



*Working to Perfect the Flow of Energy*

PJM Manual 35:  
Definitions  
and  
Acronyms

Revision: 2223

Effective Date: 2/28/2013April 11,  
2014

Prepared by:  
Member Services

# PJM Manual 35: Definitions and Acronyms

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## Approval

Approval Date: 2/28/201304/11/2014

Effective Date: 2/28/201304/11/2014

John Gdowik

State and Member Training

## Current Revision

**Revision ~~22-23~~ (2/28/201304/11/2014):**

- Two of the eSuite Applications have been renamed. Moving forward EES will be known as ExSchedule and eMTR will be known as Power Meter.
- ~~Administrative Change: updated all references of “eSchedules” to “InSchedules”~~

## Introduction

Welcome to the PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms**. In this introduction, you will find the following information:

- What you can expect from the PJM Manuals in general (see “*About PJM Manuals*”).
- What you can expect from this PJM Manual (see “*About This Manual*”).
- How to use this manual (see “*Using This Manual*”).

### About PJM Manuals

The PJM Manuals are the instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by PJM for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of PJM and the PJM Energy Market. The manuals are grouped under the following categories:

- Transmission
- PJM Energy Market
- Generation and transmission interconnection
- Reserve
- Accounting and billing
- PJM administrative services
- Miscellaneous.

### About This Manual

The PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms** is one manual within PJM's series of manuals. This manual focuses on the definitions and acronyms that are used and supported by PJM.

The PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms** consists of three sections. The sections are as follows:

- Section 1: Overview
- Section 2: Definitions
- Section 3: Acronyms

### Intended Audience

The following is a list of individuals who may find the PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms** useful:

- Consultants
- Generation Owners
- Marketers

- PJM Members
- PJM accounting staff
- PJM audit staff
- PJM Member Relations
- PJM Training
- State Agencies
- Transmission Customers
- Transmission Owners

## References

The References to other documents that provide background or additional detail directly related to the PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms** are:

- Operating Agreement of PJM
- PJM Market Growth Web site
- PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
- PJM Training Course Materials
- Transmission Owners Agreement
- Reliability Assurance Agreement among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Control Area
- Reliability Assurance Agreement among Load Serving Entities in the PJM Western Region
- NERC Glossary

## Using This Manual

Because we believe that explaining concepts is just as important as presenting the procedures, we start each section with an overview. We then present details and procedures. This philosophy is reflected in the way we organize the material in this manual. The following paragraphs provide an orientation to the manual's structure.

## What You Will Find In This Manual

- A table of contents
- An approval page that lists the required approvals and revision history
- This introduction
- Sections containing the specific guidelines, requirements, or procedures including PJM actions and PJM member actions

## Section 1: Overview

Welcome to the *Overview* section of the PJM Manual for **Definitions & Acronyms**. In this section, you will find the following information:

- An overview of the PJM Definitions and Acronyms

### Overview

Transmitting information to PJM member companies, partners, the electric industry and the public is an important function of PJM. In order to ensure a clear understanding of the terms used by PJM, the following pages list a compilation of current definitions and acronyms.

These definitions are for the purposes of PJM documentation only and do not apply to tariff and other documents, which may contain different definitions.

Acronyms used often in the electric industry are summarized with their full names

We hope you find the following information useful. If this is not the case please feel free to e-mail us at [TrainingSupport@pjm.com](mailto:TrainingSupport@pjm.com) and suggest additions or changes to the glossary.

## Section 2: Definitions

### A

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Access — Eligible Load</b>                   | Retail load anticipated to participate in a state-administered retail access program and the wholesale load for which there is no contractual commitment.   |
| <b>Accounted-for Deficiency</b>                 | The amount by which an LSE's accounted-for obligation exceeds its unforced capacity.  |
| <b>Accounted-for Excess</b>                     | The amount by which an LSE's unforced capacity exceeds its accounted-for obligation.  |
| <b>Accounted-for Obligation</b>                 | This is an Obligation based on load ownership and PJM pool reserve requirements. This can result in purchases and sales of unforced Capacity. The Accounted for Obligation for each Party is equal to the LSE Obligation, across all zones, over a Planning Period, determined on a daily basis, summed monthly for billing purposes. The principle tool used in <b>establishing</b> the final LSE Obligation is the web based eCapacity Application. |
| <b>Actual Load</b>                              | The LA total load per EDC zone, as determined through actual retail customer meter readings and EDC load profiling methods.   |
| <b>Adjacent System or Adjacent Control Area</b> | Any system or control area either directly interconnected with or electrically close to (so as to be significantly affected by the existence of) another system or control area.  |
| <b>Adjusted Integrated Interchange</b>          | A company's interchange across its tie lines corrected for the company's share of Generation from joint-owned units, NUGs, and losses.  |



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| <b>Adjusted Primary Reserve (Calculated)</b> | <p>Adjusted Spinning, plus the Quick-Start Reserve total, minus Non-Capacity Interchange Purchases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This adjusts the Primary Reserve value by applying a factor to the non-Hydro Quick-Start total to account for the possible failure of equipment to start and by including the possible reduction in Non-Capacity Interchange.</li></ul> |
| <b>Adjusted Spinning (Calculated)</b>        | <p>Summation of the Spinning Reserve total, Non-Capacity Interchange Sales, and the ACE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This accounts for deficiencies or excesses of energy, which are present at the time of the IRC.</li></ul>   |
| <b>Adjusted Zonal Capacity Prices</b>        | <p>The results of the Second Incremental Auction. Preliminary Zonal Capacity Prices that result from the Base Residual Auction are adjusted to account for the procurement in the 2nd Incremental Auction for the RTO.</p>   |

**Affiliate**

- Any two or more entities, one of which controls the other or that are under common control.
- Any generation and transmission cooperative and one of its cooperative members.
- Any joint municipal agency and one of its members.

Control means the possession of the power to direct the management or policies of an entity. Ownership of publicly traded securities of another entity does not result in control or affiliation for purposes of the Interconnection Agreement if the securities are held as an investment, the securities are less than 10 percent of the outstanding securities, there is no representation on the entity's board of directors or vice versa, and the holder does not exercise influence over day-to-day management decisions.

Representative of state or federal government agencies are not deemed affiliates of each other and a regulatory agency will not be deemed to be in control over any PJM Participant. Control will be presumed to arise from the ownership of or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an entity.

**Affiliate Group**

A group of signatories to the Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., treated collectively as a single PJM Participant.

**Agent**

An entity appointed by a PJM Member to act in its stead on the Market Administrative Committee.

**Aggregate**

Combination of buses or bus prices.

**Agreement**

The Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., dated March 28, 1997, together with its schedules.

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Alive (Energized)</b>         | Electrically connected to a voltage source, or electrically charged so as to have a potential different from that of ground. Synonyms: energized, live, hot.  |
|                                  | <b>CAUTION:</b> Not to be used for protection of personnel where the term may be in violation of individual company's safety rules.   |
| <b>Analog Control</b>            | A signal which, with respect to time, varies continuously in proportion to the measured quantity.   |
| <b>Ancillary Services</b>        | Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of Capacity and energy from resources to loads, while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice. |
| <b>Annual Transmission Costs</b> | The total annual cost of the Transmission System for purposes of Network Integration Transmission Service is the amount specified in the Tariff for each Zone until amended by the applicable RTO or modified by the Commission.                |
| <b>Apparent Power</b>            | The vector sum of REACTIVE and REAL power components. Units are Volt-Amperes.   |
| <b>Applicant</b>                 | An entity that desires to become a PJM Participant under the Agreement.   |
| <b>Application</b>               | A request by an Eligible Customer for transmission service pursuant to the provisions of the Tariff.  |
| <b>Area Control Error (ACE)</b>  | Area Control Error of the PJM RTO is the actual net interchange minus the biased scheduled net interchange, including time error. It is the sum of tie-line errors and frequency errors.  |

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| <b>Area Regulation Signal</b>             | Signal generated by PJM control center and sent to the LSEs or other controllable entities to change generation quickly to keep PJM's area control error within allowable limits. Used to control for small fluctuations in load. |
| <b>Associated unit (AU)</b>               | A unit that is located at the same site as a frequently mitigated unit (FMU) and which has identical electrical and economic impacts on the transmission system as an FMU but which does not qualify for FMU status.              |
| <b>Auction Revenue Rights (ARR)</b>       | Entitlements allocated annually to Firm Transmission Service Customers that entitle the holder to receive an allocation of the revenues from the Annual FTR Auction.  |
| <b>Automatic Generation Control (AGC)</b> | Equipment that automatically adjusts a Control Area's generation to maintain its interchange schedule plus its share of frequency regulation.   |
| <b>Automatic Recloser</b>                 | The automatic closing of a circuit breaker(s) by relay action after it has been tripped by protective relays. The automatic recloser may be high speed or include a time delay.   |
| <b>Automatic Reserve Sharing</b>          | This is a reserve sharing agreement between companies.  |
| <b>Availability</b>                       | A measure of time a generating unit, transmission line or other facility is capable of providing service, whether or not it actually is in service.   |
| <b>Available</b>                          | The condition of an element that is capable of service whether it is actually in service or not.  |
| <b>Available Hours</b>                    | The time a unit is capable of producing energy, regardless of its capacity level.   |

**Available Resource** The sum of existing generating capacity, plus new units scheduled for service, plus the net of equivalent firm capacity purchases and sales, less existing capacity unavailable due to planned outages.

**Available Transfer Capability (ATC)** The amount of energy above “base case” conditions that can be transferred reliably from one area to another over all transmission facilities without violating any pre- or post-contingency criteria for the facilities in the PJM Control Area under specified system conditions.

## **B**

**Balancing energy market** Energy that is generated and financially settled during real time.

**Base Case Conditions (BCC) for Non-Firm ATC** Power flow base case modeling that reflects current system conditions at the time of the calculation, adjusted to reflect scheduled transactions during the 168-hour period by transmission customers holding firm reservations from PJM, firm transactions that are scheduled between control areas other than PJM, non-firm scheduled transactions, and major facility (generation and transmission) outage schedules during the period.

**Base Case Conditions for Firm ATC** Power flow base case modeling that reflects all transactions of transmission customers holding firm reservations from PJM, known firm transactions that are scheduled between control areas other than PJM, and transfers used to model the Capacity Benefit Margin.

**Base LDA Unforced Capacity Obligation** Equal to the sum of the Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligations for all the zones in an LDA and is the result of the clearing of the Base Residual Auction.

**Base Load** The quantity of generation that exists continuously during the period.

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| <b>Base Offer Segment</b>                          | The sell offer segment that may be offered as either a single price quantity for the capacity of the resource or divided into up to ten (10) offer blocks with varying price-quantity pairs that represent various output levels of the resource. The Base Offer Segment will consist of block segments at the specified price-quantity pairs.  |
| <b>Base Residual Auction (BRA)</b>                 | Allows for the procurement of resource commitments to satisfy the region's unforced capacity obligation and allocates the cost of those commitments among the LSEs through the Locational Reliability Charge.   |
| <b>Base RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation</b>       | Determined after the clearing of the BRA and is posted with the BRA results. The Base RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation is equal to the sum of the unforced capacity obligation satisfied through the BRA plus the Forecast RTO Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR) Obligation.   |
| <b>Base Unforced Capacity Imported into an LDA</b> | Equal to the Base LDA Unforced Capacity Obligation less the LDAs Unforced Capacity cleared in the Base Residual Auction less the LDA Forecast ILR Obligation. This value is used to determine the maximum total amount of Capacity Transfer Rights that are allocated into an LDA in the Base Residual Auction for the Delivery Year.   |
| <b>Base Zonal RPM Scaling Factor</b>               | Determined for each zone and Equal to the $[(\text{Preliminary Zonal Peak Load Forecast for the Delivery Year divided by the Zonal Weather Normalized Summer Peak for the summer four years prior to the Delivery Years}) * ((\text{RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation Satisfied in Base Residual Auction divided by the (RTO Preliminary Peak Load Forecast} * \text{the Forecast Pool Requirement})))]$ . Base Zonal RPM Scaling Factors are posted with the Base Residual Auction results. |

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| <b>Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation</b> | Determined for each zone and equal to the (Zonal Weather Normalized Summer Peak for the summer four years prior to the Delivery Year* Base Zonal RPM Scaling Factor * the Forecast Pool Requirement) + Forecast Zonal ILR Obligation. Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligations are posted with the Base Residual Auction clearing results.  |
| <b>Behind the Meter Generation</b>             | A generating unit that delivers energy to load without using the Transmission System or any distribution facilities (unless the entity that owns or leases the distribution facilities consented to such use of the distribution facilities and such consent has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of Interconnection. Behind the Meter Generation may not include at any time any portion of a generating unit's capacity that is designated as a Capacity Resource or any portion of the output of a generating unit that is sold to another entity for consumption at another electrical location or into the PJM Interchange Energy Market at any time. |
| <b>Bilateral Market</b>                        | Provides LSEs the opportunity to hedge the Locational Reliability Charge determined through the BRA and Second Incremental Auction. The bilateral market also provides resource providers an opportunity to cover any auction commitment shortages.   |
| <b>Bilateral Transaction</b>                   | An agreement between two entities (one or both being PJM Members) for the sale and delivery of a service.   |
| <b>Bilateral Unit-Specific Transaction</b>     | Transaction that enables the transfer of ownership of a specified amount of installed capacity from a specific unit from one party to another.  |
| <b>Black Start Plant</b>                       | A Black Start Plant is a generating plant that includes one or more Black Start Units. A generating plant with Black Start Units electrically separated at different voltage levels will be considered multiple Black Start Plants.   |

**Black Start Service**

Black Start Service enables Transmission Provider and Transmission Owners to designate specific generators called Black Start Units whose location and capabilities are required to re-energize the transmission system following a system-wide blackout.

**Black Start Unit**

A Black Start Unit is a generating unit that has equipment enabling it to start without an outside electrical supply or a generating unit with a high operating factor (subject to Transmission Provider concurrence) with the demonstrated ability to automatically remain operating, at reduced levels, when disconnected from the grid

**Blackout (System Shutdown)**

The disconnection of the source of electricity from all electrical loads in a certain geographical area brought on by insufficient generation, an emergency-forced outage, or other fault in the generation/transmission, distribution system serving the area.

**Bottled Energy/Capacity**

Energy/capacity that is available at the source but that cannot be delivered to the point of use because of restrictions in the transmission system.

**Bulk Power Electric Supply System**

All generating facilities, bulk power reactive facilities, and the high voltage transmission, substation and switching facilities, as well as those underlying lower voltage facilities that affect the capability and reliability of the generating and high voltage facilities, in the PJM RTO.



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| <b>Bulk Electric System (BES)</b>      | Includes individual generation resources larger than 20 MVA or a generation plan with aggregate capacity greater than 75 MVA that is connected via a step-up transformer(s) to facilities operated at voltages 100 kV or higher; lines operated at voltages 100 kV or higher; transformers (other than generator step-up) with both primary and secondary windings of 100 kV or higher; and associated auxiliary and protection and control system equipment that could automatically trip a BES facility, independent of the protection and control equipment's voltage level |
| <b>Bus</b>                             | An interconnection point.  |
| <b>C</b>                               |  |
| <b>Calculated Operating Capacity</b>   | PJM Load 1, plus total Operating Reserve, plus untelemetered generation and pumping load, minus net tie flow.  |
| <b>Capacity Interconnection Rights</b> | The rights to input generation as a Generation Capacity Resource into the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection where the generating facilities connect to the Transmission System.  |
| <b>Capacitor Capability</b>            | A device whose primary purpose is to introduce voltamperes reactive into an electrical circuit. Shunt capacitors are normally used to produce reactive power for voltage control. Series capacitors are normally used to reduce the effective reactance of a circuit.  |
| <b>Capacity</b>                        | Megawatts of Capacity for both firm energy delivered to load located electrically within the Interconnection and firm energy delivered to the border of the PJM RTO for receipt by others.   |

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| <b>Capacity Benefit Margin (CBM)</b>            | The portion of PJM's emergency import capability that is deducted from Total Transfer Capability to determine Available Transfer Capability. CBM is reserved to import capacity assistance from external areas under emergency conditions. CBM allows a system to reduce its installed generating capacity below that which may have otherwise been required if transmission interconnections did not exist.                                      |
| <b>Capacity Capability</b>                      | The rated load carrying capability of electrical equipment. May be further identified to more precisely indicate the ability being referred to; i.e., Rated Capacity, Maximum Capacity, Claimed Capacity, etc.  |
| <b>Capacity Credit</b>                          | An entitlement to a specified number of MW of unforced capacity from a specific resource, for the purpose of satisfying capacity obligations imposed under the RAA.   |
| <b>Capacity Deficiency Rate (CDR)</b>           | The CDR was designed to reflect the annual fixed costs of a new combustion turbine (CT) in PJM and the annual fixed costs of the associated transmission investment, including a return on investment, depreciation and fixed operation and maintenance expense. The CDR is used in applying penalties for capacity deficiencies. To express the CDR in terms of unforced capacity, it must further be divided by the quantity 1 minus the EFORD. |
| <b>Capacity Emergency</b>                       | A state when a system's or pool's operating capacity plus firm purchases from other systems, to the extent available or limited by transfer capability, is inadequate to meet the total of its demand, firm sales and regulating requirements.  |
| <b>Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL)</b> | The capability of the transmission system to support deliveries of electric energy to a given area experiencing a localized capacity emergency as determined in accordance with the PJM Manuals.  |

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| <b>Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO)</b> | The amount of electric energy that a given area must be able to import in order to remain within a loss of load expectation of one event in 25 years when the area is experiencing a localized capacity emergency.  |
| <b>Capacity Factor</b>                              | The ratio of the total energy generated by a generating unit for a specified period to the maximum possible energy it could have generated if operated at the maximum capacity rating for the same specified period, expressed as a percent.                                |
| <b>Capacity Modification (Cap Mod)</b>              | Transaction that enables generation owners to request the addition of a new unit or the removal of an existing unit from their resource portfolio in eRPM, or the request an MW increase or decrease in the summer or winter installed capacity rating of an existing unit. |
| <b>Capacity Obligation</b>                          | See Accounted-for-Obligation.   |
| <b>Capacity Position</b>                            | $\text{Capacity Position} = \text{Capacity Resources} - \text{Capacity Obligation}$   |
| <b>Capacity Resource</b>                            | Includes megawatts of net capacity from existing or planned generation capacity resources or load reduction capability provided by Demand Resources or ILR in the PJM Region.   |
| <b>Capacity Transfer Rights (CTR)</b>               | Rights used to allocate the economic value of transmission import capability that exists into a constrained LDA. Serve to offset a portion of the Locational Price Adder charged to load in constrained LDAs.   |
| <b>Carrying Charges</b>                             | These costs are the time value of money associated with the project (i.e., AFUDC). The interest rate must be specified.   |
| <b>CETL</b>   | Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit. Part of Deliverability demonstration.  |

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| <b>Charging Current</b>         | The current that flows in a circuit or transformer when voltage is first applied to its de-energized terminals. Due to the inherent capacitance of the facility.  |
| <b>Circuit</b>                  | A system of conductors and its component parts through which an electrical current flows or is intended to flow.  |
| <b>Circuit Breaker</b>          | A switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time and breaking currents under specified abnormal conditions such as those of a short circuit.   |
| <b>Cogeneration</b>             | Production of electricity, with heat or other forms of energy produced as a by-product of the process.  |
| <b>Coincidental Peaks (5CP)</b> | The unrestricted load of a zone, LSE, or end-use customer, coincident with one of the five highest loads used in the weather normalization of the PJM seasonal peak. 5 CP values are used in the allocation of the PJM and zonal normalized peaks.  |
| <b>Combined Cycle</b>           | An electric generating technology in which electricity and process steam are produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more combustion turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for use by a conventional steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating facility. |
| <b>Combustion Turbine</b>       | A generating unit in which a combustion turbine engine is the prime mover for an electrical generator. It is typically used for peak shaving operation due to quick response capability.  |
| <b>Commission</b>               | The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC.   |

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| <b>Company Account Manager (CAM)</b>   | <p>CAM enables external customers to manage their own PJM user accounts. This application will have the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Modify existing user accounts</li><li>• Create new user accounts</li><li>• View all user accounts for a company (Note: This only applies for those applications integrated into the MUI)</li><li>• Download user information</li></ul>  |
| <b>Completed Application</b>           | <p>An Application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements of the Tariff, including any required deposit.</p>  |
| <b>Constrained Posted Path</b>         | <p>Any posted path having an ATC less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC at any time during the preceding 168 hours or for which ATC has been calculated to be less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC for any period during the current hour or the next 168 hours. (§ 37.6, defined in FERC Order 889)</p>   |
| <b>Construction Costs</b>              | <p>Refer to PJM OATT section 50.15. The cumulative sum of all costs and expenses including, but not limited to, capital expenditures and if applicable, overhead, return, cost of financing and taxes, and any incidental expenses expended to complete the construction of a particular project.</p>  |
| <b>Contingency</b>                     | <p>An event, usually involving the loss of one or more elements that affects the power system at least momentarily.</p>  |
| <b>Continuing Education Hour (CEH)</b> | <p>A Continuing Education Hour is a clock measurement for continuing education programs that is awarded to individuals who participate in activities organized to provide planned training based learning outcomes, requires a demonstration by learners that the outcomes have been achieved, and meets specific criteria.</p> <p>One CEH is equal to one contact hour (60 minutes) of organized training activity if sponsored by a responsible party.</p> |

