peak residual load assigned to each bus that comprises the Residual Metered Load aggregate. When the FTR Target Allocation is positive, the FTR Target Allocation is a credit to the FTR holder. When the FTR Target Allocation is negative, the FTR Target Allocation is a debit to the FTR holder if the FTR is a Financial Transmission Right Obligation. When the FTR Target Allocation is negative, the FTR Target Allocation is set to zero if the FTR is a Financial Transmission Right Option. The total Target Allocation for Network Service Users and Transmission Customers for each hour shall be the sum of the Target Allocations associated with all of the Network Service Users' or Transmission Customers' Financial Transmission Rights.

5.2.5 Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

(b) If the total of the Target Allocations is greater than the total Transmission Congestion Charges for the hour resulting from both the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Real-time Energy Market, each holder of Financial Transmission Rights shall be assigned a share of the total Transmission Congestion Charges in proportion to its Target Allocations for Financial Transmission Rights which have a positive Target Allocation

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

5.2.5 Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits.

(b) If the total of the Target Allocations is greater than the total Transmission Congestion Charges for the hour resulting from both the Day-ahead Energy Market and the Real-time Energy Market, each <u>FTR</u> <u>H</u>holder of Financial Transmission Rights shall be assigned a share of the total Transmission Congestion Charges in proportion to its Target Allocations for Financial Transmission Rights which have a positive Target

value. Financial Transmission Rights which have a negative Target Allocation value are assigned the full Target Allocation value as a negative Transmission Congestion Credit.

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

. .

5.2.6 Distribution of Excess Congestion Charges.

- (a) Excess Transmission Congestion Charges accumulated in a month shall be distributed to each holder of Financial Transmission Rights in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Transmission Congestion Charges received by the holder during that month as compared to its total Target Allocations for the month.
- (b) After the excess Transmission Congestion Charge distribution described in Section 5.2.6(a) is performed, any excess Transmission Congestion Charges remaining at the end of a month shall be distributed to each holder of Financial Transmission Rights in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Transmission Congestion Charges received by the holder during the current Planning Period, including previously distributed excess Transmission Congestion Charges, as compared to its total Target Allocation for the Planning Period.

Allocation value. Financial Transmission Rights which have a negative Target Allocation value are assigned the full Target Allocation value as a negative Transmission Congestion Credit.

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

. . .

5.2.6 Distribution of Excess Congestion Charges.

- (a) Excess Transmission Congestion Charges accumulated in a month shall be distributed to each <u>FTR Hh</u>older of Financial Transmission Rights in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Transmission Congestion Charges received by the <u>FTR H</u>holder during that month as compared to its total Target Allocations for the month.
- (b) After the excess Transmission Congestion Charge distribution described in Section 5.2.6(a) is performed, any excess Transmission Congestion Charges remaining at the end of a month shall be distributed to each <u>FTR H</u>holder of <u>Financial Transmission Rights</u> in proportion to, but not more than, any deficiency in the share of Transmission Congestion Charges received by the <u>FTR H</u>holder during the current Planning Period, including previously distributed excess Transmission Congestion Charges, as compared to its total Target Allocation for the Planning Period.

. . .

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

Attachment K

Preface.

This Attachment and Attachment K – Appendix specify the manner in which all Transmission Customers, Network Customers, and Transmission Owners using the Transmission System to serve their Native Load Customers and Market Participants submitting Virtual Transactions will be charged for the costs of congestion and losses on the Transmission System, the manner in which all FTR holders share in the allocation of revenues received as Transmission Congestion Charges , and the manner in which Network Service Users, Market Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and Transmission Customers share in the allocation of Transmission Loss Charges. In addition, Attachment K - Appendix incorporates into the Tariff for ease of reference the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement ("Schedule 1"). Capitalized terms used in this Attachment which are not defined in the Tariff or in the Attachment, but which are defined in Schedule 1 shall have the meanings set forth in Schedule 1.