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| <b>Contract</b>                            | An agreement for a seller to supply energy to a buyer for a designated period of time according to InSchedules.   |
| <b>Contract Capacity</b>                   | The number of megawatts of electric power that an LSE has provided to meet its obligations for electric generating capacity.  |
| <b>Contract Path</b>                       | A specific contiguous electrical path from a Point of Receipt to a Point of Delivery for which transfer rights have been contracted.  |
| <b>Control Area (Balancing Authority)</b>  | <p>An electric power system or combination of electric power systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry to which a common generation control scheme is applied in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Match the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load within the electric power system(s);</li><li>• Maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;</li><li>• Maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the criteria of the applicable regional reliability council of NERC;</li><li>• Maintain power flows on Transmission Facilities within appropriate limits to preserve reliability; and</li><li>• Provide sufficient generating Capacity to maintain Operating Reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.</li></ul> |
| <b>Control Zone</b>                        | A subset of a control area that has a separate regulation and spinning reserve requirement based on NERC criteria.  |
| <b>Conversational Monitor System (CMS)</b> | The interactive user interface software for IBM's Virtual Machine operating system.   |

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| <b>Converter</b>                           | An operative unit comprised of either a rectifier or inverter bridge connected to an AC system through transformers and switching through transformers and switching devices with the associated control equipment.   |
| <b>Converter Transformer</b>               | A power transformer that transfers the energy from the thyristor valves to the connected AC system and vice-versa.  |
| <b>Cost-Based Offers</b>                   | Offers that shall not exceed the variable cost of producing such energy or other service, as determined in accordance with the Cost Development Guidelines. Cost based offers are used by PJM to schedule generation in cases in which structural market power is found to exist.   |
| <b>Cost Development Subcommittee (CDS)</b> | The Cost Development Subcommittee (CDS) reports to the PJM Markets and Reliability Committee (MRC) and is responsible for developing, reviewing, and recommending to the MRC standard procedures for calculating the costs of products or services provided to PJM when those products or services are required to be provided to PJM at a cost-based rate. |
| <b>Cost of New Entry (CONE)</b>            | Levelized annual cost in ICAP \$/MW-Day of a reference combustion turbine to be built in a specific location.   |
| <b>CRM</b>                                 | A Microsoft customer relationship management system being used by divisions across PJM as a single repository for all member and non-member interactions. This software is the platform for creating a 360-degree view of our clients.  |
| <b>Cranking Unit</b>                       | A generating unit that may be started with complete isolation from external sources. See black start units.   |

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| <b>CTR Settlement Rate</b>                       | The CTR Settlement Rate (\$/MW-day) is equal to the Economic Value of CTRs allocated to LSEs in a zone as a result of the Base Residual Auction and Second Incremental Auction divided by the Total CTR MWs allocated to LSEs in the zone.                       |
| <b>Curtailement</b>                              | A reduction in firm or non-firm transmission service in response to a transmission capacity shortage as a result of system reliability conditions.   |
| <b>Curtailement Service Provider</b>             | Member or Special Member, whose action on behalf of itself or one or more other Members or non-members, participates in the PJM Interchange Market by causing a reduction in demand.   |
| <b>D</b>   |  |
| <b>Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charge</b> | Assessed to party when the Daily RPM Resource Position of its resource is less than the Daily RPM Resource Commitment for such resource on a delivery day. This charge is applicable to generation resource, Demand Resource, or Qualified Transmission Upgrade. |
| <b>Daily Load and Capacity (DLC) File</b>        | A database used for storing actual hourly load data entered by the LSEs.   |
| <b>Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation</b>        | Equals the LSE's Obligation Peak Load in the zone/area * the Final Zonal RPM Scaling Factor * the Forecast Pool Requirement for an LSE in a zone/area.   |
| <b>Day-Ahead Demand</b>                          | The fixed and/or price-sensitive demand bids cleared in the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market (financial hedge).   |



**Day-Ahead Energy Market**

A day-ahead hourly forward market in which PJM market participants may submit offers to sell and bids to buy energy. The results of the Day-Ahead Energy Market are posted daily at 4:00 p.m. and are financially binding. The Day-Ahead Energy Market is based on the concept of Locational Marginal Pricing and is cleared using least-price security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch programs.

**Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve Market**

Voluntary, offer-based market for 30-minute (supplemental) reserves that can be provided by both Generation and Demand Resources. Clears the Day-Ahead 30-minute reserve requirement simultaneously with Day-Ahead Energy Market.

**Dead (De-energized)**

Free from any electrical connection to a voltage source and from an electric charge; not having a potential different from that of ground.

**CAUTION:** The term is used only with reference to current carrying parts that are sometimes alive.

**CAUTION:** Should not be used for protection of personnel where the term may be in violation of company safety rules.

**Decrement Bids**

An hourly bid, expressed in MWh, to purchase energy in the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market if the Day-Ahead LMP is less than or equal to the specified bid price. This bid must specify hourly quantity, bid price and location (transmission zone, hub, aggregate or single bus).

**Deficiency Charge**

Cost to participant that is responsible for a non-zero deficiency value in either the Accounted-for-Obligation or Peak Period Maintenance Obligation process. See Schedule 7 and Schedule 11 of RAA.

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| <b>Delayed Outage</b>               | A Forced/Unplanned Outage that may be delayed for up to 6 hours.   |
| <b>Delivering Party</b>             | The entity supplying capacity and energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt.   |
| <b>Delivery Year</b>                | Planning period for which resources are being committed and for which a constant load obligation for the entire PJM region exists. For example, the 2007/2008 Delivery Year corresponds to the June 1, 2007 – May 31, 2008 Planning Period.  |
| <b>Demand</b>                       | The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system or part of a system, generally expressed in kilowatts or megawatts, at a given instant or averaged over any designated interval of time. Demand should not be confused with Load.   |
| <b>Demand Bid (Fixed)</b>           | An hourly bid, expressed in MWh, that may be submitted into the Day-Ahead Energy Market to purchase a certain amount of energy at Day-Ahead LMP. Fixed Demand Bids must specify hourly quantity and location (transmission zone, aggregate or single bus).   |
| <b>Demand Bid (Price-sensitive)</b> | An hourly bid, expressed in MWh, that may be submitted into the Day-Ahead Energy Market to purchase a certain amount of energy at Day-Ahead LMP only if the Day-Ahead LMP value is less than or equal to the specified bid price. Price-sensitive Demand Bids must specify hourly quantity, bid price and location (transmission zone, aggregate or single bus). |
| <b>Demand Hours</b>                 | The time interval each day on a particular system in which there is a heavy demand for electricity. For PJM, it is the time period beginning 8:00:01 and ending 22:00:00, inclusive.   |
| <b>Demand Resource</b>              | A resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load. A Demand Resource may be an existing or planned resource.  |

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| <b>Demand Resource Factor (DR Factor)</b>     | Used to determine the reliability benefit of demand resource products and to assign an appropriate value to demand resource products. The DR Factor is calculated by PJM and is approved and posted by February 1 prior to its use in the Base Residual Auction for the Delivery Year.  |
| <b>Demand Resource Modification (DR Mods)</b> | Transaction used by PJM to track an increase or decrease of the nominated value of the Demand Resource in a party's resource portfolio in eRPM.   |
| <b>Demand Side Management</b>                 | Program designed to provide an incentive to end-use customers or curtailment service providers to enhance the ability and opportunity for reduction of load when PJM LMP is high.   |
| <b>Designated Agent</b>                       | Any entity that performs actions or functions on behalf of the Transmission Provider, an Eligible Customer, or the Transmission Customer required under the Tariff.   |
| <b>Designated Transmission Facilities</b>     | <p>Those transmission facilities owned by a Transmission Owner that are within the PJM RTO, are identified in the listing of such facilities maintained by PJM, and have a nominal operating voltage of 230 kV or greater or are facilities operating at a nominal voltage of less than 230 kV that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are vital to the operation of the PJM RTO</li><li>• Can, if subject to an outage, have a significant impact on transmission facilities with a nominal operating voltage of 230 kV or greater</li><li>• Affect the capability and reliability of generating facilities or the power system model used by PJM</li><li>• Can have an effect on the PJM RTO's interconnected operation with other Control Areas.</li></ul> |

**Direct Assignment Facilities**

Facilities or portions of facilities that are constructed by an RTO at the direction of the Transmission Provider for the sole use/benefit of a particular Transmission Customer requesting service under the Tariff. Direct Assignment Facilities shall be specified in the Service Agreement that governs service to the Transmission Customer and shall be subject to Commission approval.

**Direct Costs**

These are costs directly associated with the project. These costs need to be separated into:

- Direct Labor costs which include the cost of labor to design/build/install the upgrades or facilities, and
- Direct Material costs which include the cost of the physical upgrades and equipment.

**Disconnect Switch**

A mechanical switching device used for changing the connections in a circuit or for isolating a circuit or equipment from a voltage source.

**Dispatch Rate**

The control signal, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour, calculated and transmitted continuously and dynamically to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by PJM in accordance with the Offer Data.

**Dispatchable Generation**

Generation available physically or contractually to respond to changes in system demand or to respond to transmission security constraints. Dispatchable Generation typically excludes nuclear generation and ambient air impacts on combustion turbines.

**Distribution Factor**

The term is generally applied to the percentage of power flowing on Element A that will be picked up (or backed down) on Element B as a result of an outage on Element A or a shift on generation.

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| <b>Disturbance Control Standard (DCS)</b> | The NERC DCS measures the ability of a control area to return Area Control Error either to zero or to its initial value following the loss of a large generating unit.  |
| <b>Diversified Peaks</b>                  | The Diversified Peaks for the PJM zones are calculated based on the PJM weather normalized actual peak, diversity factor. Adjustments are made for summer and winter peaking LSEs.  |
| <b>Diversity Factor (DF)</b>              | A five-year rolling average value expressed in per-unit, quantifying seasonal (summer to winter) peak load shape for a given zone.  |
| <b>Dump Power</b>                         | Energy generated that is beyond the needs of the producing system of which there is no economic value.  |
| <b>Dynamic Rating</b>                     | The process that allows a system element rating to vary with the changing environmental conditions in which the element is located.   |
| <b>Dynamic Reserves</b>                   | <p>The amount of reserve that is available in order to preserve the system during frequency disturbance. Dynamic reserve consists of two components:</p> <p>Reserve on generators that are available via generator governor action during a frequency disturbance to a level at which generators will normally separate from the system (i.e., 57.5 Hz).</p> <p>System load with under frequency trip levels above the frequency at which generators will normally separate from the system during a frequency disturbance (i.e., 57.5 Hz).</p> |
| <b>Dynamic Schedule</b>                   | A telemetered reading or value that is updated in real time and used as a schedule in the Automatic Generation Control/Area Control Error equation and the integrated value of which is treated as a schedule. Commonly used for “scheduling” commonly owned generation or remote load to or from another Control Area.   |

## E

### **Eastern Prevailing Time (EPT)**

Eastern Prevailing Time (EPT) is equivalent to Eastern Standard Time (EST) or Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) as is in effect from time to time.

### **eCapacity**

eCapacity is an Internet application designed to fulfill the data reporting requirements of PJM participants who have retail load responsibility in the Control Area or who are participating members of the capacity market. All information entered into the application is processed according to the PJM Operating Agreement and the PJM Transmission Tariff.

### **Economic Demand Response**

Provides the Curtailment Service Provider with the opportunity to reduce load when the wholesale price is higher than the generation and transmission portion of the customer's retail rate. Load reduction is performed by participants in response to an economic price signal, namely the Day-Ahead or the Real-Time Locational Marginal Price (LMP).

### **Economic Dispatch**

The optimization of the incremental cost of delivered power by allocating generating requirements among the on-control units with consideration of such factors as incremental generating costs and incremental transmission losses.

### **Economic generation**

Units producing energy at an offer price less than, or equal to, LMP.

### **Economic Maximum Generation**

The highest incremental MW output level a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

### **Economic Minimum Generation**

The lowest incremental MW output level a unit can achieve while following economic dispatch.

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| <b>eDART</b>  | The Dispatcher Applications and Reporting Tool (eDART) is an Internet-based tool that allows communication of system information between PJM and member company dispatchers. eDart provides a customizable, real-time visual snapshot of generation and Transmission operational data. It is a control room tool to manage on-line generation and transmission outages.           |
| <b>EES</b>  | Enhanced Energy Scheduler program records and manages the interchange of bulk power between the PJM RTO and other utilities, marketers, and brokers. PJM personnel use EES to process daily non-firm( both those electing to curtail due to congestion and those electing to pay congestion charges ) and firm Bilateral Transaction schedules that are submitted by PJM Members. |
| <b>Effective EFORD</b>                                | The most recently calculated EFORD that has been bridged to the eRPM system. During the Delivery Year, the Effective EFORD is based on forced outage data from the October through September period prior to the Delivery Year. This is the basis for a unit's UCAP value, and it does not include the events that are outside management control (OMC events).                   |
| <b>Effective Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate</b> | The forced outage rate used for reliability and reserve margin calculations. See the Generator Resource Performance Indices Manual (M-22) for the equation.   |
| <b>EFORD (Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate)</b>   | The portion of time a unit is in demand but is unavailable due to a forced outage. See the Generator Resource Performance Indices Manual (M-22) for the equation.   |

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| <b>EFORd Offer Segment</b>                 | The sell offer segment that specifies an installed capacity MW quantity not to exceed the product of the resource's summer net capability of installed capacity and the potential increase in EFORd as determined in accordance with Section 6.7 (d) (iii) of Attachment DD of the PJM Tariff. A seller may specify a single EFORd Offer Segment for their ownership portion of a specific resource. |
| <b>eFTR</b>                                | A computerized information system developed as an Internet application that is the Market Participant interface to the monthly FTR Auction. This application also facilitates trading of Fixed Transmission Rights on a bilateral basis (secondary market trading).  |
| <b>eGADS</b>                               | Internet application for submission of GADS (Generator Availability Data Systems) data by generation owners and production of reports using the integral GORP (Generating Outage Rate Program).  |
| <b>Electric Cooperative</b>                | An entity owned in cooperative form by its customers that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.  |
| <b>Electric Distribution Company (EDC)</b> | PJM Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM Control Area.   |
| <b>Electric Distributor</b>                | PJM Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership electric distribution facilities that are used to provide electric distribution service to electric load within the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>Electric System Losses</b>              | Total electric energy losses in the electric system. The losses consist of transmission, transformation, and distribution losses between supply sources and delivery points. Electric energy is primarily due to heating of transmission and distribution elements.  |



**Electric Utility**

A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy primarily for use by the public and is defined as a utility under the statutes and rules by which it is regulated. Types of electric utilities include investor-owned, cooperatively owned, and government-owned (federal agency, crown corporation, state, provincials, municipals, and public power districts).

**Electrical Energy**

The generation or use of electric power by a device over a period of time, expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh), megawatt hours (MWh) or gigawatt hours (GWh).

**Eligible Customer**

- Any electric utility (including any RTO and any power marketer), federal power marketing agency, or any person generating electric energy for sale for resale; electric energy sold or produced by such entity may be electric energy produced in the United States, Canada or Mexico; however, such entity is not eligible for transmission service that would be prohibited by Section 212(h)(2) of the Federal Power Act; and
- Any retail customer taking unbundled Transmission Service pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Provider or an RTO offer the transmission service or pursuant to a voluntary offer of unbundled retail Transmission Service by an RTO.

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| <b>Emergency</b>                          | An abnormal system condition requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent loss of firm load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or a condition that requires implementation of emergency procedures as defined in the PJM Manuals. |
| <b>Emergency Demand Response</b>          | A commitment to reduce load or consume electricity only up to a certain level when PJM needs assistance under expected emergency conditions. (Also called Load Management).   |
| <b>Emergency Maximum Generation Limit</b> | The total output of generation that can be produced by a unit and still maintain it at a stable level of operation.   |
| <b>Emergency Capability</b>               | The amount of power transfer allowed between areas or within an area when operating to meet PJM Emergency criteria contingencies.   |
| <b>Emergency Minimum Generation Limit</b> | The least amount of generation that can be produced by a unit and still maintain it at a stable level of operation.   |
| <b>Emergency Response Rate</b>            | The rate of load change that a generating unit can achieve under emergency conditions, such as loss of a unit, expressed in megawatts per minute (MW/Min).  |
| <b>eMKT</b>                               | A computerized information system developed as an Internet application that is the Market Participant interface to the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Market. This application provides an interface for Market Participants to submit Generation Offer Data Demand Bids, Increment Offers, Decrement Bids and Regulation Offers and to view Day-Ahead Energy Market Results and Regulation Market Results on a daily basis.  |

**eMTR**

~~A PJM software application (one of the eTools) that calculates a market participant's actual interchange energy amounts to be used for real-time energy market settlements. Transmission and generation owners submit hourly tie and generator values to be verified and corrected on a next-hour basis.~~

**End-Use Customer**

PJM Member that is a retail end-user of electricity within the PJM RTO.

**Energy Emergency**

A condition when a system or power pool does not have adequate energy resources (including water for hydro units) to provide its customers' expected energy requirement.

**Energy Exchange**

Transaction whereby the receiver accepts delivery of energy for a supplier's account and returns energy later at times, rates, and in amounts as mutually agreed.

**Energy Imbalance Service**

Used to supply energy for mismatch between scheduled delivery and actual loads that have occurred over an hour.

**Energy MW**

Megawatt loading of a machine.

**Energy Market Opportunity Cost**

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

**Enhanced Energy System (EES)**

On-line ramp reservation tool for external control area transactions into and out of PJM control area.

**Equivalent availability factor (EAF)**

The equivalent availability factor is the proportion of hours in a year that a unit is available to generate at full capacity.

**Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate (EFORD)**

A measure of the probability that generating unit will not be available due to a forced outages or forced deratings when there is a demand on the unit to generate. See Generator Resource Performance Indices Manual (M-22) for equation.

**Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate (EFORd-5)**

EFORd determined based on five years of outage data through September 30 prior to the Delivery Year. This is an index similar to EFORd that is the basis for a unit's UCAP value for the Delivery Year, and it does not include the events that are outside management control (OMC events). The index is calculated using Generator Availability Data System (GADS) data in PJM. If a generating unit does not have a full 5 years of history, the EFORd-5 will be calculated using class average EFORd and the available history as described in Reliability Assurance Agreement, Schedule 5, Section C. The class average EFORd will be used for a new generating unit. The class average EFORds that are used by PJM to calculate a unit's EFORd-5 are posted to the PJM website by November 30 prior to the Delivery Year.

**Equivalent forced outage factor (EFOF)**

The equivalent forced outage factor is the proportion of hours in a year that a unit is unavailable because of forced outages.

**Equivalent Load**

The sum of an Internal Market Buyer's net system requirements to serve its customer load in the PJM RTO, plus its net bilateral transactions.

**Equivalent maintenance outage factor (EMOF)**

The equivalent maintenance outage factor is the proportion of hours in a year that a unit is unavailable because of maintenance outages.

**Equivalent Outage Hours**

The number of hours a unit was involved in an outage, expressed as equivalent hours of full outage at its maximum net dependable capacity. Equivalent hours can be calculated for forced, maintenance, or planned outages.

**Equivalent planned outage factor (EPOF)**

The equivalent planned outage factor is the proportion of hours in a year that a unit is unavailable because of planned outages.

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| <b>InSchedules</b>                        | A computerized information system, developed by PJM as an Internet application, that allows Load Aggregators and LDCs to provide and obtain information needed to schedule Internal Transactions under the Customer Choice Program. |
| <b>eSuite</b>                             | Several e-Tool applications (Oasis, EES, eCapacity, InSchedules, eData, <a href="#">eMTRPower Meter</a> ).  |
| <b>Exempt Wholesale Generator (EWG)</b>   | Small power producer and co-generator facilities that meet certain criteria (qualifying facilities – QFs) to be exempted in whole or in part from federal and state utility regulation.   |
| <b>External Market Buyer</b>              | A Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM RTO or for load in the Control Area that is not served by Network Transmission Service.                      |
| <b>External Resource</b>                  | A generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>External Transaction</b>               | An energy transaction between two parties in which the path of the energy crosses a PJM RTO border.   |
| <b>Extra High Voltage (EHV)</b>           | This refers to 345kV and above on the PJM system.   |
| <b>Extra-Territorial Generation (ETG)</b> | Entitlement to generation that is external to a system's service area.  |

## F

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| <b>Facilities Study</b> | An engineering study conducted by the Transmission Provider to determine the required modifications to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System, including the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications, that are required to provide the requested transmission service. |
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**Facilities Study Agreement**

Refer to PJM OATT section 36.6 for Generation Interconnection projects and OATT section 41.5 for Transmission Interconnection projects. The agreement, in the form of Attachment N-2 to the Tariff, that must be executed by a Generation and/or Transmission Interconnection Customer to authorize PJM to proceed with an Interconnection Facilities Study. The agreement obligates the Interconnection Customer to reimburse PJM for the cost of the Facilities Study and may contain reasonable milestone dates that the Interconnection Customer must meet to retain its assigned priority while PJM is completing the Interconnection Facilities Study. PJM shall provide the Interconnection Customer with an estimate of the time needed to complete the Facilities Study, and if more than one Interconnection Request is being evaluated in the study, the Interconnection Customer's allocated share of the costs.

**Fault**

A physical condition that results in the failure of a component or facility of the transmission system to transmit electrical power in a manner for which it was designed.

**Feasibility Study**

Refer to PJM OATT section 36.2 for Generation Interconnection projects and OATT section 41.2 for Transmission Interconnection projects. A Feasibility Study is the initial evaluation to make a preliminary determination of the type and scope of the work required to interconnect a proposed Customer Facility (Generation Facility or Transmission Facility) to the electrical Transmission System. The Feasibility Study Report assesses the practicality of the proposed interconnection, identifies the Attachment Facilities, Local Upgrades and Network Upgrades that are necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Request and provides a preliminary estimate of the cost and time that will be required to construct any necessary facilities and

upgrades. The Feasibility Study analysis is limited to short-circuit studies and load-flow analysis of probable contingencies.

**Feasibility Study Agreement**

Refer to PJM OATT section 36.1 for Generation Interconnection projects and OATT section 41.1 for Transmission Interconnection projects. The agreement, in the form of attachment N to the Tariff for Generation Interconnection projects and in the form of Attachment S to the Tariff for Transmission Interconnection projects, that must be executed by a Generation and/or Transmission Interconnection Customer and submitted to PJM to request and authorize PJM to proceed with an Interconnection Feasibility Study. The agreement obligates the Interconnection Customer to reimburse PJM for the cost of the Feasibility Study and must provide sufficient information and data about the requested interconnection for proper modeling in the study.

**FERC**

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**FERC Order 888/889**

This is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's order issued on April 24, 1996, that defines the requirements for OASIS.

**Field Forcing**

The ability of a generator's excitation system to increase excitation voltage during a transient disturbance to return the generators terminal voltage to normal.

**File Download**

Transfer of a file from the PJM InSchedules/eCapacity server to the user's client PC.

**File Upload**

Transfer of a file from the user's client PC to the PJM InSchedules/eCapacity server.



**Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation**

Determined after the clearing of the Second Incremental Auction and is posted with the Second Incremental Auction results. The Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation is equal to the sum of the unforced capacity obligation satisfied through the BRA and Second Incremental Auction plus the Forecast RTO Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR) Obligation. If a Second Incremental Auction is not conducted, the Final RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation is equal to the sum of the unforced capacity obligation satisfied through the BRA plus the Forecast RTO Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR) Obligation.

**Final Zonal Capacity Prices**

Determined by PJM after the ILR Resources are Certified (3 months prior to the Delivery Year). Final Zonal Capacity Prices reflect the final price adjustments that are necessary to account for (a) potential changes in the unforced value of the Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR) resources certified for the Delivery Year in comparison to the Forecast RTO ILR Obligation and (b) potential decreases in nominated values of existing demand resources cleared in the Base Residual Auction and Second Incremental Auction.

**Final Zonal RPM Scaling Factors**

Used in determining an LSE's Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation. A Final Zonal RPM Scaling Factor for a zone is equal to the Final Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation divided by (FPR times the Zonal Weather Normalized Peak for the summer prior to the Delivery Year). The Final Zonal RPM Scaling Factors are posted by January 5<sup>th</sup> prior to the start of the Delivery Year.

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| <b>Final Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation</b> | Determined for each zone and is equal to the Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation plus [the unforced capacity obligation satisfied in the Second Incremental Auction * zone's percentage allocation of the obligation satisfied in the Second Incremental Auction. If a Second Incremental Auction is not conducted, the Final Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation is equal to the Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation. The Final Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligations are posted with the Second Incremental Auction results. |
| <b>Financial Transmission Right (FTR)</b>       | A financial instrument that entitles the holder to receive compensation for certain congestion-related transmission charges that arise when the grid is congested and differences in locational prices result from the redispatch of generators out of merit order to relieve that congestion.  |
| <b>Firm Transmission Service</b>                | Transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an emergency, and unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or the Office of the Interconnection.  |
| <b>Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service</b> | Transmission Service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery.  |
| <b>Firm Transmission Service</b>                | Transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an Emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility, or other event beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or PJM.   |

**First Contingency Basis**

Operation of the bulk power electric supply system in the PJM RTO in a manner intended to protect against the consequences of the failure or malfunction of any single bulk power facility, such that prior to a contingency occurring

- The loading on all such bulk power facilities is maintained within normal continuous ratings, and
- Voltages are maintained at predetermined normal schedules at all load levels; and such that
- Immediately following any single facility malfunction or failure
  - The loading on all remaining facilities can be expected to be within emergency ratings,
  - System stability is maintained, and
  - An acceptable voltage profile is maintained.

**Fixed Demand Bid**

Purchases of a defined MW level of energy, regardless of LMP in the Day-Ahead Market.

**Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR)**

An alternative method for a Party to satisfy its obligation to provide Unforced Capacity. Allows an LSE to avoid direct participation in the RPM Auctions by meeting their fixed capacity resource requirement using internally owned capacity resources.

**Flat Frequency Control**

A mode of generation control where the only control objective is to utilize all regulating generators to control frequency at a scheduled level.

**Flat Tie-Line Control**

A mode of generation control where the only control objective is to utilize all regulating generators to control net tie-line flows at a scheduled level.

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| <b>Flexible Self-Scheduled Resources</b> | Resources specified by an LSE in the Base Residual Auction to provide a mechanism to manage quantity uncertainty related to the Variable Resource Requirement. For each resource-specific sell offer, the LSE must designate a flexible self-scheduling flag as well as an offer price that will be utilized in the market clearing in the event the resource is not needed to cover a specified percentage of the LSE's capacity obligation. Flexible self-scheduled resources will automatically clear the auction if they are needed to supply the LSE's resulting capacity obligation. |
| <b>Forced Outage</b>                     | An outage results in the immediate de-rating or unavailability of a generating unit due to a failure. (See Generator Forced/Unplanned Outage.)   |
| <b>Forced Transmission Outage</b>        | An immediate removal from service of a Designated Transmission Facility by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the Designated Transmission Facility (as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals), but not a removal from service of a Designated Transmission Facility in response to or in order to affect market conditions.  |
| <b>Forecast LSE Obligation</b>           | Forecast LSE Obligation (MW) is a Party's obligation established pursuant to Section 7.1(d) of the Reliability Assurance Agreement.  |
| <b>Forecast Obligation</b>               | The amount of Capacity Resources that a PJM Member is obligated to install or contract for to satisfy the requirements for the Planning Period.  |
| <b>Forecast Pool Requirement (FPR)</b>   | The amount equal to one plus the unforced reserve margin (stated as a decimal number) for the PJM Region.  |

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| <b>Forecast Zone Requirements</b>      | Individual zonal requirements based on Forecast Pool Requirements and zonal load values.  |
| <b>Frequency Bias</b>                  | A value, usually given as MW/0.1 Hz, associated with a control area that relates the difference between scheduled and actual frequency to the amount of generation required to correct the difference.  |
| <b>Frequency Disturbance</b>           | A system frequency deviation from normal as a result of a generation/load imbalance.  |
| <b>Frequently mitigated unit (FMU)</b> | A unit that was offer-capped for more than a defined proportion of its real-time run hours in the most recent 12-month period. FMU thresholds are 60 percent, 70 percent and 80 percent of run hours. Such units are permitted a defined adder to their cost-based offers in place of the usual 10 percent adder. |
| <b>FRR Capacity Plan</b>               | A long-term plan for the commitment of Capacity Resources to satisfy the capacity obligations of a Party that has elected the FRR alternative.  |

**FRR Service Area**

The service territory of an IOU as recognized by state law, rule, or order; the service area of a Public Power Entity or Electric Cooperative as recognized by franchise or other state law, rule, or order; or a separately identifiable geographic area that is bounded by wholesale metering, or similar appropriate multi-site aggregate metering, that is visible to and regularly reported to the Office of Interconnection or an EDC who agrees to aggregate the meters' load data for the FRR Service Area and regularly report the information to the Office of Interconnection or for which the FRR Entity has or assumes the obligation to provide capacity for all load (including load growth) within the area excluding the load of Single-Customer LSEs that are FRR Entities. In the event that the service obligations of an Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity are not defined by geographic boundaries but by physical connections to a defined set of customers, the FRR Service Areas is defined as all customers physically connected to transmission or distribution facilities of the Electric Cooperative or Public Power Entity within an area bounded by appropriate wholesale aggregate metering as described above.

**FTR Auction**

A monthly market for FTR trading that is administered by PJM in which PJM Market Participants and Transmission Customers may submit offers to sell and bids to buy on-peak or off-peak FTRs. FTRs awarded in this auction have a term of one calendar month.

**Fuel Cost**

The cost of the fuel used by each unit expressed in \$/MBTU. When multiplied by the incremental heat rate (MBTU/MWh), the incremental fuel cost (\$/MWh) results.

**Full Requirements Service**

Wholesale service to supply all of the power needs of a LSE to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generation facilities.

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| <b>Future Unit</b>                                | A unit to be placed in service at some future time, as indicated in a forecast installed capacity schedule.  |
| <b>G</b>  |  |
| <b>GEBGE</b>                                      | PJM reliability computer program that contains three support programs called MEGAWATT, CAPMOD, and CURTAIL.  |
| <b>Generating Availability Data System (GADS)</b> | A computer program and database used for entering, storing, and reporting generating unit data concerning outages and unit performance.  |
| <b>Generating Market Buyer</b>                    | An Internal Market Buyer that owns or has contractual rights to the output of generation resources capable of serving the Market Buyers load in the PJM RTO or of selling energy or related services in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or elsewhere.  |
| <b>Generating Unit Event Request</b>              | The “ticket” or form on which a request for any change in a generating unit’s capability is recorded by PJM.   |
| <b>Generation</b>                                 | The process of producing electrical energy from other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, usually expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh) or megawatt hours (MWh).  |
| <b>Generation Capacity Resource</b>               | Generation Capacity Resource shall mean a generation unit, or the right to capacity from a specified generation unit, that meets the requirements of Schedules 9 and 10 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement. A Generation Resource may be an existing Generation Resource or a Planned Generation Resource. |
| <b>Generation offer</b>                           | Schedules of MW offered and the corresponding offer price.   |

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| <b>Generation Outage Rate Program (GORP)</b>       | A computer program maintained by the Generator Unavailability Subcommittee that uses GADS data to calculate outage rates and other statistics.  |
| <b>Generation Owner</b>                            | A Member that owns or leases with rights equivalent to ownership facilities for the generation of electric energy that are located within the PJM Region. Purchasing all or a portion of the output of a generation facility is not sufficient to qualify a Member as a Generation Owner.   |
| <b>Generator</b>                                   | A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.   |
| <b>Generator Forced/Unplanned Outage</b>           | an immediate reduction in output or capacity or removal from service of a generating unit by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of the PJM Manuals. A reduction in output or removal from service of a generating unit in response to changes in market conditions does not constitute a Generator Forced Outage. |
| <b>Generator Maintenance Outage</b>                | The scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility approved by PJM.   |
| <b>Generator Planned Outage</b>                    | The scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with the approval of PJM.   |
| <b>Generator Unavailability Subcommittee (GUS)</b> | A PJM subcommittee, reporting to the Planning Committee, that is responsible for computing outage rates and other statistics needed by the Reliability Committee for calculating Obligations.   |
| <b>Gigawatt (GW)</b>                               | A unit of power equal to 1,000 megawatts.   |
| <b>Gigawatt-day</b>                                | One GW of energy flow or capacity for one day.  |



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| <b>Gigawatt-hour (GWh)</b>          | One GWh is a gigawatt produced or consumed for one hour.  |
| <b>Good Utility Practice</b>        | Any of the practices, methods, and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts that, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision is made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather is intended to include acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region. |
| <b>Green Book</b>                   | The Rules and Procedures for Determination of Generating Capability (PJM Manual 21), maintained by the staff of the Capacity Adequacy Planning Department of PJM.   |
| <b>Gross deficiency</b>             | The sum of all companies' individual capacity deficiency, or the shortfall of unforced capacity below unforced capacity obligation. The term is also referred to as accounted-for-deficiency.   |
| <b>Gross excess</b>                 | The amount by which a load-serving entity's (LSE's) unforced capacity exceeds its accounted-for-obligation. The term is also referred to as accounted-for-excess.   |
| <b>Gross export volume (energy)</b> | The sum of all export transaction volume (MWh).   |
| <b>Gross import volume (energy)</b> | The sum of all import transaction volume (MWh).   |
| <b>Gross Generation</b>             | The electrical output at the terminals of the generator, usually expressed in megawatt (MW) that does not take into consideration a unit's station service.   |

**Group Representative**

An entity appointed by agreement among a group of PJM Participants to represent them on the Management Committee.

**H**

**Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI)**

HHI is calculated as the sum of the squares of the market share percentages of all firms in a market.

**Hertz (Hz)**

Electricity system frequency is measured in Hertz. Hertz measures 60 Hz in U.S. electric markets and 50 Hz in those in Europe.

**HRSG**

Heat recovery steam generator. An air-to-steam heat exchanger installed on combined-cycle generators designed to utilize the heat in the combustion turbine exhaust to power a conventional steam-turbine generator.

**Hub**

A group of nodes, also called buses, within a pre-determined region and at which PJM calculates individual Locational Marginal Prices (LMPs), for which the individual LMP values are averaged to create a single pricing reference.

**Hydro Calculator**

Tool used by PJM to assure hydraulic coordination of hydro-electric power plants by computing hourly reservoir elevations and plant generation from input river flows and plant discharges.

**I**

**Identifiable Load**

Identifiable Load is the load of a customer that has been identified in the weather normalized coincident peak load of a Party that was used in the determination of the Diversified Peak.

**IEMO**

Independent Electricity Market Operator (Canada's version of an ISO), replaced by Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO).

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| <b>Immature Unit</b>           | A unit having between zero and five full calendar years of operating experience for reliability calculations.  |
| <b>Immediate Outage</b>        | This is a forced/unplanned outage resulting in the immediate removal of the facility from service.   |
| <b>Impact Study</b>            | See System Impact Study.   |
| <b>Imports</b>                 | The sum of all external transactions where PJM is the Point of Delivery. Capacity imports from external units must be certified as deliverable using firm transmission and non-recallable by any external party.   |
| <b>Inactive Status</b>         | The classification of a unit that is unavailable for an extended period of time because of its removal from service for economic or non-equipment-related reasons.   |
| <b>Inadvertent Interchange</b> | Difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the Control Area.   |
| <b>Increment Offers</b>        | An hourly offer, expressed in MWh, to sell energy into the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market if the Day-Ahead LMP is greater than or equal to the specified offer price. This offer must specify hourly quantity, offer price and location (Transmission Zone, Hub, Aggregate or single bus).  |
| <b>Incremental Auctions</b>    | Allow for an incremental procurement of resource commitments to satisfy an increase in the region's unforced capacity obligation due to a load forecast increase or a decrease in the amount of resource commitments due to a resource cancellation, delay, derating, EFORd increase, or decrease in the nominated value of a Planned Demand Resource. |

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| <b>Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights</b> | Allocated to transmission expansion projects associated with new generation interconnection that were required to meet PJM Deliverability requirements and to Merchant Transmission Expansion projects and are applicable to all such projects that have gone through the PJM interconnection process since the beginning of the PJM RTEPP in 1999. Such incremental Capacity Transfer Rights allocation is based on the incremental increase in import capability across a Locational Constraint that is caused by the transmission facility upgrade. |
| <b>Incremental Cost</b>                     | The component of the total cost of generator operation that varies as the output varies. It is the cost of the next increment of generation (the next megawatt), expressed in dollars per megawatt hour or in mills per kilowatt-hour.   |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | These costs include A&G expenses such as the salary of the payroll clerk.  |
| <b>Inframarginal unit</b>                   | A unit that is operating, with an accepted offer that is less than the clearing price.   |
| <b>Interruption</b>                         | A reduction in non-firm transmission service due to economic reasons.  |
| <b>Interruptible Load for Reliability</b>   | Interruptible load that certifies in the Reliability Pricing Model three months prior to the delivery year. ILR does not participate in the RPM auctions.  |
| <b>Installed Capacity</b>                   | Value based on the summer net dependable rating of the unit as determined in accordance with PJM's Rules and Procedures of the Determination of Generating Capacity.   |
| <b>Instantaneous Reserve Check (IRC)</b>    | See IRC.   |

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| <b>Installed Reserve Margin (IRM)</b>          | Used to establish the level of installed capacity resources that will provide an acceptable level of reliability consistent with the Reliability Principles and Standards. The IRM is determined by PJM in accordance with the PJM Reserve Requirements Manual (M-20). The IRM is approved and posted by February 1 prior to its use in the BRA for the Delivery Year. |
| <b>Integrated</b>                              | The weighted average of instantaneous values (e.g., energy flows) over a designated, continuous period of time (usually the clock hour), reported on an hour-ending basis.   |
| <b>Interchange</b>                             | Energy or capacity transferred from one electric company or power pool to another reported on an hourly basis (or on the basis of capacity periods).   |
| <b>Interconnection</b>                         | The supply systems of the PJM Members, functioning as a coordinated electrically interconnected supply system that operates as a single control area.  |
| <b>Interconnection Agreement</b>               | The Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.   |
| <b>Interconnection Customer</b>                | The responsible party for a generator or merchant transmission project that is in the PJM Interconnection Process.   |
| <b>Interconnection Service Agreement (ISA)</b> | An agreement among the Transmission Provider, an Interconnection Customer and an Interconnected Transmission Owner regarding interconnection.  |
| <b>Interconnection Queue Close Date</b>        | The date on which an Interconnection Queue ends. Currently, in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Interconnection Queue Close Dates are January 31st and July 31st.  |
| <b>Interface</b>                               | The specific set of transmission elements between two areas or between two areas comprising one or more electrical systems.  |
| <b>Internal</b>                                | Refers to facilities or market entities that are within the PJM RTO.   |

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| <b>Internal Bilateral Transaction (IBT)</b>                        | InSchedules Service type IBT is used to designate all internal bilateral energy transactions, including supply transactions for parties serving retail load. This service type is used by PJM Market Settlements only to adjust a participant's interchange.  |
| <b>Internal Market Buyer</b>                                       | A Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users inside the PJM RTO.   |
| <b>Internal Transaction</b>  | An energy transaction between two parties in which the path of the energy remains inside the PJM RTO borders.   |
| <b>Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR)</b>                    | A resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with PJM Standards that is certified by PJM no later than three months prior to a Delivery Year. Known as ILR Resource.  |
| <b>Interruptible Load for Reliability (ILR) Zonal/RTO Forecast</b> | The average of the Zonal ILR nominated each of the five Delivery Years prior to the BRA for the Delivery Year. If five years of ILR history is not available for a Zone that was recently integrated into PJM, an average of the Zonal incremental load subject to mandatory interruption by EDC in the two years prior to the BRA will be used as an estimated ILR for the Zone. Zonal Active Load Management (ALM) data will be used in place of Zonal ILR nominated data when Zonal ILR nominated data for the prior Delivery Years does not exist. The RTO ILR Forecast is the sum of the Zonal ILR Forecasts. A market based methodology will be considered for implementation in the future based on RPM experience. The Forecast Zonal/RTO ILR Obligation is determined by PJM in accordance with the Load Data Systems Manual (M-19) by February 1 prior to its use in the BRA for the Delivery Year. |

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| <b>Investor Owned Utility (IOU)</b>     | An entity with substantial business interest in owning and/or operating electric facilities in any two or more of the following three asset categories: generation, transmission, distribution.  |
| <b>IRC</b>                              | Instantaneous Reserve Check, a PJM survey to obtain the actual current available reserve on the system. It is an activity performed and recorded daily at morning and evening shifts by dispatch in conjunction with generator owners.   |
| <b>Island</b>                           | A portion of a power system or several power systems that is/are electrically separated from the main grid.  |
| <b>ISONE</b>                            | Independent System Operator New England. Party to Memorandum of Understanding.   |
| <b>J</b>                                |  |
| <b>Joint-Owned Unit</b>                 | A generating unit owned by two or more member systems whose output is dispatched as a pool resource, with each owner receiving a share of output for billing purposes on the percentage of ownership.  |
| <b>L</b>                                |  |
| <b>Lambda</b>                           | A term commonly given to the incremental cost that results from the economic dispatch calculation. It represents the cost of the next kilowatt hour that could be produced from economical dispatchable units on the system.   |
| <b>Learning Management System (LMS)</b> | The PJM LMS is a Web-based system used to track training and certification information of System Operators in PJM. This training information is used to measure compliance with the PJM System Operator Training Requirements outlined in Attachment C of the Control Center Requirements Manual (M-01). |

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| <b>Load &amp; Capacity Subcommittee (L&amp;CS)</b> | Performs the annual reserve requirement study and maintains the Reliability analysis documentation.  |
| <b>Load Aggregator (LA)</b>                        | A licensed entity that may provide (sell) energy to retail customers within the service territory of a Local Distribution Company. Also known as Electric Generation Supplier (EGS).   |
| <b>Load Analysis Subcommittee (LAS)</b>            | A PJM subcommittee, reporting to the Planning Committee, that produces the PJM Load Forecast Report, normalized seasonal peaks, and peak allocation.   |
| <b>Load Curtailment</b>                            | Voluntary reduction of load of preselected customers. Advanced notice of four hours (one hour in an emergency) is required.  |
| <b>Load Drop</b>                                   | A parameter used in the calculation of LSE forecast obligation determined by the Reserve Sharing Committee defined as the difference between a system's peak load and its average weekly loads. Load drop determines how much room is available to perform maintenance due to difference between the LSE's and pool load shapes. |
| <b>Load Duration Curve</b>                         | A nonchronological, graphical summary of demand levels with corresponding time durations using a curve, which plots demand magnitude (power) on one axis and percent of time that the magnitude occurs on the other axis.  |



**Load Management**

Previously known as ALM (Active Load Management). ALM was a term that PJM used prior to the implementation of RPM where end use customer load could be reduced at the request of PJM. The ability to reduce metered load, either manually by the customer, after a request from the resource provider which holds the Load management rights or its agent (for Contractually Interruptible), or automatically in response to a communication signal from the resource provider which holds the Load management rights or its agent (for Direct Load Control).