Attachment M – Appendix VI. FTR FORFEITURE RULE

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits as required under Section 5.2.1(b) of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement, including the determination of the identity of the holder of FTRs and an evaluation of the overall benefits accrued by an entity or affiliated entities trading in FTRs and Virtual Transactions in the Dayahead Energy Market, and provide such calculations to the Office of the Interconnection. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market

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

Attachment K

Preface.

This Attachment and Attachment K – Appendix specify the manner in which all Transmission Customers, Network Customers, and Transmission Owners using the Transmission System to serve their Native Load Customers and Market Participants submitting Virtual Transactions will be charged for the costs of congestion and losses on the Transmission System, the manner in which all FTR hholders share in the allocation of revenues received as Transmission Congestion Charges, and the manner in which Network Service Users, Market Participants in the PJM Interchange Energy Market and Transmission Customers share in the allocation of Transmission Loss Charges. In addition, Attachment K - Appendix incorporates into the Tariff for ease of reference the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement ("Schedule 1"). Capitalized terms used in this Attachment which are not defined in the Tariff or in the Attachment, but which are defined in Schedule 1 shall have the meanings set forth in Schedule 1.

Attachment M – Appendix VI. FTR FORFEITURE RULE

The Market Monitoring Unit shall calculate Transmission Congestion Credits as required under Section 5.2.1(b) of Schedule 1 of the Operating Agreement, including the determination of the identity of the Effective FTR Hholder of FTRs and an evaluation of the overall benefits accrued by an entity or affiliated entities trading in FTRs and Virtual Transactions in the Day-ahead Energy Market, and provide such calculations to the Office of the Interconnection. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Market Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the

		Monitoring Unit from action to recover inappropriate benefits from the subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the FTR holder. If the Office of the Interconnection imposes a forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit in an amount that the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with, then it may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request an adjustment.	subject activity if the amount forfeited is less than the benefit derived by the Effective FTR Hholder. If the Office of the Interconnection imposes a forfeiture of the Transmission Congestion Credit in an amount that the Market Monitoring Unit disagrees with, then it may exercise its powers to inform Commission staff of its concerns and request an adjustment.	
K- 5.: Tr Ri O, 5.: Tr	ariff, Attachment (-Appendix, § .2.2(h) (Financial fransmission (ights)	 (h) The following congestion charge crediting and uplift (hereinafter, "mitigation") rules shall apply to each new zone first integrated on any date from May 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005 for which FERC orders such mitigation as a result of a filing for such zone of the type specified in subsection (g) above. Where FERC orders such mitigation, such rules shall remain in effect for such zone from the date of its integration through May 31, 2005. All such mitigation shall terminate for all such zones on May 31, 2005. 1.) Mitigation shall apply only to Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service customers in such a zone that did not receive an allocation of ARRs or FTRs, as applicable, equal to the ARRs or FTRs such customer requested in the allocation for such zone. Only pro-rated requests that complied with the source, sink, and service level limitations stated in section 7.4.2(f) are eligible for mitigation. Such mitigation shall continue for the period stated above if a customer eligible for mitigation renews or rolls over its service agreement, but shall no longer apply if such a customer redirects its service to alternate points on a firm basis. 2.) The affected customers that will receive mitigation will be notified by PJM of the MW amount of mitigation they will receive based on the difference between the amount of ARRs or FTRs requested and the amount of ARRs or FTRs awarded. 3.) Mitigation provided herein applies only to requests submitted and prorated in the interim or annual ARR/FTR allocation process conducted for such zones for the time period specified above. 4.) For each affected customer as described above, PJM each month will 	 (h) Reserved. The following congestion charge crediting and uplift (hereinafter, "mitigation") rules shall apply to each new zone first integrated on any date from May 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005 for which FERC orders such mitigation as a result of a filing for such zone of the type specified in subsection (g) above. Where FERC orders such mitigation, such rules shall remain in effect for such zone from the date of its integration through May 31, 2005. All such mitigation shall terminate for all such zones on May 31, 2005. 1.) Mitigation shall apply only to Long Term Firm Point to Point Transmission Service customers in such a zone that did not receive an allocation of ARRs or FTRs, as applicable, equal to the ARRs or FTRs such customer requested in the allocation for such zone. Only pro-rated requests that complied with the source, sink, and service level limitations stated in section 7.4.2(f) are eligible for mitigation. Such mitigation shall continue for the period stated above if a customer eligible for mitigation renews or rolls over its service agreement, but shall no longer apply if such a customer redirects its service to alternate points on a firm basis. 2.) The affected customers that will receive mitigation will be notified by PJM of the MW amount of mitigation they will receive based on the difference between the amount of ARRs or FTRs requested and the amount of ARRs or FTRs awarded. 3.) Mitigation provided herein applies only to requests submitted and prorated in the interim or annual ARR/FTR allocation process conducted for such zones for the time period specified above. 4.) For each affected customer as described above, PJM each month will 	This section has become obsolete because it was only in effect for a new zone that integrated through May 31, 2005.