**Load Pick-up Factor**

The amount of load (expressed in terms of percent of generator rating) that a generator can pick up without incurring dynamic frequency decay below a level at which generators will trip due to under frequency relaying (i.e., usually 57.5 Hz).

**Load Relief**

- Load reduction accomplished by voltage reduction and/or load shedding.
- Curtailment of non-essential building load implemented in conjunction with voluntary customer load curtailment whenever a 5% voltage reduction is requested and added relief if required.

**Load Serving Entity (LSE)**

Any entity (or the duly designated agent of such an entity), including a load aggregator or power marketer that (a) serves end-users within the PJM Control Area, and (b) is granted the authority or has an obligation pursuant to state or local law, regulation or franchise to sell electric energy to end-users located within the PJM Control Area.

**Load Shedding**

The systematic reduction of system demand by temporarily decreasing load in response to transmission system or area capacity shortages, system instability, or voltage control considerations.

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| <b>Load Shifting</b>                        | Demand-side management programs designed to encourage consumers to move their use of electricity from on-peak time to off-peak times, or daily movement of load between LSEs.   |
| <b>Local Area Transmission Facilities</b>   | Those transmission facilities in the PJM RTO that are not Designated Transmission Facilities.   |
| <b>Local Control Center (LCC)</b>           | The equipment, facilities, and personnel used by or on behalf of a Transmission Owner to communicate and coordinate with PJM on the operation of, and to operate, Bulk Power Electric Supply System facilities.   |
| <b>Local Control Center Dispatcher</b>      | The system operators at the LCC who direct operation of the local facilities and communicate with PJM dispatcher to coordinate operation of the Bulk Power Electric Supply system facilities.   |
| <b>Local Distribution Company (LDC)</b>     | A company in whose service territory Load Aggregators are providing energy to retail customers and whose distribution system is being used to transport the energy. Also known as Electric Distribution Company (EDC).  |
| <b>Locational Constraints</b>               | Localized capacity import capability limitations that are caused by transmission facility limitations, voltage limitations or stability limitations that are identified for a Delivery Year in the PJM Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process (RTEPP) prior to each Base Residual Auction. Such Locational Constraints are included in the RPM to recognize and to quantify the locational value of capacity. |
| <b>Locational Deliverability Area (LDA)</b> | Sub-regions used to evaluate locational constraints. LDAs include EDC zones, sub-zones, and combination of zones.   |
| <b>Locational Marginal Price (LMP)</b>      | The hourly integrated market clearing marginal price for energy at the location the energy is delivered or received.  |

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| <b>Locational Price Adder</b>                             | An addition to the marginal value of unforced capacity within an LDA as necessary to reflect the price of resources required to relieve the applicable binding locational constraints.                |
| <b>Locational Price Algorithm</b>                         | Program that calculates locational marginal prices based on actual system conditions at five-minute intervals.  |
| <b>Locational Reliability Charge</b>                      | Fee applied to each LSE that serves load in PJM during the delivery year. Equal to the LSEs Daily Unforced Capacity Obligation multiplied by the applicable Final Zonal Capacity Price.               |
| <b>LOLE</b>   | Loss-of-load expectation (LOLE) defines the adequacy of capacity for the entire PJM footprint based on load exceeding available capacity, on average, during only one day in ten years (1/10).        |
| <b>LOLP</b>   | Loss of Load Probability  |
| <b>Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service</b> | Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service with a term of one year or more.   |
| <b>Losses</b>   | The power that is lost as dissipated heat when power flows in transmission lines and transformers.  |
| <b>Lost opportunity cost (LOC)</b>                        | The difference in net compensation from the Energy Market between what a unit receives when providing regulation or synchronized reserve and what it would have received for providing energy output. |
| <b>LSE Reserve Margin</b>                                 | The percent reserve for an LSE defined as (FPR).  |
| <b>LSE Reserve Requirement</b>                            | The level of installed or purchased reserves needed to satisfy the LSE's obligation to the PJM RTO.   |

## M

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| <b>Maintenance Outage</b>       | The scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit in order to perform necessary repairs on specific components of the facility.  |
| <b>Manual Load Dump</b>         | The removal of electric load from a system by manually opening the breakers.   |
| <b>Margin</b>                   | The difference between net capacity resources and net internal demand. Margin is usually expressed in megawatts (MW).  |
| <b>Marginal Benefits Factor</b> | Is the amount of benefit the last Regulation D or fast moving resource provides in RegA or traditional resource MWs. It is a rate of substitution between the fast and slow resources for the last MW of the marginal Regulation D resource. This is used in regulation market settlement. |
| <b>Marginal Equipment</b>       | Generating units that, due to their cost, may or may not run to carry system load.   |
| <b>Market unit</b>              | The last generation unit to supply power under a merit order dispatch system.  |
| <b>Market Buyer</b>             | A PJM Member that meets reasonable creditworthiness standards established by PJM and that is otherwise able to make purchases in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.  |
| <b>Market-clearing price</b>    | The price that is paid by all load and paid to all suppliers.  |
| <b>Markets Database</b>         | An Oracle database that is the central repository for generating unit offer data, Demand bids, Increment Offers, Decrement Bids and technical data at PJM. Information is entered by the PJM member companies and is used for scheduling, dispatching, and accounting.                     |

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| <b>Market Operations Center (MOC)</b> | The equipment, facilities, and personnel used by or on behalf of a Market Participant to communicate and coordinate with PJM in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM RTO.   |
| <b>Market Participant</b>             | A Market Buyer or a Market Seller, or both.  |
| <b>Market Seller</b>                  | A PJM Member that meets reasonable creditworthiness standards established by PJM and that is otherwise able to make sales in the PJM Interchange Energy Market.  |
| <b>Marketer</b>                       | An entity that has the authority to take title to electrical power generated by itself or another entity and re-market that power at market-based price.   |
| <b>Market user interface</b>          | A thin client application allowing generation sellers to provide and to view generation data, including bids, unit status and market results.  |
| <b>Mature Unit</b>                    | A unit that has at least 7 years of operating experience for reliability calculations.   |
| <b>Maximum Emergency Generation</b>   | The maximum net electrical power that a generator can deliver for a limited period of time without exceeding specified limits of equipment stress.   |
| <b>Maximum Facility Output</b>        | The maximum (not nominal) net electrical power output in megawatts, specified in the Interconnection Service Agreement, after supply of any parasitic or host facility loads, that a Generation Interconnection Customer's Customer Facility is expected to produce, provided that the specified Maximum Facility Output shall not exceed the output of the proposed Customer Facility that Transmission Provider utilized in the System Impact Study. |

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| <b>Maximum Generation Emergency</b>       | An Emergency declared by PJM in which PJM anticipates requesting one or more Capacity Resources to operate at its maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for such Capacity Resource, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency. |
| <b>Maximum Generation Emergency Limit</b> | The maximum net or gross electrical power that a generator can deliver for a limited period of time without exceeding specified limits of equipment stress.   |
| <b>Megawatt (MW)</b>                      | A megawatt equals 1,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 watts.   |
| <b>Megawatt-day</b>                       | One MW or energy flow or capacity for one day.  |
| <b>Megawatt-hour (MWh)</b>                | One MWh is a megawatt produced or consumed for one hour.  |
| <b>Megawatt-year</b>                      | One megawatt of energy flow or capacity for one calendar year.  |
| <b>Member</b>                             | An entity that is a signatory in good standing of the PJM Operating Agreement   |
| <b>Memorandum of Understanding</b>        | Agreement among Independent system organizations with responsibility to provide a reliable bulk power grid and robust marketplace to coordinate efforts. The four participating parties are PJM RTO, NY-ISO, ISO-NE and IESO.   |
| <b>Metered</b>                            | Refers to facilities or market entities that are within the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>Metered Entity</b>                     | A Local Distribution Company within the PJM RTO that provides distribution and metering services to customers in its territory.   |
| <b>Metered Market Buyer</b>               | A Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users inside the PJM RTO.   |

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| <b>Metered Value</b>                    | A measured electrical quantity that may be observed through telemetering, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) or other means.  |
| <b>Mid-Atlantic Area Council (MAAC)</b> | A regional reliability council responsible for ensuring the adequacy, reliability, and security of the bulk electric supply systems of the MAAC Region through coordinated operations and planning of generation and Transmission Facilities. The electric Control Area operated by PJM is the MAAC region. As of January 1, 2006, MAAC no longer exists. Many MAAC members and PJM have joined the new Reliability <i>First</i> Corporation, which covers the geographical region of MAAC and ECAR along with Commonwealth Edison, formerly of MAIN. |
| <b>Mileage</b>                          | Mileage is the summation of movement requested by the regulation control signal a resource is following. It is calculated for the market hour and on a five minute basis for each regulation control signal (i.e. RegA and RegD).   |
| <b>Minimum Generation Alert</b>         | Emergency notification procedure that indicates the expected PJM generation level is within 2500 MWs of normal minimum energy limits and PJM may be initiating Minimum Generation procedures.   |
| <b>Minimum Generation Emergency</b>     | An emergency declared by PJM in which PJM anticipates requesting one or more generating resources to operate at or below Normal Minimum Generation, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the emergency.  |
| <b>Monthly Energy Reconciliation</b>    | Service provided by PJM to bill for the difference between the Retail Load Responsibility and Actual Load, based on reconciliation amounts in kWh reported by the EDCs.   |
| <b>Mothballed Unit</b>                  | A unit placed on inactive status.   |

**Multi-Area Operation**

The scheduling and/or dispatching of a single system recognizing system constraints on the free flow of energy from a group of generators to a load area.

**Must-Run Generation**

Generation designated to operate at a specific level and not available for economical dispatch.

**N**

**Native Load Customers**

The wholesale and retail power customers of an RTO on whose behalf the RTO, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, undertakes an obligation to construct and operate the RTO's system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

**NEPOOL**

New England Pool.

**NERC**

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation, whose mission is to ensure the reliability of the bulk power system in North America. They develop and enforce reliability standards; assess reliability annually via 10-year and seasonal forecasts; monitor the bulk power system; evaluate users, owners, and operators for preparedness; and educate, train, and certify industry personnel. NERC is a self-regulatory organization, subject to oversight by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and governmental authorities in Canada.

**Nested LDAs**

When an aggregate of Zones, a Zone and its sub-zones are constrained LDAs, the LDAs are referred to as "Nested". When LDAs are nested, the Zonal CTR calculations include allocation of CTRs from RTO to aggregate of Zones as well as CTRs from aggregate of Zones to the Zone.



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| <b>Net Capability</b>  | The number of megawatts of electric power that can be delivered by an electric generating unit of a System under conditions and criteria specified by the PJM Board upon consideration of the advice and recommendations of the Management Committee. Net Capabilities for all units are determined for both summer and winter operating conditions.  |
| <b>Net Capacity Verification Report (NETCAPVR)</b>           | A PC-based computer program that allows an LSE to provide summer and winter Net Verification Report data electronically rather than on paper forms.   |
| <b>Net Energy &amp; Ancillary Services (E&amp;AS) Offset</b> | Used to offset the value of Cost of New Entry (CONE) to determine the net value of CONE. This value is calculated using the historical averages of Energy & Ancillary Services revenue data for a reference combustion turbine. During the first three Delivery Years (2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10), the E&AS Offset is calculated using a historical average of the six most recent calendar years. In the subsequent Delivery Years E&AS Offset is calculated using a historical average of the three most recent calendar years. |
| <b>Net excess (capacity)</b>                                 | The net of gross excess and gross deficiency, therefore the total PJM capacity resources in excess of the sum of load-serving entities' obligations.  |
| <b>Net exchange (capacity)</b>                               | Capacity imports less exports.  |
| <b>Net Generation</b>  | Gross generation minus station service or unit service power requirements, usually expressed in megawatts (MW).   |
| <b>Net interchange (energy)</b>                              | Gross import volume less gross export volume in MWh.  |
| <b>Net Tie Flow (Telemetered)</b>                            | Summation of the flows on all ties between PJM and the outside world. Flows into PJM RTO are positive (+); out of PJM are negative (-).   |

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| <b>Network Customer</b>                         | An entity receiving Transmission Service pursuant to the terms of the Transmission Provider's Network Integration Transmission Service.   |
| <b>Network Integration Transmission Service</b> | Allows a Transmission Customer to integrate, plan, economically dispatch and regulate its network resources to serve its network load in a manner comparable to that in which the transmission provider utilizes its Transmission System to serve its Native Load Customers. Network Integration Transmission Service also may be used by the Transmission Customer to deliver non-firm energy purchases to its network load without additional charge.   |
| <b>Network Load</b>                             | The load that a Network Customer designates for Network Integration Transmission Service. The Network Customer's Network Load includes all load served by the output of any Network Resources designated by the Network Customer. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total load as Network Load but may not designate only part of the load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where an Eligible Customer has elected not to designate a particular load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, the Eligible Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements for any Point-to-Point Transmission Service that may be necessary for such non-designated load. |
| <b>Network Operating Agreement</b>              | An executed agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the Network Customer operates its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service.   |

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| <b>Network Operating Committee</b>      | A group made up of representatives from the Network Customer(s) and the Transmission Provider established to coordinate operating criteria and other technical considerations required for implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service.  |
| <b>Network Resource</b>                 | Any designated generating resource owned or purchased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource or any portion that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.  |
| <b>Network Service Peak Load (NSPL)</b> | Used to determine network transmission charges and/or allocate network service FTRs or ARRs.  |
| <b>Network Service User</b>             | An entity using Network Transmission Service.   |
| <b>Network Transmission Service</b>     | Transmission Service provided pursuant to the rates, terms and conditions set forth in the Tariff.  |
| <b>Network Upgrades</b>                 | Modifications or additions to transmission-related facilities that are integrated with and support the Transmission Provider's overall Transmission System for the general benefit of all users of such Transmission System.  |
| <b>New Entry Pricing</b>                | An incentive provided to a Planned Generation Resource where the size of the new entry is significant relative to the size of the LDA and there is a potential for the clearing price to drop when all offer prices including that of the new entry are capped. This allows Planned Generation Resources to recover the amount of its cost of entry-based offer for up to two additional consecutive years, under certain conditions, and to set the clearing price of all resources within that LDA for all three years. |

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| <b>NICApacity</b>                                   | A Web-based application used by PJM market participants with load responsibility in PJM, or who are participating members of the capacity markets. This application enables these participants to view load responsibility and enter capacity transaction information. It also allows participants to buy and sell capacity to meet their installed capacity obligations. |
| <b>Nominated DR Value</b>                           | The nominated value of a Demand Resource or ILR Resource is the value of the maximum load reduction and the process to determine this value is consistent with the process for the determination of the capacity obligation for the customer. Therefore, the maximum load reduction for each resource is adjusted to include system losses.                               |
| <b>Non-Capacity Interchange Purchases</b>           | Amount of interchange purchases that are not capacity backed.   |
| <b>Non-Capacity Interchange Sales</b>               | Amount of interchange sales that are not capacity backed.   |
| <b>Non-Capacity Resource</b>                        | A Resource that is not included as part of PJM's capacity.  |
| <b>Non-Curtailing Outage</b>                        | The removal from service of spare or redundant equipment (i.e., major components or entire systems) for repairs, which causes no unit outage or capacity reduction.   |
| <b>Non-economic generation</b>                      | Units producing energy at an offer price greater than the LMP.  |
| <b>Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service</b> | Point-to-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff that is reserved and scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption. Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis for periods ranging from one hour to one month.  |
| <b>Non-Metered</b>                                  | Refers to facilities or market entities that are outside the PJM RTO.   |

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| <b>Non-Metered Market Buyer</b>                            | A Market Buyer making purchases of energy from the PJM Interchange Energy Market for consumption by end-users outside the PJM RTO or for load in the Control Area that is not served by Network Transmission Service.   |
| <b>Non-PJM-Designated Transmission Facilities</b>          | The transmission facilities within the PJM RTO that are not designated for PJM operation. These are also referred to as Local Non-designated Transmission Facilities.   |
| <b>Non-Recallable Available Transfer Capability (NATC)</b> | The Total Transmission Capability less the Transmission Reliability Margin, less non-recallable reserved transmission service (including the Capacity Benefit Margin).  |
| <b>Non-Retail Behind the Meter Generation</b>              | Behind the Meter Generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies to serve load.   |
| <b>Non-Unit Specific Capacity Transactions</b>             | Transactions in eRPM between a buyer and seller that facilitate financial settlement, only, between the buyer and seller using the eRPM system and PJM settlement process. Non-Unit Specific Capacity Transactions will not change the resource position or load obligation of an entity, and are not eligible to be offered in an RPM auction or used to the meet the region's unforced capacity obligation. Non-Unit Specific Capacity Transactions can be settled at a Zone or Capacity Hub as defined by PJM. Non-Unit Specific Capacity Transactions were formerly known as Financial Capacity Transactions. |

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| <b>Non-Utility Generator (NUG)</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All co-generators, qualifying facilities, and all independent power producers not owned and operated by an electric utility.</li><li>• A facility that produces electric power and then sells it to an electric utility, usually under a long-term contract. NUGs may also sell thermal energy and electricity to nearby industrial customers.</li></ul> |
| <b>Non-Zone Load</b>                           | The load that is located outside of the PJM Region served by a PJM Load Serving Entity using PJM internal resources. Non-Zone Load is included in the load of the Zone from which the load is served.  |
| <b>Normal Maximum Generation</b>               | The highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions. See economic maximum.   |
| <b>Normal Maximum Generation Limit</b>         | The highest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.   |
| <b>Normal Minimum Generation</b>               | The lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions. See economic minimum.  |
| <b>Normal Minimum Generation Limit</b>         | The lowest output level of a generating resource under normal operating conditions.  |
| <b>Normal Response Rate</b>                    | The rate of load change that a generating unit can achieve for normal loading purposes expressed in megawatts per minute (MW/Min).   |
| <b>Normal Transfer Capability</b>              | The amount of power transfer allowed between areas or within an area when operating to meet PJM normal criteria contingencies.   |
| <b>Nuclear Plant Generator Operator (NPGO)</b> | Any Generator Operator or Generator Owner that is a Nuclear Plant Licensee responsible for operation of a nuclear facility licensed to produce commercial power.   |

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| <b>Nuclear Plant Off-site Power Supply (Off-site Power)</b> | The electric power supply provided from the electric system to the nuclear power plant distribution system as required per the nuclear power plant license   |
| <b>Nuclear Plant Licensing Requirements (NPLRs)</b>         | Requirements included in the design basis of the nuclear plant and statutorily mandated for the operation of the plant, including nuclear power plant licensing requirements for:<br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Off-site power supply to enable safe shutdown of the plant during an electric system or plant event; and</li><li>2) Avoiding preventable challenges to nuclear safety as a result of an electric system disturbance, transient or condition.</li></ol> |
| <b>Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements (NPIRs)</b>         | The requirements based on NPLRs and Bulk Electric System requirements that have been mutually agreed to by the Nuclear Plant Generator Operator and the applicable Transmission Entities.  |
| <b>NYISO</b>  | New York Independent System Operator. Party to Memorandum of Understanding.  |
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| <b>Obligation Peak Load</b>                                 | The summation of the weather normalized coincident summer peaks for the previous summer of the end-users for which the Party was responsible on that billing day.  |
| <b>Off-Cost</b>   | A given Load Serving Entity's (LSE's) generation as being dictated by PJM RTO security considerations.   |
| <b>Offer Data</b>   | The scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new resource, and other data and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generation resources for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the Transmission System in the PJM RTO, and specified for submission to the PJM Interchange Energy Market.   |