	provide a mitigation credit to offset any congestion charges incurred by such customer in connection with the MW amount for the contract reservation eligible for mitigation as determined under subsection (2) above. In no event shall the amount of any such credit exceed the net amount of any congestion paid (after taking account of any congestion credits) by such customer during such month with respect to such identified MW amount. 5.) The total cost of all such credits for all mitigated customers in a zone each month shall be charged to and collected from all Network Integration Transmission Service and Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service customers within such zone that received ARRs or FTRs or that received mitigation under this subsection (h), in proportion to each such customer's share of the total allocated ARR/FTR MWs (including mitigation MWs). Mitigation and uplift shall be determined separately for each such zone.	provide a mitigation credit to offset any congestion charges incurred by such customer in connection with the MW amount for the contract reservation eligible for mitigation as determined under subsection (2) above. In no event shall the amount of any such credit exceed the net amount of any congestion paid (after taking account of any congestion credits) by such customer during such month with respect to such identified MW amount. 5.) The total cost of all such credits for all mitigated customers in a zone each month shall be charged to and collected from all Network Integration Transmission Service and Long Term Firm Point to Point Transmission Service customers within such zone that received ARRs or FTRs or that received mitigation under this subsection (h), in proportion to each such customer's share of the total allocated ARR/FTR MWs (including mitigation MWs). Mitigation and uplift shall be determined separately for each such zone.	
7. OATT, Att. E §6.5(a)(ii) (Mitigation for Planned Generation Capacity Resources)	(4) 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	ii) Planned Generation Capacity Resources (A) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including External Planned Generation Capacity Resources) shall be presumed to be competitive and shall not be subject to market power mitigation in any Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auction for which such resource qualifies as a Planned Generation Capacity Resource, but any such Sell Offer shall be rejected if it meets the criteria set forth in subsection (C) below, unless the Capacity Market Seller obtains approval from FERC for use of such offer prior to the deadline for submission of such offers in close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Aauction. Such resources are Existing Generation Capacity Resources in the auctions for any Delivery Year following the Delivery Year for which such resource cleared an RPM Auction. Such resources may receive certain price assurances for the two Delivery Years immediately following the first Delivery Year of service under certain conditions as set forth in section 5.14 of this Attachment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Generation Capacity Resource for which construction has not commenced and which would otherwise have been treated as a Planned Generation Capacity	Changes to subsection A – adding close of the offer period is more specific and in line with procedures. Removing the language about what is considered existing or subject to New Entry Price Adjustment (NEPA) is not complete and is not necessary for this section. The rules regarding when a planned resource becomes existing, and when a planned resource is eligible for NEPA are fully described elsewhere. Removing the "Notwithstanding" clause because it was only there to address one situation years ago and will not be implicated again.

was bid into RPM Auctions for at least two consecutive Delivery Years, and cleared the last such auction only because it was considered existing and its mitigated offer cap was accepted when its price offer would not have otherwise been accepted, shall be deemed to be a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