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| <b>Office of Interconnection (OI)</b>                   | The employees and agents of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., subject to the supervision and oversight of the PJM board.   |
| <b>Office Working Day</b>                               | Any day from Monday to Friday, excluding PJM designated holidays.   |
| <b>Off peak</b>   | For the PJM Energy Market, off-peak periods are all NERC holidays (i.e., New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day) and weekend hours plus weekdays from the hour ending at midnight until the hour ending at 0700.  |
| <b>On peak</b>  | For the PJM Energy Market, on-peak periods are weekdays, except NERC holidays (i.e., New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day) from the hour ending at 0800 until the hour ending at 2300.  |
| <b>Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The computer system that is used by Transmission Providers to exchange Transmission Service and Ancillary Service information with Transmission Customers. The OASIS requirements and standard of conduct were initially defined in FERC Order 889. These requirements may be modified by subsequent FERC orders.</li><li>• A computerized information system, developed as an Internet application, that allows LDCs to provide and obtain information needed to schedule transmission services.</li></ul> |
| <b>Operating Agreement of PJM</b>                       | That agreement dated as of March 28, 1997, as amended from time to time, that establishes the planning and operation of the PJM RTO, and provides for PJM.  |
| <b>Operating Availability Factor</b>                    | The portion of time a unit is available to operate.   |



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| <b>Operating Capability</b>                       | The maximum load carrying ability of generating equipment or other electrical apparatus under specified conditions for a given time interval.  |
| <b>Operating Capacity</b>                         | An estimated amount of capability scheduled in advance to carry the estimated peak load of PJM and to provide reserve as required.   |
| <b>Operating Day</b>                              | The daily 24-hour period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the PJM Interchange Energy Market are scheduled.  |
| <b>Operating Margin</b>                           | Incremental adjustments, measured in MW, required in the PJM RTO operations in order to accommodate in a first-come contingency basis, an operating contingency in the PJM RTO resulting from operation in an interconnected Control Area.   |
| <b>Operating Reserve</b>                          | The amounts of generating Capacity scheduled to be available for specified periods of an Operating Day to ensure the security of the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>Operating Transmission Limit</b>               | The maximum value of the most critical system operating parameter(s) which meets: (a) pre-contingency criteria as determined by equipment loading capability and acceptable voltage conditions, (b) transient performance criteria or (c) post-contingency loading and voltage criteria. |
| <b>Other Supplier</b>                             | An entity other than a Generation Owner selling electric energy in the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>Outage Transfer Distribution Factor (OTDF)</b> | The electric power transfer distribution factor (PTDF) with a specific system facility removed from service (outage). The OTDF applies only for the post-contingency configuration of the systems under study.   |

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| <b>Parameter Limited Schedules</b>                            | Schedules containing pre-determined limits that could be imposed on the parameters in generation offers when certain operational circumstances exist. Cost based offers are parameter limited. Price based offers can be parameter limited or not.  |
| <b>Partial Requirements Service</b>                           | Wholesale service to supply a specified portion, but not all, of the power needs of a LSE to serve end-users within the PJM Region that are not satisfied by its own generating facilities.   |
| <b>Peak Demand</b>  | The highest electric requirement occurring in a given period (e.g., an hour, a day, month, season or year). For an electric system, it is equal to the sum of the metered net outputs of all generators within a system and the metered line flows into the system, less the metered line flows out of the system.  |
| <b>Peak Load Contributions (PLCs)</b>                         | A customer's contribution to a zone's normalized summer peak load, as estimated by the zone's Electric Distribution Company. Used in determining a Load Serving Entity's obligation Peak Load.  |
| <b>Peak Load Residual</b>                                     | The Peak Load for a zone—sum of all Load Serving Entities' PLC in that zone equals peak load residual. The zone owner is responsible for meeting the residual peak load's obligation.   |
| <b>Peak Period Capacity Available (PCAP)</b>                  | Total Unit ICAP Commitment Amount of the generating unit times (1.0 – EFORp).   |
| <b>Peak-Period Equivalent Forced Outage Rate Peak (EFORp)</b> | A measure of the probability that a generating unit will not be available due to forced outages or forced deratings when there is a demand on the unit to generate during seasonal peak periods. Currently there are two sets of seasonal peak periods. The Summer peak period is defined as June through August non-holiday weekdays from 1400 to 1900. The Winter peak period is defined as January through February non-holiday weekdays from 0700 to 0900 and 1800 to 2000. |

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| <b>Peak Period Maintenance Deficiency</b>     | A party shall be deficient and shall pay the charge as set forth in Schedule 11 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement (RAA) if its Unforced Capacity is less than the sum of its Peak Season Maintenance Obligation and its Accounted-for Obligation (as determined pursuant to Schedule 7 of the RAA); provided, however that a Party shall be considered to be deficient only to the extent of any megawatts of deficiency in excess of the number of megawatts for which said Party already has paid a deficiency charge related to Schedule 7 of the RAA. (RAA Schedule 8-E) |
| <b>Peak Period Maintenance Excess</b>         | For each day during the Peak Season, the Peak Season Maintenance Obligation of a Party shall be the amount, in megawatts, which shall be based on the Unforced Capacity of the Unit, of that Party's Peak Season Maintenance at the time of the Control Area daily peak, excluding outages for maintenance when released by the Office of the Interconnection for a specified period and other outages as approved by the Reliability Committee from time to time.  |
| <b>Peak Period Maintenance Season</b>         | The time period between the 24 <sup>th</sup> through the 36 <sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of the calendar year, with each week beginning on a Monday.  |
| <b>Peak Season</b>                            | Peak Season is defined to be those weeks containing the 24 <sup>th</sup> through 36 <sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of the calendar year. Each such week begins on a Monday and ends on the following Sunday, except for the week containing the 36 <sup>th</sup> Wednesday, which ends on the following Friday.   |
| <b>Peak Season Maintenance</b>                | Planned outages and maintenance outages during the Peak Season.   |
| <b>Percentage Internal Resources Required</b> | For purposes of an FRR Capacity Plan, the percentage of the LDA Reliability Requirement for an LDA that must be satisfied with physically Capacity Resources located in that LDA.   |

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| <b>Period Hours</b>                        | The total clock time in the period of concern.   |
| <b>Permanent Fault</b>                     | A fault that prevents the affected device from being returned to service until physical actions are taken to effect repairs or to remove the cause of the fault.   |
| <b>Phase Angle Regulator (PAR)</b>         | Allows Dispatchers to change the flow of megawatts over a transmission line by changing the impedance of the transmission facility.  |
| <b>PJM</b>                                 | PJM shall mean the PJM Board and the Office of the Interconnection. (RAA Section 1.39)   |
| <b>PJM Board of Managers</b>               | The PJM Board shall mean the Board of Managers of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., acting pursuant to the Operating Agreement. (RAA Section 1.40)  |
| <b>PJM Control Area</b>                    | PJM Control Area shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM Control Area. (RAA Section 1.41).   |
| <b>PJM Control Area-Scheduled Resource</b> | This is a generating resource that the seller has turned over to PJM for scheduling and control.   |
| <b>PJM Control Center</b>                  | The equipment, facilities, and personnel used by PJM to coordinate and direct the operation of the PJM RTO and to administer the PJM Interchange Energy Market, including facilities and equipment used to communicate and coordinate with the Market Participants in connection with transactions in the PJM Interchange Energy Market or the operation of the PJM RTO. |
| <b>PJM Energy Market</b>                   | The regional competitive market administered by PJM for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established in the PJM Operating Agreement.   |

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| <b>PJM Installed Reserve Margin (IRM)</b> | The level of installed reserves needed to meet the Reliability <i>First</i> Corporation criteria for a loss of load expectation (LOLE) of one day, on average, every 10 years.  |
| <b>PJM Interchange</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The amount by which an Internal Market Buyer's hourly Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the hourly outputs of the Internal Market Buyer's operating generating resources; or</li><li>• The hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by an External Market Seller from an External Resource; or</li><li>• The hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller.</li></ul> |
| <b>PJM Interchange Energy Market</b>      | The regional competitive market administered by PJM for the purchase and sale of spot electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and related services established in the PJM Operating Agreement.  |
| <b>PJM Interchange Export</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The amount by which an Internal Market Buyer's hourly Equivalent Load is exceeded by the sum of the hourly outputs of the Internal Market Buyer's operating generating resources; or</li><li>• The hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy by a Market Seller from an External Resource; or</li><li>• The hourly net metered output of any other Market Seller.</li></ul>           |
| <b>PJM Interchange Import</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The amount by which an Internal Market Buyer's hourly Equivalent Load exceeds the sum of the hourly outputs of the Internal Market Buyer's operating generating resources; or</li><li>• The hourly scheduled deliveries of Spot Market Energy to an External Market Buyer.</li></ul>  |

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| <b>PJM Load Ordered Time Series (PLOTS)</b>         | A magnitude ordered load model consisting of a 52-week load distribution (mean and standard deviation).  |
| <b>PJM Manuals</b>                                  | The instructions, rules, procedures and guidelines established by PJM for the operation, planning, and accounting requirements of the PJM RTO and PJM Interchange Energy Market.                                       |
| <b>PJM Markets Facilities</b>                       | Those facilities above 100kV which are both monitored in the PJM EMS and included in the LMP calculations for congestion management.   |
| <b>PJM Member</b>                                   | Any entity that has completed an application and satisfies the requirements of PJM to conduct business with PJM including Transmission Owners, Generating Entities, Load Serving Entities, and Marketers.              |
| <b>PJM OASIS Account Administrator</b>              | This is the person to contact if you have questions or need information about PJM OASIS. Directions to contact the administrator are on the PJM OASIS Web page.  |
| <b>PJM Office of the Interconnection (PJM)</b>      | The facilities and staff of PJM engaged in implementation of the PJM Operating Agreement and administration of the Tariff.   |
| <b>PJM Open Access Same-Time Information System</b> | The electronic communication system for the collection and dissemination of information about Transmission Services in the PJM RTO established and operated by PJM in accordance with FERC standards and requirements. |
| <b>PJM Region</b>                                   | PJM Region represents the aggregate of the PJM Mid-Atlantic Control Zone and the PJM West Region.  |
| <b>PJM Reliability Facilities</b>                   | Those facilities above 100kV which are monitored as part of the NERC BES set of facilities but are not included in the LMP calculations for congestion management.   |

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| <b>PJM RTO</b>                              | PJM RTO shall mean the Control Area recognized by NERC as the PJM RTO. (RAA Section 1.41)  |
| <b>PJM RTO Scheduled Resource</b>           | This is a generating resource that the seller has turned over to PJM for scheduling and control.   |
| <b>PJM Tariff</b>                           | PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff providing Transmission Service within the PJM RTO, including schedules and exhibits.   |
| <b>Planned Demand Resource</b>              | A Demand Resource that does not currently have the capability to provide a reduction in demand or to otherwise control load, but that is scheduled to be capable of providing a reduction or control on or before the start of the Delivery Year for which the resource is to be committed.  |
| <b>Planned Generation Capacity Resource</b> | A Generation Capacity Resource participating in the generation interconnection process for which Interconnection Service is scheduled to commence on or before the first day of the Delivery Year for which the resource is to be committed. A Facilities Study Agreement (FSA) must be executed prior to the BRA for the corresponding Delivery Year and an Interconnection Service Agreement (ISA) must be executed prior to any Incremental Auctions for the corresponding Delivery Year. |
| <b>Planned Outage</b>                       | The scheduled removal from service, in whole or in part, of a generating unit for inspection, maintenance or repair with approval of PJM.  |
| <b>Planned Transmission Outage</b>          | Any transmission outage scheduled for the performance of maintenance or repairs or the implementation of a system enhancement which is planned in advance for a pre-determined duration and which meets the notification requirements for such outages as specified by PJM.  |

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| <b>Planned Transmission Outage Schedule</b>       | The schedule of Planned Transmission Outages, including extended outages and scheduled retirements.  |
| <b>Planning Period</b>                            | The 12 months beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year. As changing conditions may require, the Markets and Reliability Committee may recommend other Planning Periods to the PJM Board of Managers.  |
| <b>Planning Period Peak</b>                       | For a summer peaking system, the Planning Period Peak and summer peak is equal. For a winter peaking system, the Planning Period Peak is equal to the average of the reduced winter peak for the Planning Period and the greater of its summer peak for the Planning Period or its reduced winter peak for the Planning Period immediately preceding.  |
| <b>Planning Period Peak Diversity Entitlement</b> | For a winter peaking system, this entitlement is equal to one half the difference between its planning period peak and its summer peak. For a summer peaking system, the entitlement is equal to the ratio of the difference between the summer peak load and the reduced winter peak load to the sum of all such differences for all summer peaking systems multiplied by the sum of the planning period peak diversity entitlements of the winter peaking systems. |
| <b>Planning Year</b>                              | Annual period from June 1 to May 31 (also may be referred to as Planning Period).  |
| <b>Pnodes</b>                                     | Pricing Node or Pricing Location   |
| <b>Point(s) of Delivery (POD)</b>                 | Point(s) on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System where capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider is made available to the Receiving Party. The Point(s) of Delivery are specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Point-to-Point Transmission Service.  |



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| <b>Point(s) of Receipt (POR)</b>           | Point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider's transmission system where capacity and energy are made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party. The Point(s) of Receipt are specified in the Service Agreement for Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.  |
| <b>Point-to-Point Transmission Service</b> | The reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery.  |
| <b>Pool-Scheduled Resource</b>             | This is a generating resource that the seller has turned over to PJM for scheduling and control.  |
| <b>Pool-Wide Average EFORd</b>             | Average of the forced outage rates, weighted for unit capability and expected time in service, attributable to all units that are planned to be in service during the delivery year. Determined by PJM and is approved and posted by February 1 prior to its use in the Base Residual Auction for the Delivery Year. The OMC events are not considered in the EFORd values used to calculate Pool-Wide Average EFORd (this change as a part of RAA was filed with FERC on June 19). |
| <b>Posted Path</b>                         | Any control area to control area interconnection; any path for which service is denied, curtailed or interrupted for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months; and any path for which a customer requests to have ATC or TTC posted (defined in FERC Order 889).  |
| <b>Postponability Code 9 Outage</b>        | A routine, periodic outage (e.g., deslagging, condenser cleaning, etc.) that both starts and ends during a single valley load period (i.e., the time period from 22:00:01 to 08:00:00, inclusive).  |

**Postponed Outage**

This is a Forced/Unplanned Outage that may be postponed beyond 6 hours but no later than the end of the next weekend period.

**Power Meter**

A PJM software application (one of the eTools) that calculates a market participant's actual interchange energy amounts to be used for real-time energy market settlements. Transmission and generation owners submit hourly tie and generator values to be verified and corrected on a next-hour basis.

**Power Purchaser**

The entity that is purchasing the capacity and energy to be transmitted under the Tariff.

**Power Swing**

An unscheduled transient change in the power flows on a system, usually of an oscillatory nature.

**Power System Simulator Equation (PSSE)**

PSSE is an integrated set of computer programs that handles the following power system analysis calculation: power flow, balanced and unbalanced fault analysis, network equivalent construction and dynamic simulation.

**Power Transfer Distribution Factor**

A measure of the responsiveness or change in electric loading on system facilities due to a change in electric power transfer from one area to another, expressed in percent (up to 100%) of the change in power transfer. The PTDF applies only for the pre-contingency configurations of the system under study.

**President**

The President of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., appointed by the PJM Board of Managers, who directs and manages all of the staff and operations of PJM and reports to the PJM Board of Managers.

**Price-sensitive bid**

Purchases of a defined MW level of energy only up to a specified LMP. Above that LMP, the load bid is zero.

**Primary operating interfaces**

Primary operating interfaces are typically defined by a cross section of transmission paths or single facilities which affect a wide geographic area. These interfaces are modeled as constraints whose operating limits are respected in performing dispatch operations.

**Primary Reserve**

Reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy within 10 minutes from the request of PJM. Current approved value for this objective is 1,700 MW.

**Production Cost**

The total cost of producing energy in dollars per hour from a generating unit or group of generating units. It includes the cost of fuel, operations, and maintenance of the unit(s).

**Protective Relay**

A device whose function is to detect defective lines, apparatus, or other power system conditions of an abnormal or dangerous nature and to initiate appropriate control circuit action.

**NOTE:** A protective relay may be classified according to its input quantities, operating principles, or performance characteristics.

**Public Power Entity**

Any agency, authority, or instrumentality of a state or of a political subdivision of a state, or any corporation wholly owned by any one or more of the above, that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy.

**Q**

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| <b>Qualifying Transmission Upgrade (QTU)</b> | A proposed enhancement or addition to the Transmission System that will increase the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL) into an LDA by a megawatt quantity certified by PJM. A Qualified Transmission Upgrade is scheduled to be in service on or before the commencement of the first Delivery Year for which such upgrade is the subject of a Sell Offer in the Base Residual Auction. Prior to the conduct of the Base Residual Auction for such Delivery Year, a Facilities Study Agreement (FSA) must be executed. |
| <b>Queue Box</b>                             | Each queue box represents a certain period of time that PJM receives a generation request or the first feasibility agreement.   |
| <b>Queue Date</b>                            | The date on which PJM receives a valid Interconnection Request from an Interconnection Customer.  |
| <b>Quick-Start Reserve</b>                   | Reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy within 10 minutes of PJM's request and is provided by equipment not electrically synchronized to the power system.   |
| <b>Quorum</b>                                | The quorum requirements vary among the four agreements that comprise and define PJM. Typically a quorum requirement can be met by participants participating in person, via teleconference, or by designating an alternate.   |

## R

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| <b>RAA</b>                                  | Reliability Assurance Agreement. One of four agreements that define authorities, responsibilities and obligations of participants and PJM. This agreement defines the role of the Markets and Reliability Committee, amended from time to time, establishing obligation standards and procedures for maintaining reliable operation of the PJM RTO. The other principal PJM agreements are the Operating Agreement, the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, and the Transmission Owners Agreement. |
| <b>Radio and TV Appeal Load Curtailment</b> | A request for public energy conservation made via radio and TV systems. Notify adjacent pools due to area overlap. (Requires PJM System Operating subcommittee approval.)   |
| <b>Ramp Rate</b>                            | The rate, expressed in megawatts per minute, at which a generating unit can change output level.  |
| <b>Ramping</b>                              | A method of generation control that moves the unit to a designated end point (above or below current actual) at the unit rate of response.  |
| <b>Ramping Capability</b>                   | The sustained rate of change of generator output, in megawatts per minute.  |
| <b>Rating</b>                               | The operational limits of electric system equipment.  |
| <b>Reactive Limitations</b>                 | The maximum power flow possible into or through some particular part of the system while maintaining the bulk power supply system bus voltage with the operating criteria.  |
| <b>Reactive Power</b>                       | The product of voltage and the out-of-phase component of alternating current. Reactive power, usually measured in VARs, is produced by capacitors and overexcited generators and absorbed by reactors and other inductive devices.  |

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| <b>Reactor (Inductor)</b>             | The primary purpose of this device is to introduce inductance into a circuit. Shunt reactors are normally used to absorb reactive power (VARs) for voltage control. Series reactors are normally used to increase the effective reactance on a circuit to limit fault current.  |
| <b>Real Power</b>                     | This is the energy of the work producing part of Apparent Power, measured in watts.   |
| <b>Real-Time Operations</b>           | The instantaneous operations of a power system as opposed to those operations that are simulated.   |
| <b>Recallability</b>                  | The right of a transmission provider to interrupt all or part of a transmission service for any reason, including economic, that is consistent with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission policy and the transmission provider's transmission service tariffs or contract provisions.                                  |
| <b>Receiving Party</b>                | The entity receiving the capacity and energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider to Point(s) of Delivery.  |
| <b>Redispatch Cost</b>                | The cost or bid price that exceeds the Unconstrained Market Clearing Price, multiplied by the amount of additional generation required for control of constraints on the Transmission System.   |
| <b>Reduced Winter Peak</b>            | The winter peak reduced by the excess of its total zone capacity capability under winter operating conditions over its total capacity capability under summer operating conditions. The total capability is defined as net capabilities of its Capacity Resources planned in service as of December 1 <sup>st</sup> . |
| <b>RegA -Regulation Control Point</b> | The regulation signal point that is used for traditional regulating resources with physical characteristics that limit ramp rate. This regulation signal takes into account the RTO frequency and tie error.  |

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| <b>RegD-Dynamic Control Point</b>                               | The dynamic regulation signal is used for regulating resources with no physical characteristics that limit ramp rate. This signal is derived from the same algorithms as the RegA, however, the main difference is the use of a dynamic time constants that allow for faster cycling.   |
| <b>Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Protocol</b>        | The process by which PJM recommends specific transmission facility enhancements and expansions based on reliability and economic criteria.  |
| <b>Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process (RTEPP)</b> | PJM's comprehensive annual process that examines the three interrelated components of electric power system reliability: load, generation, and transmission. The RTEP Process employs a range of planning study tools and methodologies to analyze and assess each component to ensure that reliability remains firm. The RTEP Process is designed to meet established reliability criteria, keep markets robust and competitive, and ensure stable operations. |
| <b>Regional Transmission Group (RTG)</b>                        | A voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and interregional) basis.   |
| <b>Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)</b>                 | Each entity (a) that owns, leases or otherwise has a possessory interest in facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce, (b) that provides Transmission that is a party to the PJM Transmission Owners Agreement and PJM Operating Agreement.  |
| <b>Regulation</b>   | The capability of a specific resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to increase or decrease its output in response to a regulating control signal to control for frequency deviations.   |

**Regulation Market Capability Clearing Price (RMCCP)**

The Capability Clearing Price for regulation is the 5 minute jointly co-optimized regulation price to reserve MWs. It is set by finding the residual between the RMCP and the RMPCP.