- (B) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including External Planned Generation Capacity Resources) submitted for the first year in which such resources qualify as Planned Generation Capacity Resources shall be deemed competitive and not be subject to mitigation if: (1) collectively all such Sell Offers provide Unforced Capacity in an amount equal to or greater than two times the incremental quantity of new entry required to meet the LDA Reliability Requirement; and (2) at least two unaffiliated suppliers have submitted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources in such LDA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Capacity Market Seller, together with Affiliates, whose Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources in that LDA are pivotal, shall be subject to mitigation.
- (C) Where the two conditions stated in subsection (B) are not met, or the Sell Offer is pivotal, the Sell Offer shall be rejected if it exceeds 140 percent of: 1) the average of location-adjusted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources from the same asset class as such Sell Offer, submitted (and not rejected) (Asset-Class New Plant Offers) for such Delivery Year: or 2) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for such Delivery Year, the average of Asset-Class New Plant Offers for all prior Delivery Years; or 3) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for any prior Delivery Year, the Net CONE applicable for such Delivery Year in the LDA for which such offer was submitted. For purposes of this section, asset classes shall be as stated in section 6.7(c) as effective for such Delivery Year, and Asset-Class New Plant Offers shall be locationadjusted by the ratio between the Net CONE effective for such Delivery Year for the LDA in which the Sell Offer subject to this section was submitted and the average, weighted by installed capacity, of the Net CONEs for all LDAs in which the units underlying such Asset Class New Plant Offers are located. Following the conduct of the applicable auction

Resource but for the fact that it was bid into RPM Auctions for at least two consecutive Delivery Years, and cleared the last such auction only because it was considered existing and its mitigated offer cap was accepted when its price offer would not have otherwise been accepted, shall be deemed to be a Planned Generation Capacity Resource.

- (B) Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources (including <u>Planned</u> External <u>Planned</u> Generation Capacity Resources) <u>submitted for the first year in which such resources qualify as Planned Generation Capacity Resources</u> shall be deemed competitive and not be subject to mitigation if: (1) collectively all such Sell Offers provide Unforced Capacity in an amount equal to or greater than two times the incremental quantity of new entry required to meet the LDA Reliability Requirement; and (2) at least two unaffiliated suppliers have submitted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources in such LDA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Capacity Market Seller, together with Affiliates, whose Sell Offers based on Planned Generation Capacity Resources in that <u>modeled</u> LDA are pivotal, shall be subject to mitigation.
- (C) Where the two conditions stated in subsection (B) are not met, or the Sell Offer is pivotal, the Sell Offer shall be rejected if it exceeds 140 percent of: 1) the average of location-adjusted Sell Offers for Planned Generation Capacity Resources from the same asset class as such Sell Offer, submitted (and not rejected) (Asset-Class New Plant Offers) for such Delivery Year: or 2) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for such Delivery Year, the average of Asset-Class New Plant Offers for all prior Delivery Years: or 3) if there are no Asset-Class New Plant Offers for any prior Delivery Year, the Net CONE applicable for such Delivery Year in the LDA for which such Sell Ooffer was submitted. For purposes of this section, asset classes shall be as stated in section 6.7(c) as effective for such Delivery Year, and Asset-Class New Plant Offers shall be locationadjusted by the ratio between the Net CONE effective for such Delivery Year for the LDA in which the Sell Offer subject to this section was submitted and the average, weighted by installed capacity, of the Net CONEs for all LDAs in which the units underlying such Asset Class New Plant Offers are located. Following the conduct of the applicable auction

switching the order of the words to match the actual defined term.
The language about this being submitted the first year must be deleted as they will be reviewed in this manner until they are Existing Generation Capacity Resources.
They may or may not become Existing Generation Capacity Resources (depending if they clear or not) simply after the first offer year. We added the word modeled to be more technically correct.

Changes to subsection C – PJM is adding the words "such Sell" and capitalizing "Offer" in the middle of the paragraph. And it is also proposing to provide a cross reference to the IMM's process and be clear as to when the IMM's review will be provided to PJM consistent with that process.

		and before the final determination of clearing prices, in accordance with Section 6.2(b) above, each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer is so rejected shall be notified in writing by the Office of the Interconnection by no later than one (1) business day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction and allowed an opportunity to submit a revised Sell Offer that does not exceed such threshold within one business (1) day of the Office of the Interconnection's rejection of such Sell Offer. If such revised Sell Offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, the Office of the Interconnection then shall clear the auction with such revised Sell Offer in place.	and before the final determination of clearing prices, in accordance with Section 6.2(b) above, each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer is so rejected shall be notified in writing by the Office of the Interconnection by no later than one (1) business day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction and allowed an opportunity to submit a revised Sell Offer that does not exceed such threshold within one business (1) day of the Office of the Interconnection's rejection of such Sell Offer. If such revised Sell Offer is accepted by the Office of the Interconnection, the Office of the Interconnection then shall clear the auction with such revised Sell Offer in place. Pursuant to Section II.F of Attachment M-Appendix, the Market Monitoring Unit shall notify in writing each Capacity Market Seller whose Sell Offer has been determined to be non-competitive and subject to mitigation, with a copy to the Office of the Interconnection, by no later than one (1) business day after the close of the offer period for the applicable RPM Auction.	
8.	OATT, Attachment DD, §§ 5.5A(a) and (b) (Capacity Resource Types)	a) Capacity Performance Resources Capacity Performance Resources are Capacity Resources which, to the extent such resources cleared in a Reliability Pricing Model Auction or are otherwise committed as a Capacity Resource, are obligated to deliver energy during the relevant Delivery Year as scheduled and/or dispatched by the Office of Interconnection during the Performance Assessment Hours. As further detailed in Section 10A of this Attachment, Capacity Performance Resources that fail to meet this obligation will be subject to a Non-Performance Assessment Charge, unless excused pursuant to Section 10A(d) of this Attachment. Subject to 5.5A(a)(i)-(ii), the following types of Capacity Resources are eligible to submit a Sell Offer as a Capacity Performance Resource: internal or external Generation Capacity Resources; Annual Demand Resources; Capacity Storage Resources; Annual Energy Efficiency Resources; and Qualifying Transmission Upgrades. To the extent the underlying Capacity Resource is an external Generation Capacity Resource, such resource must meet the criteria for obtaining an exception to the Capacity Import Limit as contained in section 1.7A of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.	a) Capacity Performance Resources Capacity Performance Resources are Capacity Resources which, to the extent such resources cleared in a Reliability Pricing Model Auction or are otherwise committed as a Capacity Resource, are obligated to deliver energy during the relevant Delivery Year as scheduled and/or dispatched by the Office of Interconnection during the Performance Assessment Hours. As further detailed in Section 10A of this Attachment, Capacity Performance Resources that fail to meet this obligation will be subject to a Non-Performance Assessment Charge, unless excused pursuant to Section 10A(d) of this Attachment. Subject to 5.5A(a)(i)-(ii), the following types of Capacity Resources are eligible to submit a Sell Offer as a Capacity Performance Resource: internal or external Generation Capacity Resources; Annual Demand Resources; Capacity Storage Resources; Annual Energy Efficiency Resources; and Qualifying Transmission Upgrades. To the extent the underlying Capacity Resource is an external Generation Capacity Resource, such resource must meet the criteria for obtaining an exception to the Capacity Import Limit as contained in section 1.7A of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.	The term used in the Tariff is Non-Performance Charge. The changes proposed are to conform this section to use the terminology used elsewhere in the tariff, including in Attachment DD, section 10A which is where non-performance is addressed.