**Regulation Market Clearing price (RMCP)**

The shadow price of supplying the last MW of regulation needed in the area, thus satisfying its regulation requirement constraint. The shadow price is obtained through a simultaneous 5 minute jointly co-optimization of Regulation, Synchronized Reserve and Energy to minimize overall production cost. The co-optimized result ranks all available regulating resources in ascending merit order price, where merit order is the offer plus lost opportunity cost, simultaneously determining the least expensive set of resources necessary to provide regulation and synchronized reserve for the operating hour while taking into account any resources self-scheduled to provide any of these services. This is the starting point for finding the Regulation Market Performance Clearing Price and Regulation Market Capability Clearing Price.

**Regulation Market Performance Clearing Price (RMPCP)**

The Performance Clearing Price for regulation is the 5 minute jointly co-optimized regulation price to move MWs. It is set by finding the maximum performance offer from the set of all cleared resources' performance offers.

**Reliability**

The degree of performance of the bulk electric system that results in electricity being delivered to customers within accepted standards and in the amount desired. Reliability may be measured by the frequency, duration, and magnitude of adverse effects on the electric supply.



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| <b>Reliability Coordination Plan (RCP)</b>  | An agreed upon four-level plan between Allegheny Power System (APS), PJM, and Virginia Power Company (VAP) in which assistance is given by participating control areas in order to maintain interregional reliability.   |
| <b>ReliabilityFirst Corporation (RFC)</b>   | ReliabilityFirst Corporation is a not-for-profit company whose goal is to preserve and enhance electric service reliability and security for the interconnected electric systems within its territory. It is the successor organization to three former Regional Reliability Councils: the Mid-American Area Council, the East Central Area Coordination Council Agreement and the Mid-American Interconnected Network organizations. RFC is one of the eight regional reliability organizations in North America. |
| <b>Reliability Pricing Model (RPM)</b>      | PJM's resource adequacy construct. The purpose of RPM is to develop a long term pricing signal for capacity resources and LSE obligations that is consistent with the PJM Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process (RTEPP). RPM adds stability and a locational nature to the pricing signal for capacity.   |
| <b>Reliability Principles and Standards</b> | The principles and standards established by NERC or ReliabilityFirst Corporation to define, among other things, an acceptable loss of load due to inadequate generation or transmission capability.  |
| <b>Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)</b>           | The part of the SCADA system that is responsible for collecting data from transducers at remote locations and converting to a digitized quantity for serial transmission to the SCADA computer.  |
| <b>Required Reserves</b>                    | The generating capability to carry the load reliability, economically providing protection against instantaneous load variations, load forecast error, and failure of system equipment.  |

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| <b>Reseller</b>                         | Any customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased (defined in Standards and Communication Protocols for OASIS).  |
| <b>Reserved Capacity</b>                | The maximum amount of capacity and energy that the Transmission Provider agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the Transmission Provider's Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery. Reserved capacity is expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a 60-minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.     |
| <b>Reserved Shutdown Hours</b>          | The time a unit is available for service but not dispatched due to economics or other reasons.  |
| <b>Reserved Transmission Capability</b> | The maximum amount of capacity and energy reserved or agreed to be transmitted for the Transmission Customer over the PJM RTO Transmission Service Facilities between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery. Reserved Transmission Capability shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a 60-minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis. |

**Reserves**

- Operating Reserve—Generation available in 30 minutes.
- Synchronized Reserve—Reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy within 10 minutes or customer load that can be removed from the system within 10 minutes of the request from the PJM dispatcher, and must be provided by equipment electrically synchronized to the system.
- Non-Synchronized—Non-synchronized reserve available in 10 minutes. Also known as quick-start.
- Secondary Reserve—Reserve available in 10 to 30 minutes.
- Reserve Availability >30—Reserve available in more than 30 minutes.
- Non-Reported Capacity Reduction—As reported by LSEs, the total amount of Capacity reductions that have been previously reported to PJM and therefore have not caused an adjustment to be made to the Scheduled Capacity.

**Reserve Requirement Documentation**

Procedures for “PJM Reserve Requirements and Related Studies,” issued and maintained by the Engineering planning staff of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

**Resource**

Resource refers to the total contributions provided by supply-side and demand-side facilities and or actions.

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| <b>Resource Clearing Price</b>                  | The clearing price in the Base Residual Auction or Incremental Auctions as determined by optimization algorithm for each auction. The Resource Clearing Price within an LDA is equal to the sum of (1) the marginal value of system capacity; and (2) the Locational Price Adder, if any, for the LDA. The Resource Clearing Price for the Unconstrained Market Area is the marginal value of system capacity. PJM posts the Resource Clearing Prices for all resources that clear in the Base Residual Auction and all Buy Bids and Sell Offers that clear in the Incremental Auctions. |
| <b>Resource Scheduling and Commitment (RSC)</b> | A computer optimization program used by the PJM Scheduling Coordinator to schedule marginal resources required for future operating periods.   |
| <b>Response Rates</b>                           | The rate of load change that a generating unit can achieve for normal Economic loading purposes in MW/minute.  |
| <b>Retail Customer</b>                          | The energy end-user; interfaces only with the load aggregator (LA) and electric distribution company (EDC), not with PJM.  |
| <b>Retail Load Responsibility</b>               | The agreed-upon hourly load, within the service territory of the Local Distribution Company, for which the Load Aggregator must provide energy to customers.   |
| <b>Retail System User</b>                       | An end-user of electric energy within the PJM RTO.   |
| <b>Retail Transaction</b>                       | An energy transaction scheduled between a Load Aggregator and a Local Distribution Company for the Load Aggregator to supply energy for retail load in the LDC's service area.   |
| <b>Rotational Load Dump</b>                     | Disconnection of load on a rotational or cyclical basis for a specific period of time during periods of generation or transmission deficiency.   |

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| <b>RTO Unforced Capacity Obligation</b>                                  | Established in the BRA and is used to determine the Base Zonal RPM Scaling Factors to use in determining Base Zonal Unforced Capacity Obligation.  |
| <b>RTO Weather Normalized Summer Peak</b>                                | The sum of the Zonal Weather Normalized Summer Coincident Peaks.   |
| <b>S</b>   |  |
| <b>SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)</b>                  | A system of remote control and telemetry used to monitor and control the electric system.  |
| <b>Schedule</b>  | A set of MWh values consisting of one value for each hour of a single day.   |
| <b>Scheduled Capacity Not Available In 30 Minutes (Calculation)</b>      | Summation of total Reserve not available within 30 minutes and total non-reported capacity reductions.   |
| <b>Secondary and Communications Protocols for OASIS (S&amp;CP)</b>       | This document contains the detailed requirements for implementation of an OASIS node. It was prepared by an EPRI-led industry working group.   |
| <b>Secondary Provider</b>  | Any customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased (defined in Standards and Communication Protocols for OASIS).   |
| <b>Secondary Reserve</b>   | Reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy within a 10- to 30-minute interval following the request of PJM. Equipment providing Secondary Reserve need not be electrically synchronized to the power system. |
| <b>Secondary Transmission Provider (Reseller, or Secondary Provider)</b> | Any customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased (defined in Standards and Communication Protocols for OASIS).   |

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| <b>Sector</b>                           | One of five divisions of the Management Committee, which are: the Generation Owners Sector, Other Suppliers Sector, Transmission Owners Sector, Electric Distributors Sector, and End-Use Customers Sector.   |
| <b>Sector Votes</b>                     | Each Sector's Sector Vote split into components for and against a pending motion in direct proportion to the Member Votes cast within the Sector for and against the pending motion (rounded to two decimal places).  |
| <b>Security</b>                         | The agreement relating to the sharing of certain generating capacity and related services among the parties to that agreement.  |
| <b>Self-Scheduled Resource</b>          | A generating resource that is scheduled and controlled by the owner or operator of the facility, not following the economic dispatch rate, under the overall coordination of PJM.   |
| <b>Self-Scheduled Resources for RPM</b> | Resources specified by a resource provider in the Base Residual Auction to provide a mechanism to guarantee that the resource will clear in the Base Residual Auction. For each resource-specific sell offer, if a resource is designated as self-scheduled by the resource provider, the minimum and maximum MW amounts specified must be equal and the sell offer price will be set to zero. Self-Scheduled resources will be cleared first in the Base Residual Auction, and cannot set the clearing price as the marginal resource, since these resources lack flexibility. |
| <b>Service Agreement</b>                | The initial agreement and any amendments or supplements entered into by the Transmission Customer and the Transmission Provider for service under the Tariff.   |

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| <b>Service Commencement Date</b>                           | The date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement or the date the Transmission Provider begins to provide service.   |
| <b>Service Hours</b>                                       | The time a unit is electrically connected to the system.   |
| <b>Shadow price</b>  | The constraint shadow price represents the incremental reduction in congestion cost achieved by relieving a constraint by 1 MW. The shadow price multiplied by the flow (in MW) on the constrained facility during each hour equals the hourly gross congestion cost for the constraint.   |
| <b>Shared Reserves</b>                                     | An agreement between PJM and NPCC (includes ISO-NE, NY-ISO, IESO, and New Brunswick) to assist the opposite pool in faster recovery from a sudden loss of generation or energy purchase than it would otherwise have achieved without outside assistance.  |
| <b>Short-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service</b> | Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Part II of the PJM RTO Open Access Tariff with a term of less than one year.  |
| <b>Simultaneous Feasibility Test (SFT)</b>                 | A market feasibility test to ensure that the transmission system can support the subscribed set of FTRs during normal system conditions. The test models the flow according to the MW values of the FTRs on each line and determines if these values can be supported without causing a constraint.  |
| <b>Single-Customer LSE</b>                                 | A Party that serves only retail customers that affiliates of such Party; owns or controls generation facilities located at one or more of the retail customer location(s) that in the aggregate satisfy at least 50% of the Party's Unforced Capacity obligations; and serves retail customers where each location's peak load is at least 10 MW and obligation peak load is at least 25 MW and the sum of all locations is at least 100 MW. |

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| <b>Sink</b>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The bus, buses, company or pool receiving the transferred energy to evaluate ATC transfers for a given path using generation or load changes, or</li><li>• The point of receipt of the energy in a PJM InSchedules Contract.</li></ul> |
| <b>Solar Magnetic Disturbance (SMD)</b> | Events that occur on the earth as a result of solar activity. The sun emits a stream of charged particles that flow to Earth and disturb Earth's magnetic field causing unwanted flows and possible damage in electrical transmission systems.                                 |
| <b>Sole-Supplier Load</b>               | The portion of the Zone without choice of suppliers throughout the relevant Planning Period.   |
| <b>Source</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The bus, buses, company, or pool supplying the energy used to evaluate ATC transfers for a given path using generation or load changes, or</li><li>• The point of delivery of the energy in a PJM InSchedules contract.</li></ul>      |
| <b>Split Cost</b>                       | An off-cost operation technique that uses more than one geographical area to control transmission limitations.   |
| <b>Spot Market Energy</b>               | Energy bought or sold by Market Participants through the PJM Interchange Energy Market at Locational Marginal Prices.  |
| <b>Stability</b>                        | The ability of a power system to maintain a state of equilibrium during normal and abnormal system conditions or disturbances  |
| <b>Static Var compensator</b>           | A static Var compensator (SVC) is an electrical device for providing fast-acting, reactive power compensation on high-voltage electricity transmission networks.   |



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| <b>Steady State Period</b>         | Period of time where the auction schedule follows the proposed three year forward planning dates. The steady-state condition of RPM begins with the 2011/12 Delivery Year.           |
| <b>Steady State Stability</b>      | The ability of a power system to remain in equilibrium during relatively low or normal load changes and to damp out any oscillations caused by such change.                          |
| <b>Substation</b>                  | A facility for switching electrical elements, transforming voltage, regulating power, or metering.   |
| <b>Summer Peak Period</b>          | The period from June 1 through September 30 of the Planning Period.  |
| <b>Summer Peaking Zone</b>         | A system whose maximum one-hour load during the period of June through September exceeds its reduced winter peak.  |
| <b>Supervisory Control</b>         | A form of remote control comprising an arrangement for the selective control of remotely located facilities by an electrical means over one or more common interconnecting channels. |
| <b>Supplementary Status Report</b> | A PJM survey initiated during capacity shortage conditions to obtain information from member companies to determine the expected PJM reserve for a peak period.                      |
| <b>Surge</b>                       | A transient variation of current, voltage, or power flow in an electric circuit.   |
| <b>Surge Impedance Loading</b>     | The megawatt loading of a line at which the reactive power consumed by the inductance in a circuit is equal to the reactive power generated by the capacitance of the circuit.       |
| <b>Synchronism Check Relay</b>     | A verification relay whose function is to operate when two input voltages and frequencies are within predetermined magnitude and phase angle limits.                                 |

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| <b>Synchronize</b>                 | The process of connecting together two previously separated electrical apparatus after matching frequency, voltage, etc.; for example, paralleling a generator to the system (also referred to as phasing a unit online).   |
| <b>Synchronized Reserve</b>        | Reserve capability which is required in order to enable an area to restore its tie lines to the pre-contingency state within 10 minutes of a contingency that causes an imbalance between load and generation. During normal operation, these reserves must be provided by increasing energy output on electrically synchronized equipment, by reducing load on pumped storage hydroelectric facilities or by reducing the demand by demand side resources. During system restoration, customer load may be classified as synchronized reserve. |
| <b>Synchronized Reserve Market</b> | The capability that can be converted fully into energy within 10 minutes or customer load that can be removed from the system within 10 minutes of the request from the PJM dispatcher, and must be provided by equipment electrically synchronized to the system.  |
| <b>Synchronous Condenser</b>       | A synchronous machine that operates without mechanical load to supply or absorb reactive power for voltage control purposes.  |
| <b>System</b>                      | Refers to the generation and transmission facilities and the operation thereof of a pool or member company.   |
| <b>System Capacity</b>             | The sum of the net capabilities, based on specified summer generating conditions, of all the electric generating units of the LSE, with adjustments for firm capacity commitments and decreased by the amount of the limitations imposed by transmission facilities or any other limitations.   |

**System Impact Study**

The System Impact Study provides a regional analysis that is another degree more comprehensive and detailed than Feasibility Analysis in order to assess the impact of adding a new transmission facility, upgrade an existing facility or accelerate the completion of an existing proposed upgrade. This analysis includes NERC-defined stability analysis as well as an evaluation of impact on deliverability to PJM load in the particular PJM region where the facility is to be located. This study identifies system constraints that arise from the addition of the project and enumerates the necessary attachment facilities, local upgrades and network upgrades required for reliable interconnection. The study refines and more comprehensively estimates cost responsibility and construction lead times for facilities and upgrades.

**System Lambda**

The cost to the PJM system of generating the next unit of output.

**System Operator**

An individual at an electric system control center whose responsibility it is to monitor and control that electric system in real time.

**T**

**Target Unforced Capacity (TCAP)**

The “target” to measure the peak period availability of capacity from the generator in the Delivery Year and it may be different from the Delivery Year UCAP value of such generator. The TCAP for a unit is calculated as the Total Unit ICAP Commitment Amount times (1 – EFORd-5).

**Tariff**

The PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff on file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as it may be amended from time to time.

**Telefail**

Substitution of a data quantity in place of a dynamic quantity (aka manual replace).

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| <b>Telemetry</b>                        | The process by which measurable electrical quantities from substations and generating stations are instantaneously transmitted using telecommunication techniques.  |
| <b>Temperature-humidity index (THI)</b> | A temperature-humidity index (THI) gives a single, numerical value reflecting the outdoor atmospheric conditions of temperature and humidity as a measure of comfort (or discomfort) during warm weather. THI is defined as: $THI = T_d - (0.55 - 0.55 RH) * (T_d - 58)$ where $T_d$ is the dry-bulb temperature and $RH$ is the percentage of relative humidity. |
| <b>Thermal Limitations</b>              | The maximum power flow possible into or through some particular part of the system while maintaining the real power flows on the transmission system within the operating criteria.   |
| <b>Thermal Rating</b>                   | The maximum amount of electrical current that a transmission line or electrical facility can conduct over a specified time period before it sustains permanent damage by overheating or before it violates public safety requirements.  |
| <b>Third-Party Sale</b>                 | Any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a Power Purchaser that is not designated as part of Network Load under the Network Integration Transmission Service, but not including a sale of energy through the interchange energy market established under the PJM Operating Agreement.  |
| <b>Tie Line</b>                         | A circuit connecting two or more Control Areas or systems of an electric system.  |
| <b>Tie Line Bias Control</b>            | The normal mode of operation under automatic generation control in which the area control error is determined as the difference between actual net interchange and the scheduled net interchange plus a frequency bias contribution (adjustment for difference between actual and scheduled frequency).   |

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| <b>Total Transfer Capability (TTC)</b>     | TTC is the capacity of a transmission path taking into account ATC and all of the complex transmission network operating factors.  |
| <b>Transaction Management System (TMS)</b> | A computerized information system developed by PJM that allows Load Aggregators to provide and obtain information needed to schedule external energy transactions, and allows LDCs to schedule internal and external energy transactions.                        |
| <b>Transfer Limit Capability</b>           | An operating limit relating to the permissible power transfer between specified areas of the transmission system.  |
| <b>Transformer</b>                         | An electromagnetic device for transforming energy from one circuit to another of different voltage levels as in alternating current system.  |
| <b>Transient Fault</b>                     | A fault that occurs for a short or limited time, or that disappears when the faulted device is separated from all electrical sources and that does not require repairs to be made before the device can be returned to service either manually or automatically. |
| <b>Transient Stability</b>                 | The ability of a power system to maintain synchronism between its parts when subjected to a fault of specified severity and to regain a state of equilibrium.  |
| <b>Transition Period</b>                   | Period of time where the auction schedule is compressed in order for the auction schedules to occur before the delivery year. The Transition Period takes place during the 2007/08 through 2010/11 Delivery Years.   |
| <b>Transmission Congestion Charge</b>      | A charge attributable to the increased cost of energy delivered at a given load bus when the Transmission System serving that load bus is operating under constrained conditions.  |

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| <b>Transmission Congestion Credit</b>                           | The allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Charges credited to each holder of Fixed Transmission Rights.  |
| <b>Transmission Constraints</b>                                 | Limitations on a transmission line or element that may be reached during normal or contingency system operations.   |
| <b>Transmission Customer</b>                                    | An entity that utilizes Point-to-Point Transmission Service.  |
| <b>Transmission Facilities</b>                                  | Facilities within the PJM Region that have been approved by or meet the definition of transmission facilities established by FERC; or have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Office of Interconnection to be integrated with the PJM Region transmission system and integrated into the planning and operation of the PJM Region to serve all of the power and transmission customers within the PJM Region. |
| <b>Transmission Loading Relief (TLR)</b>                        | A NERC procedure developed for the Eastern Interconnection to mitigate overloads on the transmission system by allowing reliability coordinators to request the curtailment of transactions that are causing parallel flows through their system.   |
| <b>Transmission Owner</b>                                       | A Member that owns or leases, with rights equivalent to ownership, Transmission Facilities. Taking transmission service is not sufficient to qualify a Member as a Transmission Owner.  |
| <b>Transmission Owners Agreement</b>                            | An Agreement amended from time to time among Transmission Owners in the PJM RTO, providing for an Open-Access Transmission Tariff in the PJM RTO.   |
| <b>Transmission Provider</b>                                    | The Office of the Interconnection.  |
| <b>Transmission Provider's Monthly Transmission System Peak</b> | Maximum firm usage of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in a calendar month.  |

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| <b>Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM)</b>    | The amount of total non-simultaneous transfer capability necessary to ensure that the interconnected transmission network is secure under a reasonable range of system conditions.   |
| <b>Transmission Security System (TSS)</b>       | PJM monitoring program that closely evaluates the integrity of the PJM transmission system on a real-time basis.   |
| <b>Transmission Service</b>                     | Point-to-Point Transmission Service provided on a firm and non-firm basis.   |
| <b>Transmission Service Request (TSR)</b>       | A request made by a participant for transmission service over PJM designated facilities. Typically the request is for either short-term or long-term service, over a specific path for a specific megawatt amount. PJM evaluates each request and determines if it can be accommodated, responding back to the requesting party in a time frame outlined in the PJM transmission tariff. |
| <b>Transmission Services Enabling Agreement</b> | A document that gives authorization to post transmission requests on the OASIS.  |
| <b>Transmission Services Information</b>        | Transmission and ancillary services information that must be made available by public utilities on a non-discriminatory basis to meet the regulatory requirements of transmission open access (defined in Standards and Communication Protocols for OASIS).  |

**Transmission Subzone**

A collection of zip codes within a transmission zone, where any one location on the demand response registration located within such zip code will mean that all locations on such registration should respond to the PJM dispatch signal unless otherwise notified by PJM. Registrations based on residential and small commercial direct load control programs that do not have the operational capability to respond to a transmission subzone dispatch signal do not need to respond to a transmission subzone dispatch signal unless instructed by PJM to respond with all related direct load control registrations.

**Transmission System**

The facilities owned, controlled or operated by the transmission provider within the PJM RTO that are used to provide Transmission Service.

**U**

**Unaccounted-for Capacity**

The capacity reported on the load and capacity printout (10), minus the calculated operating capacity, minus scheduled capacity not available in 30 minutes. This is the amount of capacity that is reported available at the time of the Instantaneous Reserve Check (IRC), but cannot be accounted for based on system conditions at the time of the IRC.



**Unavailable Capability**

The algebraic difference at any time between the installed and the available capability at that time. Available capability is determined according to definitions and criteria specified by the Operating Committee and approved by the PJM Board of Managers upon consideration of the recommendation of the Reliability Committee. The several component causes of unit unavailability, namely:

- Forced outages
- Planned and maintenance outages
- Miscellaneous adjustments

are determined according to definitions and criteria specified by the Operating Committee and Planning Committee and approved by the PJM Board of Managers upon consideration of the recommendation of the Reliability Committee.

**Unconstrained Locational Marginal Price**

A rate in dollars per MWh equal to the cost or bid price in dollars per MWh of the highest-priced increment of energy that was requested to operate by PJM during that hour if no constraints were experienced on the Transmission System, or the highest-priced increment of energy that would have been requested to operate if constraints actually experienced on the Transmission System had been disregarded.

**Unconstrained Posted Path**

Any posted path not determined to be a constrained posted path (defined in FERC Order 889).

**Unforced Capacity**

Installed capacity rated at summer conditions that are not on average experiencing a forced outage or forced derating, calculated for each Capacity Resource on the 12-month period from October to September without regard to the ownership of or the contractual rights to the capacity of the unit.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Uniform Resource Locator (URL)</b>            | The Internet addressing scheme that defines the route to a file or program. For example, a home page on the World Wide Web is accessed via its URL.   |
| <b>Unit Commitment Database (UCDB)</b>           | A central repository for generating unit cost, availability, and constraint data at PJM. Information is entered by the PJM member companies and is used for scheduling, dispatching, and accounting.  |
| <b>Unit Specific Benefits Factor</b>             | The benefits factor translates fast moving resource's MWs into traditional MWs or effective MWs. These effective MWs reflect the rate of substitution between resources following the different regulation signals. This is used in regulation market clearing and pricing. |
| <b>Unscheduled Transmission Service</b>          | Transmission Service that is not pre-defined in the Operating Agreement, with the compensation determined by PJM.   |
| <b>Unmetered Generation &amp; Pumping Load</b>   | Any generation (+) or pumping load (-) that is not telemetered.   |
| <b>V</b>   |   |
| <b>Variable Resource Requirement Curve (VRR)</b> | Defines the maximum price for a given level of Capacity Resource commitment relative to the applicable reliability requirement. VRR Curves are defined for the PJM Region and each of the constrained LDAs within the PJM region.   |
| <b>Variance</b>                                  | A measure of the variability of a unit's partial forced outages that is used in reserve margin calculations.  |
| <b>Voltage Control</b>                           | The control of transmission voltage through adjustments in generator reactive output and transformer taps, and by switching capacitors and inductors on the transmission and distribution systems.  |

**Voltage Reduction**

A means to reduce customer demand by lowering voltage on the distribution side of the system.

**Voltage Stability**

The condition of an electric system in which the sustained voltage level is controllable and within predetermined limits.

**W**

**Weather Normalized Loads**

Estimated seasonal peak assuming weather at average peak-day conditions. Also referred to as 50/50 loads. Historic weather normalized loads are produced by the load analysis subcommittee.

**Weather Normalized Peak**

An adjustment technique implemented by the Load Analysis Subcommittee, to remove the impact of varying weather conditions on seasonal peaks. The normalization procedure estimates the relationship between PJM daily peak load and weather conditions. This relationship is evaluated at average peak-day weather conditions to establish a PJM weather normalized peak. PJM normalized peaks are used in the establishment of accounted-for obligations.

**Weekday Period**

The period of the week that begins at 0800 on Monday and ends at 2200 on Friday.

**Weekend Period**

The period of the week that begins at 2200 on Friday and ends at 0800 on Monday.

**Weighted Average Resource Clearing Price**

The average of the Resource Clearing Prices that result in all the auctions for a specific Capacity Resource, weighted by the Unforced Capacity cleared for that particular resource. This value is used to determine the Daily Peak-Hour Period Availability Charge Rate for an individual resource.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Weighted Zonal Resource Clearing Price</b> | The average of the Resource Clearing Price of the sub-zones, weighted by the Unforced Capacity of Resources Cleared in each of the sub-zones. This value is used to calculate CTR values on a Zonal basis, when a Zone and its sub-zones are constrained LDAs. This is also used to calculate the Auction Credit to DR on the zonal basis if EDC cannot provide DR data by sub-zones. |
| <b>Wheeling</b>                               | The contracted use of electrical facilities of one or more entities to transmit electricity for another entity.   |
| <b>Wheel-through</b>                          | An energy transaction flowing through a transmission grid whose origination and destination are outside of the transmission grid.   |
| <b>Wholesale Load Responsibility (WLR)</b>    | Service type WLR is used to determine load responsibility and resulting LRS for wholesale entities not currently fully metered to PJM.  |
| <b>Wholesale System User</b>                  | An entity that purchases electric energy for resale, or uses transmission service for such transactions, within the PJM RTO.  |
| <b>Wholesale Transaction</b>                  | A bulk energy transaction between two market entities.  |
| <b>Winter Peak Period</b>                     | The period from December 1 through February 29 of the Planning Period.  |
| <b>Winter Peaking Zone</b>                    | A system whose reduced winter peak is greater than its maximum one-hour load during the period of June through September.   |
| <b>World</b>                                  | Refers to information obtained from sources outside the PJM RTO, e.g., NERC, ECAR, NPCC and SERC. Typically, this term is used to reflect those neighboring regions electrically close to PJM facilities.   |

## Z

### Zonal Capacity Price

The price of UCAP in a Zone that an LSE that has not elected the FRR Alternative is obligated to pay for a Delivery Year. Zonal Capacity Prices are calculated in the Base Residual Auction or the Second Incremental Auction clearing process as the sum of (1) the marginal value of system capacity for the PJM Region;(2) the Locational Price Adder, if any, for such zones in a constrained Locational Deliverability Area (LDA); and (3) an adjustment in the Zone, if required, to account for any resource make-whole payments. *Preliminary Zonal Capacity Prices* are the result of the clearing of the Base Residual Auction. *Adjusted Zonal Capacity Prices* are the result of the clearing of the Second Incremental Auction. *Final Zonal Capacity Prices* are determined after the ILR Resources are cCertified (3 months prior to the Delivery Year).

### Zonal CTR Credit Rate (Base and Final)

The rate calculated as a ratio of economic value of CTRs to zonal unforced capacity obligation. These rates are calculated as the Base Zonal CTR Credit Rate after the Base Residual Auction (used to calculate Base Zonal ILR Price) and as the Final CTR Credit Rate adjusted for the results of the Second Incremental Auction (used to calculate Final Zonal ILR Price) Zonal CTR Credit Rate is subtracted from Zonal Capacity Price to estimate Net Load Price.

### Zonal CTR Settlement Rate

A rate calculated as a ratio of economic value of CTRs to total CTRs allocated to LSEs in a zone. This rate is used to settle CTRs by calculating credit for CTRs owned.

### Zonal ILR Price (Base and Final)

Zonal ILR Prices are the prices paid the Interruptible Load for Reliability that is certified. These prices are calculated as the Base Zonal ILR Price after the Base Residual Auction and as Final Zonal ILR Price adjusted for the results of the Second Incremental Auction.

**Zone**

An area within the PJM Region or such areas that may be combined as a result of mergers and acquisitions; or added as a result of the expansion of the boundaries of the PJM Region. A Zone will include any Non-Zone Network Load located outside the PJM Region that is served from inside a particular Zone.

**Section 3: Acronyms****A**

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| A/D             | Analog to Digital   |
| AAC             | Audit Advisory Committee  |
| AC              | Alternating Current   |
| AC <sup>2</sup> | Advanced Second Control Center                                      |
| ACB             | Air Circuit Breaker   |
| ACC             | Area Coordination Committee   |
| ACE             | Area Control Error  |
| ACR             | Avoidable cost rate   |
| ADR             | Alternate Dispute Resolution  |
| ADRC            | Alternate Dispute Resolution Committee                              |
| AE              | Atlantic City Electric Company, division of Conectiv, aka AEC, AECO |
| AEC             | Atlantic City Electric Company, see AE                              |
| AEC             | Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc.                                  |
| AECI            | Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.                               |
| AECO            | Atlantic City Electric Company, see AE                              |
| AEG             | Alliant Energy Corporation  |
| AEP             | American Electric Power   |
| AESO            | Alberta Electric System Operator                                    |
| AETS            | Allegheny Energy Trading and Supply                                 |
| AFC             | Available Flowgate Capability                                       |
| AGC             | Automatic Generation Control  |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>AH</b>   | Available Hours  |
| <b>AIE</b>  | Area Interchange Error   |
| <b>ALM</b>  | Active Load Management   |
| <b>ALTE</b> | Alliant Energy (East)  |
| <b>ALTW</b> | Alliant Energy (West)  |
| <b>AMIL</b> | Ameren – Illinois  |
| <b>AMRN</b> | Ameren   |
| <b>ANSI</b> | American National Standards Institute (endorses standards-setting process) |
| <b>AO</b>   | Alleviate Overload   |
| <b>AP</b>   | Allegheny Power System, see APS  |
| <b>APPA</b> | American Public Power Association (represents municipal utilities)         |
| <b>APS</b>  | Allegheny Power System, aka AP   |
| <b>APV</b>  | Allegheny Power, PJM, VaPwr  |
| <b>AQP</b>  | Air Quality Permit   |
| <b>AR</b>   | Area Regulation  |
| <b>ARR</b>  | Auction Revenue Right  |
| <b>ARS</b>  | Automatic Reserve Sharing  |
| <b>ASCC</b> | Alaska Systems Coordinating Council  |
| <b>ASOC</b> | Advanced System Operations Courseware                                      |
| <b>ATC</b>  | Available Transfer Capability  |
| <b>AU</b>   | Associated unit  |
| <b>AVA</b>  | Avista Corp.   |
| <b>AVR</b>  | Automatic Voltage Regulator  |
| <b>AZPS</b> | Arizona Public Service Company   |



**B**

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>BAAL</b>     | Balancing Authority Area Control Error Limit |
| <b>BC</b>       | Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, see BGE  |
| <b>BCA</b>      | Batesville Control Area                      |
| <b>BCHA</b>     | B.C. Hydro & Power Authority                 |
| <b>BES</b>      | Bulk Electric System                         |
| <b>BGE</b>      | Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, aka BC   |
| <b>BGS</b>      | Basic Generation Service                     |
| <b>BG&amp;E</b> | Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, see BGE  |
| <b>BLI</b>      | Billing Line Item                            |
| <b>BME</b>      | Balancing market evaluation                  |
| <b>BPAT</b>     | Bonneville Power Administration Transmission |
| <b>BRA</b>      | Base Residual Auction                        |
| <b>BPU</b>      | Board of Public Utilities                    |
| <b>BREC</b>     | Big Rivers Electric Corp.                    |
| <b>BSSTF</b>    | Black Start Service Task Force               |
| <b>BSW</b>      | Basic Signaling Window                       |
| <b>BTM</b>      | “Behind the Meter” Generation                |
| <b>Btu</b>      | British thermal unit                         |
| <b>BUCC</b>     | Back-Up Control Center                       |
| <b>BWR</b>      | Boiling Water Reactor                        |
| <b>C</b>        |  |
| <b>CA</b>       | Control Area                                 |
| <b>CAISO</b>    | California Independent System Operator       |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>C&amp;I</b> | Commercial and industrial customers   |
| <b>CAM</b>     | Company Account Manager   |
| <b>CAPG</b>    | Compliance Agreement Participants Group   |
| <b>CB</b>      | Circuit Breaker   |
| <b>CBL</b>     | Customer Baseline Calculation   |
| <b>CBM</b>     | Capacity Benefit Margin   |
| <b>CCM</b>     | Capacity Credit Market  |
| <b>CCP</b>     | Capacity Clearing Price   |
| <b>CCPS</b>    | Commonwealth Chesapeake Power Station   |
| <b>CCT</b>     | Combined Cycle Turbine  |
| <b>CDR</b>     | Capacity Deficiency Rate  |
| <b>CDS</b>     | Cost Development Subcommittee   |
| <b>CE</b>      | Consolidated Edison, see ConEd  |
| <b>CEH</b>     | Continuing Education Hours  |
| <b>CEI</b>     | FirstEnergy (previously Cleveland Electric Illuminating)  |
| <b>CEM</b>     | Continuous Emissions Monitoring System  |
| <b>CETL</b>    | Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit   |
| <b>CETO</b>    | Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective   |
| <b>CF</b>      | Coordinated flowgate under the Joint Operating Agreement between PJM and the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. |
| <b>CFE</b>     | Comision Federal De Electricidad  |
| <b>CHPH</b>    | Chelan County PUD   |
| <b>CID</b>     | Civil Investigative Demand  |
| <b>CIL</b>     | Central Illinois Light Co.  |
| <b>CILC</b>    | Central Illinois Light Co. Interface  |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>CILCO</b>    | Central Illinois Light Co.                    |
| <b>CIN</b>      | Cinergy Corporation                           |
| <b>CIPS</b>     | Commission Issuance Posting System            |
| <b>CISO</b>     | California Independent System Operator        |
| <b>CLEC</b>     | Cleco Power LLC                               |
| <b>CLMP</b>     | Congestion component of LMP                   |
| <b>CM2</b>      | Congestion Management Coordinated Methodology |
| <b>ComEd</b>    | Commonwealth Edison, Exelon Corporation       |
| <b>CONE</b>     | Cost of New Entry                             |
| <b>ConEd</b>    | Consolidated Edison, aka CE                   |
| <b>CP</b>       | Pulverized coal-fired generator               |
| <b>CPLE</b>     | Carolina Power & Light Company – East         |
| <b>CPLW</b>     | Carolina Power & Light Company – West         |
| <b>CPP</b>      | Competitive Procurement Process               |
| <b>CPS</b>      | Control Performance Standards                 |
| <b>CPU</b>      | Central Processing Unit                       |
| <b>CRM</b>      | Customer Relationship Management              |
| <b>CRM</b>      | Crew Resource Management                      |
| <b>CR&amp;T</b> | Customer Relations & Training                 |
| <b>CRT</b>      | Cathode Ray Tube                              |
| <b>CS</b>       | Credit Subcommittee                           |
| <b>CSA</b>      | Construction Service Agreement                |
| <b>CSP</b>      | Curtailment Service Provider                  |
| <b>CSS</b>      | Collaborative Scheduling System               |
| <b>CSTF</b>     | Capacity Senior Task Force                    |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>CSWS</b>    | Central and Southwest                              |
| <b>CT</b>      | Current Transformer                                |
| <b>CT</b>      | Combustion Turbine                                 |
| <b>CTR</b>     | Capacity Transfer Right                            |
| <b>CWG</b>     | Credit Working Group                               |
| <b>CWLD</b>    | Columbia Water & Light                             |
| <b>CWLP</b>    | City Water Light & Power                           |
| <b>CZ</b>      | Control Zone                                       |
| <b>CZRA</b>    | Control Zone Regulation Assist                     |
| <b>D</b>       |  |
| <b>DA</b>      | Day-ahead  |
| <b>DAC</b>     | Digital to Analog Converter                        |
| <b>DACS</b>    | Data Acquisition and Computer Systems              |
| <b>DASR</b>    | Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve (market)              |
| <b>DASRMCP</b> | Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve Market Clearing Price |
| <b>Dayton</b>  | Dayton Power and Light Company aka DAY             |
| <b>DAY</b>     | Dayton Power and Light Company, see Dayton         |
| <b>DEC</b>     | Decrement Bid                                      |
| <b>DC</b>      | Direct Current                                     |
| <b>DCS</b>     | Disturbance Control Standard                       |
| <b>DEAA</b>    | DECA, LLC – Arlington Valley                       |
| <b>DEEM</b>    | DECA, LLC – Enterprise                             |
| <b>DEMT</b>    | DECA, LLC – Murray 230 kV                          |
| <b>DENL</b>    | DECA, LLC – North Little Rock                      |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>DERS</b> | DECA, LLC – Ruston                                       |
| <b>DESG</b> | DECA, LLC – Sandersville                                 |
| <b>DEVI</b> | DECA, LLC – Vermillion                                   |
| <b>DF</b>   | Diversity Factor   |
| <b>DFAX</b> | Distribution Factors                                     |
| <b>DL</b>   | Diesel   |
| <b>DLC</b>  | Daily Load and Capacity                                  |
| <b>DLCO</b> | Duquesne Lighting Company, aka DUQ or DQE or DLCO        |
| <b>DLE</b>  | Daily Load Estimates                                     |
| <b>DMS</b>  | Data Management Subcommittee                             |
| <b>DMT</b>  | Dispatcher Management Tool                               |
| <b>DNP</b>  | Distributed Network Protocol                             |
| <b>DOCA</b> | P.U.D. No. 1 of Douglas County                           |
| <b>DOE</b>  | Department of Energy                                     |
| <b>DOJ</b>  | Department of Justice                                    |
| <b>DOM</b>  | Dominion Virginia Electric Power aka DVP or VAP or VaPwr |
| <b>DPC</b>  | Dairyland Power Cooperative                              |
| <b>DPL</b>  | Delmarva Power and Light, division of Conectiv           |
| <b>DPLN</b> | Delmarva Peninsula north                                 |
| <b>DPLS</b> | Delmarva Peninsula south                                 |
| <b>DQ</b>   | Duquesne Lighting Company, see DLCO                      |
| <b>DQE</b>  | Duquesne Lighting Company, see DLCO                      |
| <b>DR</b>   | Demand response  |
| <b>DRS</b>  | Demand Response Subcommittee                             |
| <b>DRS</b>  | Dispute Resolution Service                               |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>DSM</b>        | Demand Side Management                               |
| <b>DSR</b>        | Demand-Side Response                                 |
| <b>DSSL</b>       | Docket Sheet and Service List                        |
| <b>DTD</b>        | Document Type Declarations                           |
| <b>DTS</b>        | Dispatcher Training Simulator                        |
| <b>DTS</b>        | Dispatcher Training Subcommittee                     |
| <b>DUK</b>        | Duke Energy Corporation                              |
| <b>DUQ</b>        | Duquesne Lighting Company, see DLCO                  |
| <b>DVP</b>        | Dominion Virginia Electric Power, see DOM            |
| <b>DY</b>         | Delivery Year  |
| <b>E</b>          |  |
| <b>EAF</b>        | Equivalent Availability Factor                       |
| <b>E&amp;AS</b>   | Energy and Ancillary Services                        |
| <b>ECAR</b>       | East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement |
| <b>ECS</b>        | Energy Control System                                |
| <b>eDART</b>      | Dispatcher Applications and Reporting Tool           |
| <b>eDARTXMLUG</b> | eDart XML User Group                                 |
| <b>EDUG</b>       | eDart User Group                                     |
| <b>EDC</b>        | Electric Distribution Company                        |
| <b>EDE</b>        | Empire District Electric Co.                         |
| <b>EDI</b>        | Electronic Data Interchange                          |
| <b>EDT</b>        | Eastern Daylight Time                                |
| <b>EEA</b>        | Energy Emergency Alerts                              |
| <b>EEFORd</b>     | Effective Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate       |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| EEI   | Edison Electric Institute                    |
| EEI   | Electric Energy, Inc.                        |
| EES   | <del>Enhanced Energy Scheduler</del>         |
| EES   | Entergy                                      |
| EFOF  | Equivalent Forced Outage Factor              |
| EFOH  | Equivalent Full Forced Outage Hours          |
| EFOR5 | 5 Year Equivalent Forced Outage Rate         |
| EFORd | Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate         |
| EFORp | Equivalent Forced Outage Rate Peak           |
| EFPOH | Equivalent Forced Partial Outage Hours       |
| EFTF  | Energy Efficiency Task Force                 |
| eGADS | Generator Availability Data System, aka GADS |
| EGS   | Electric Generation Supplier                 |
| EHV   | Extra High Voltage                           |
| EKPC  | East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.        |
| EMAAC | Eastern Mid-Atlantic Area Council            |
| EMF   | Electric Magnetic Fields                     |
| EMOF  | Equivalent Maintenance Outage Factor         |
| EMOH  | Equivalent Full Maintenance Outage Hours     |
| EMPOH | Equivalent Maintenance Partial Outage Hours  |
| EMS   | Energy Management System                     |
| EPC   | Energy Pricing Cap                           |
| EPE   | El Paso Electric                             |
| EPOEF | Equivalent Planned Outage Extension Factor   |
| EPOF  | Equivalent Planned Outage Factor             |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>EPOH</b>    | Equivalent Full Planned Outage Hours                          |
| <b>EPPOH</b>   | Equivalent Planned Partial Outage Hours                       |
| <b>EPRI</b>    | Electric Power Research Institute                             |
| <b>EPSA</b>    | Electric Power Supply Association                             |
| <b>EPT</b>     | Eastern Prevailing Time                                       |
| <b>EQR</b>     | Electric Quarterly Report                                     |
| <b>ERAR</b>    | Extended Resource Adequacy Requirement                        |
| <b>ERCO</b>    | ERCOT ISO   |
| <b>ERCOT</b>   | Electric Reliability Council of Texas                         |
| <b>ERG</b>     | Emergency Reducible Generation                                |
| <b>ERO</b>     | Electric Reliability Organization                             |
| <b>ES-ISAC</b> | Electric Sector-Information Sharing and Analysis Center       |
| <b>EST</b>     | Eastern Standard Time   |
| <b>ETC</b>     | Extended Training Course                                      |
| <b>EWG(s)</b>  | Exempt Wholesale Generator(s)                                 |
| <b>ExGen</b>   | Exelon Generation Company, L.L.C.                             |
| <b>F</b>       |   |
| <b>FC</b>      | Finance Committee   |
| <b>FCA</b>     | Forecast Applications   |
| <b>FE</b>      | First Energy, previously GPU, consists of FE-JC, FE-ME, FE-PN |
| <b>FE-E</b>    | First Energy – East – Pennsylvania                            |
| <b>FE-JC</b>   | First Energy – Jersey Central Power and Light Company         |
| <b>FE-ME</b>   | First Energy – Metropolitan Edison Company                    |
| <b>FE-PN</b>   | First Energy – Pennsylvania Electric Company                  |
| <b>FE-W</b>    | First Energy – West – Ohio                                    |