		b) Base Capacity Resources For the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, following types of Capacity Resources eligible to submit a Sell Offer as a Base Capacity Resource: Generation Capacity Resources, Capacity Storage Resources, Annual Demand Resources, Base Capacity Demand Resources, and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. Each resource that clears a RPM Auction as a Base Capacity Resource must provide energy output to PJM if called during Performance Assessment Hours occurring in the calendar months of June through September, including any necessary recall of such capacity and energy from service to areas outside the PJM Region. As further detailed in Section 10A of this Attachment, Base Capacity Resources that fail to meet this obligation will be subject to a Non-Performance Assessment Charge, unless excused pursuant to Section 10A(d) of this section.	b) Base Capacity Resources For the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Delivery Years, following types of Capacity Resources eligible to submit a Sell Offer as a Base Capacity Resource: Generation Capacity Resources, Capacity Storage Resources, Annual Demand Resources, Base Capacity Demand Resources, and Base Capacity Energy Efficiency Resources. Each resource that clears a RPM Auction as a Base Capacity Resource must provide energy output to PJM if called during Performance Assessment Hours occurring in the calendar months of June through September, including any necessary recall of such capacity and energy from service to areas outside the PJM Region. As further detailed in Section 10A of this Attachment, Base Capacity Resources that fail to meet this obligation will be subject to a Non- Performance Assessment Charge, unless excused pursuant to Section 10A(d) of this section.	
9.	Tariff, Attachment K-Appendix, §§ 1.10.1A(d) (Day- ahead Energy Market Scheduling), 1.10.2(a) (Pool- scheduled Resources), 1.10.3(e) (Self- scheduled Resources)	1.10.1A Day-ahead Energy Market Scheduling. (d) The foregoing offers: viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above \$1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour; and	1.10.1A Day-ahead Energy Market Scheduling. (d) The foregoing offers: viii) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour for all generation resources, except (1) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is above \$1,000/megawatt-hour and less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to the cost-based offer; and (2) when a Market Seller's cost-based offer is greater than \$2,000/megawatt-hour, then its market-based offer must be less than or equal to \$2,000/megawatt-hour; and	The revisions are proposed to (1) reflect PJM's current practice of prohibiting hydro units from submitting energy offers greater than \$0.00; (2) clarify that only pumped storage units scheduled pursuant to the hydro optimization tool are considered to be pool scheduled resources; and (3) clarify that all other hydro units are considered self-scheduled resources
	Operating Agreement, Schedule 1, §§ 1.10.1A(d) (Dayahead Energy Market	ix) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus \$1.00, for all Economic Load Response Resources; x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load	ix) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus \$1.00, for all Economic Load Response Resources; x) Shall not exceed an offer price as follows for Emergency Load	

Scheduling), 1.10.2(a) (Poolscheduled Resources), 1.10.3(e) (Selfscheduled Resources) Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

- a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provision of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus \$1.00;
- an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provision of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$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 Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provisions of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$1,100/megawatt-hour.
- *xi)* May be updated hourly, up to 60 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

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 Sections 1.10.9 or 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

Response and Pre-Emergency Load Response participants with:

- a) a 30 minute lead time, pursuant to Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provision of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$1,000/megawatt-hour, plus the applicable Reserve Penalty Factor for the Primary Reserve Requirement, minus \$1.00:
- an approved 60 minute lead time, pursuant to Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provision of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$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 Section A.2 of Attachment DD-1 of the Tariff and the parallel provisions of Schedule 6 of the RAA, \$1,100/megawatt-hour:
- (xi) Shall not exceed an energy offer price of \$0.00/MWh for hydropower units.
- *xi)* May be updated hourly, up to 60 minutes before the applicable clock hour during the Operating Day.

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 Sections 1.10.9
or 1.11. Pool-scheduled resources shall be governed by the following
principles and procedures.

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, no-load 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.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

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

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

(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, no-load 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. 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 Dayahead Energy Market.

1.10.3 Self-scheduled Resources.

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

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

	(e) Hydropower units, excluding pumped storage units, may only be self-scheduled.	
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