|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>FECE</b>   | First Energy Conversion Economics                    |
| <b>FEMA</b>   | Federal Emergency Management Agency                  |
| <b>FERC</b>   | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission                 |
| <b>FERD</b>   | First Energy Reading Dispatch                        |
| <b>FERRIS</b> | Federal Energy Regulatory Records Information System |
| <b>FMPP</b>   | Florida Municipal Power Pool                         |
| <b>FMU</b>    | Frequently Mitigated Unit                            |
| <b>FOH</b>    | Full Forced Outage Hours                             |
| <b>FOR</b>    | Forced Outage Rate                                   |
| <b>FPA</b>    | Federal Power Act                                    |
| <b>FPC</b>    | Federal Power Commission                             |
| <b>FPC</b>    | Florida Power Corporation                            |
| <b>FPL</b>    | Florida Power & Light                                |
| <b>FPOH</b>   | Forced Partial Outage Hours                          |
| <b>FPPL</b>   | Forecast Period Peak Load                            |
| <b>FPR</b>    | Forecast Pool Requirement                            |
| <b>FRC</b>    | Frequency Response Characteristic                    |
| <b>FRCC</b>   | Florida Reliability Coordinating Council             |
| <b>FRP</b>    | Financially Responsible Party                        |
| <b>FRR</b>    | Fixed Resource Requirement                           |
| <b>FSA</b>    | Facilities Study Agreement                           |
| <b>FTR</b>    | Financial Transmission Rights                        |
| <b>FTRTF</b>  | FTR Task Force                                       |
| <b>FTS</b>    | Failed to Start                                      |

**G**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>GADS</b>  | Generator Availability Data System, see eGADS                  |
| <b>GAPP</b>  | General Agreement on Parallel Paths                            |
| <b>GATS</b>  | Generator Attributes Tracking System                           |
| <b>GCA</b>   | Generating Control Area  |
| <b>GCB</b>   | Gas Circuit Breaker  |
| <b>GCPD</b>  | Grant County PUD No. 2   |
| <b>GD</b>    | Generation Dispatcher  |
| <b>GE</b>    | General Electric Company                                       |
| <b>GEBGE</b> | General Electric, Baltimore Gas & Electric Reliability Program |
| <b>GIC</b>   | Geomagnetic Induced Currents                                   |
| <b>GISB</b>  | Gas Industry Standards Board                                   |
| <b>GLDFs</b> | Generator to Load Distribution Factors                         |
| <b>GMS</b>   | Generation Management System                                   |
| <b>GMT</b>   | Greenwich Mean Time  |
| <b>GORP</b>  | Generator Outage Rate Program                                  |
| <b>GPU</b>   | General Public Utilities, First Energy                         |
| <b>GRDA</b>  | Grand River Dam Authority                                      |
| <b>GRE</b>   | Great River Energy   |
| <b>GRMA</b>  | Gila River Maricopa Arizona                                    |
| <b>GT</b>    | Generation Transfer or Gas Turbine                             |
| <b>GTO</b>   | Generation Transfer Optimizer                                  |
| <b>GVL</b>   | Gainesville Regional Utilities                                 |
| <b>GW</b>    | Gigawatt   |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>GWh</b>      | Gigawatt-hour                               |
| <b>H</b>        |   |
| <b>HE</b>       | Hoosier Energy                              |
| <b>HE</b>       | Hour Ending                                 |
| <b>HGMA</b>     | Harquahala L.L.C.                           |
| <b>HHI</b>      | Herfindahl-Hirschman Index                  |
| <b>HIS</b>      | Historical Information System               |
| <b>HRSG</b>     | Heat recovery steam generator               |
| <b>HQ</b>       | Hydro Quebec                                |
| <b>HQT</b>      | Hydro-Quebec, TransEnergie                  |
| <b>HST</b>      | City of Homestead                           |
| <b>HTML</b>     | Hyper Text Markup Language                  |
| <b>HVAC</b>     | Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning   |
| <b>HVDC</b>     | High Voltage Direct Current                 |
| <b>Hz</b>       | Hertz                                       |
| <b>I</b>        |   |
| <b>IA</b>       | Incremental Auction                         |
| <b>IA</b>       | Interconnection Association                 |
| <b>IBT</b>      | Internal Bilateral Transaction              |
| <b>IC&amp;C</b> | Interregional Coordination and Compliance   |
| <b>ICAP</b>     | Installed Capacity                          |
| <b>ICCP</b>     | Inter-control Center Communication Protocol |
| <b>ID</b>       | Interconnection Dispatcher                  |
| <b>IDC</b>      | Interchange Distribution Calculator         |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| IDEC   | Interutility Data Exchange Consortium                                     |
| IDR    | Incremental Delivery Rights   |
| IEEE   | Institute of Electric and Electronic Engineers                            |
| IESO   | Independent Electricity System Operator, previously IMO and Ontario Hydro |
| IID    | Imperial Irrigation District  |
| ILR    | Interruptible Load for Reliability  |
| IMO    | Ontario – Independent Electricity Market Operator, see IESO               |
| INC    | Increment offer   |
| INDN   | City of Independence P&L Dept.  |
| INPO   | Institute of Nuclear Power Operations                                     |
| IO     | Interconnection Office  |
| IOU    | Investor Owned Utility  |
| IP     | Illinois Power  |
| IPCO   | Idaho Power Company   |
| IPL    | Indianapolis Power & Light Company  |
| IPL    | Initial Program Load  |
| IPP(s) | Independent Power Producer(s)   |
| IPSTF  | Interconnection Process Senior Task Force                                 |
| IRC    | Instantaneous Reserve Check   |
| IRM    | Installed Reserve Margin  |
| IRRC   | Independent Regulatory Review Commission                                  |
| IRTF   | Intermittent Resources Task Force   |
| ISA    | Interconnection Service Agreement   |
| ISNE   | ISO New England, see ISO-NE   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>ISO</b>       | Independent System Operator  |
| <b>ISO-NE</b>    | ISO New England, previously New England Power Exchange (NEPEX), aka ISNE or NE-ISO |
| <b>ITCF</b>      | Interregional Transmission Coordination Forum                                      |
| <b>ITP</b>       | Initial Training Program (for PJM system operators)                                |
| <b>ITS</b>       | Interchange Transactions System  |
| <b>ITSS</b>      | Interim Transmission Settlement Solutions  |
| <b>J</b>         |  |
| <b>Java SDK</b>  | Java Solution Development Kit  |
| <b>JC</b>        | Jersey Central Power and Light Company, see JCP&L                                  |
| <b>JCPL</b>      | Jersey Central Power and Light Company, see JCP&L                                  |
| <b>JCP&amp;L</b> | Jersey Central Power and Light Company, aka JCPL, JC                               |
| <b>JEA</b>       | JEA  |
| <b>JOA</b>       | Joint Operating Agreement  |
| <b>JOU</b>       | Jointly owned units  |
| <b>JRCA</b>      | Joint Reliability Coordination Agreement   |
| <b>JSSE</b>      | Java Secure Socket Extension   |
| <b>K</b>         |  |
| <b>KCPL</b>      | Kansas City Power & Light, Co.   |
| <b>L</b>         |  |
| <b>L/O</b>       | Loss of  |
| <b>LA</b>        | Load Aggregator  |
| <b>LAFA</b>      | Lafayette Utilities System   |
| <b>LAGN</b>      | Louisiana Generating, LLC  |
| <b>LAS</b>       | Load Analysis Subcommittee   |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| LC   | Liaison Committee   |
| LCA  | Load Control Area   |
| LCC  | Local Control Center  |
| LCO  | Limited Condition of Operation (nuclear)                        |
| LD   | Load Dump Rating  |
| LD   | Liquid Damages  |
| LDA  | Locational Deliverability Area                                  |
| LDC  | Local Distribution Company                                      |
| LDWP | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power                       |
| LEPA | Louisiana Energy & Power Authority                              |
| LES  | Lincoln Electric System   |
| LF   | Load Forecast   |
| LFC  | Load Frequency Control  |
| LFH  | Load Forecast, Hourly (hourly interval for seven days)          |
| LFM  | Load Forecast, five Minute (five minute interval for six hours) |
| LGEE | LG&E Energy Transmission Services                               |
| LLC  | Limited Liability Corporation                                   |
| LM   | Load management   |
| LMP  | Locational Marginal Pricing                                     |
| LMS  | Learning Management System                                      |
| LOC  | Lost Opportunity Cost   |
| LOLE | Loss of Load Expectation  |
| LPA  | Locational Price Algorithm                                      |
| LRS  | Load Ratio Share  |
| LSE  | Load Serving Entity   |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>LTC</b>    | Load Tap Changing  |
| <b>LTE</b>    | Long Term Emergency Rating   |
| <b>M</b>      |  |
| <b>M2M</b>    | Market to Market Coordination  |
| <b>MAAC</b>   | Mid-Atlantic Area Council (as of January 1, 2006, this no longer exists)                     |
| <b>MACRS</b>  | Modified accelerated cost recovery schedule  |
| <b>MAIN</b>   | Mid-America Interconnected Network   |
| <b>MAPP</b>   | Mid-Continent Area Power Pool, see MRO   |
| <b>MAR</b>    | Maritime Area  |
| <b>MC</b>     | Members Committee  |
| <b>MCLN</b>   | McClain  |
| <b>MCP</b>    | Market Clearing Price  |
| <b>ME</b>     | Metropolitan Edison Company  |
| <b>ME</b>     | Maximum Emergency Generation   |
| <b>MEC</b>    | MidAmerican Energy Company   |
| <b>MECS</b>   | Michigan Electric Coordinated Systems  |
| <b>MEN</b>    | MAAC, ECAR, NPCC   |
| <b>Met-Ed</b> | Metropolitan Edison Company  |
| <b>MGE</b>    | Madison Gas and Electric Company   |
| <b>MHEB</b>   | MHEB, Transmission Services  |
| <b>MIC</b>    | Market Implementation Committee  |
| <b>MICHFE</b> | The pricing point for the Michigan Electric Coordinated System and FirstEnergy control areas |
| <b>MIL</b>    | Mandatory Interruptible Load   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>MIS</b>       | Metering Issues Subcommittee   |
| <b>MISO</b>      | Midwest Independent System Operator  |
| <b>MLUG</b>      | Marginal Losses User Group   |
| <b>MMI</b>       | Man Machine Interface  |
| <b>MMUAC</b>     | Market Monitoring Unit – Advisory Committee  |
| <b>MOA</b>       | Market Operations Agreement  |
| <b>MOAB</b>      | Motor Operated Air Break   |
| <b>MOC</b>       | Market Operations Center   |
| <b>MOD</b>       | Motor Operated Disconnect  |
| <b>MOF</b>       | Maintenance Outage Factor  |
| <b>MOH</b>       | Full Maintenance Outage Hours  |
| <b>Mon Power</b> | Monongahela Power  |
| <b>MOOL</b>      | Maximum Outstanding Obligation Limit   |
| <b>MOU</b>       | Memorandum of Understanding (agreement in principle to do something)               |
| <b>MP</b>        | Minnesota Power, Inc.  |
| <b>MPOH</b>      | Maintenance Partial Outage Hours   |
| <b>MPS</b>       | Aquila Networks – MPS  |
| <b>MPW</b>       | Muscatine Power and Water  |
| <b>MRC</b>       | Markets and Reliability Committee  |
| <b>MRO</b>       | Mid-American Reliability Operator, previously MAPP (Mid-Continent Area Power Pool) |
| <b>MSCS</b>      | Market Settlements Calculations System   |
| <b>MSET</b>      | Market Settlements   |
| <b>MSRS</b>      | Market Settlements Reporting System  |
| <b>MSS</b>       | Market Settlements Subcommittee  |



|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>MUI</b>    | Market User Interface  |
| <b>MVAR</b>   | Mega Volt Amperes Reactive   |
| <b>MW</b>     | Megawatt   |
| <b>MWd</b>    | Megawatt-day   |
| <b>MWh</b>    | Megawatt-hour  |
| <b>N</b>      |  |
| <b>NACUSA</b> | National Association of Consumer Advocates (50 States)             |
| <b>NAESB</b>  | North American Energy Standards Board                              |
| <b>NARUC</b>  | National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions (50 States) |
| <b>NATC</b>   | Non-Recallable Available Transfer Capability                       |
| <b>NC</b>     | Nominating Committee   |
| <b>NCA</b>    | Neighboring Control Area   |
| <b>ND</b>     | Network Designated   |
| <b>NE-ISO</b> | New England ISO, see ISO-NE  |
| <b>NEPA</b>   | National Energy Policy Act 1992                                    |
| <b>NEPA</b>   | Northeast PA Transformer Limit                                     |
| <b>NEPEX</b>  | New England Power Exchange, see ISO-NE                             |
| <b>NERC</b>   | North American Electric Reliability Council                        |
| <b>NEVP</b>   | Nevada Power Company   |
| <b>NICA</b>   | Northern Illinois Control Area                                     |
| <b>NIS</b>    | Net Interchange Schedule   |
| <b>NISF</b>   | Net Interchange Schedule Forecast                                  |
| <b>NF</b>     | Non-Firm (transmission service)                                    |
| <b>NGOUG</b>  | Nuclear Generation Owners/Operators User Group                     |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>NICA</b>           | Northern Illinois Control Area                                     |
| <b>NIMO</b>           | Niagara Mohawk   |
| <b>NIPC</b>           | National Infrastructure Protection Center                          |
| <b>NIPS</b>           | Northern Indiana Public Service Company                            |
| <b>NIPSCO</b>         | Northern Indiana Public Service Co.                                |
| <b>NITS</b>           | Network Integration Transmission Service                           |
| <b>NN</b>             | Neural Networks  |
| <b>NND</b>            | Network Non-Designated   |
| <b>NNL</b>            | Network and native load  |
| <b>NO</b>             | Normally Open  |
| <b>NOAA</b>           | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration                    |
| <b>NOI</b>            | Notice of Inquiry  |
| <b>NO<sub>x</sub></b> | Nitrogen oxides  |
| <b>NOPR</b>           | Notice of Proposed Rulemaking                                      |
| <b>NPCC</b>           | Northeast Power Coordinating Council                               |
| <b>NPPD</b>           | Nebraska Public Power District                                     |
| <b>NRC</b>            | Nuclear Regulatory Commission                                      |
| <b>NRECA</b>          | National Rural Electric Cooperative Association                    |
| <b>NRECA</b>          | National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (represents coops) |
| <b>NRG</b>            | National Review Group  |
| <b>NRITF</b>          | NERC Ratings Initiative Task Force                                 |
| <b>NSB</b>            | Utilities Commission, City of New Smyrna Beach                     |
| <b>NSP</b>            | Northern States Power Company                                      |
| <b>NSPL</b>           | Network Service Peak Load  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>NUG</b>     | Non-Utility Generator   |
| <b>NUG</b>     | Non-Utility Owned Generator   |
| <b>NWMT</b>    | NorthWestern Energy   |
| <b>NY-ISO</b>  | New York ISO, previously New York Power Pool (NYPP), aka NYIS or NYISO  |
| <b>NYIS</b>    | New York ISO, see NY-ISO  |
| <b>NYISO</b>   | New York ISO, see NY-ISO  |
| <b>NYPP</b>    | New York Power Pool, see NY-ISO   |
| <b>NYSEG</b>   | New York State Electric and Gas   |
| <b>O</b>       |   |
| <b>OA</b>      | Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. |
| <b>O&amp;M</b> | Operating and Maintenance   |
| <b>O&amp;R</b> | Orange and Rockland Utilities, also Rockland                            |
| <b>OAF</b>     | Operating Availability Factor   |
| <b>OASIS</b>   | Open Access Same-Time Information System                                |
| <b>OATF</b>    | Operations Analysis Task Force  |
| <b>OATI</b>    | Open Access Technology International, Inc.                              |
| <b>OATT</b>    | Open Access Transmission Tariff   |
| <b>OC</b>      | Operating Committee   |
| <b>ODEC</b>    | Old Dominion Electric Cooperative                                       |
| <b>OE</b>      | Orion Energy, LLC   |
| <b>OEA</b>     | Office of External Affairs  |
| <b>OEM</b>     | Original equipment manufacturer   |
| <b>OEP</b>     | Office of Energy Projects   |
| <b>OH</b>      | Ontario Hydro   |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>OI</b>           | Office of the Interconnection  |
| <b>OI</b>           | Operating Instruction  |
| <b>OJT</b>          | On the Job Training  |
| <b>OKGE</b>         | Oklahoma Gas and Electric  |
| <b>Ontario IESO</b> | Ontario Independent Electricity System Operator  |
| <b>OOM</b>          | Out of Market  |
| <b>OPD</b>          | Operation Planning Department  |
| <b>OPPD</b>         | Omaha Public Power District  |
| <b>OPSI</b>         | Organization of PJM States, Inc.   |
| <b>ORNS</b>         | Operating Representatives of Northeast Systems   |
| <b>OSHA</b>         | Occupational Safety and Health Administration  |
| <b>OSL</b>          | Operating Security Limit   |
| <b>OTDF</b>         | Outage Transfer Distribution Factor  |
| <b>OTP</b>          | Otter Tail Power Company   |
| <b>OTS</b>          | Operator Training Schedule   |
| <b>OVEC</b>         | Ohio Valley Electric Corporation   |
| <b>P</b>            |  |
| <b>PACE</b>         | PacifiCorp – East  |
| <b>PACW</b>         | PacifiCorp – West  |
| <b>PAR</b>          | Phase Angle Regulator  |
| <b>PC</b>           | Planning Committee   |
| <b>PCGC</b>         | NERC Personnel Certification and Governance Committee oversight for the NERC System Operator Certification Program |
| <b>PCLLRW</b>       | Post Contingency Local Load Relief Warning   |
| <b>PD</b>           | Power Dispatcher   |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>PE</b>       | PECO Energy Company, see PECO  |
| <b>PEC</b>      | Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.  |
| <b>PECO</b>     | PECO Energy Company, Exelon Corporation, aka PE  |
| <b>PEMA</b>     | Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency   |
| <b>Penelec</b>  | Pennsylvania Electric Company, aka PN  |
| <b>PEP</b>      | Potomac Electric Power Company, see PEPCO  |
| <b>PEPCO</b>    | Potomac Electric Power Company, aka PEP  |
| <b>PGE</b>      | Portland General Electric  |
| <b>PGT</b>      | Pathway Generation Transfer  |
| <b>PH</b>       | Period Hours   |
| <b>PIEUG</b>    | Public Interest and Environmental Organizations User Group   |
| <b>PJM</b>      | PJM Regions: Mid-Atlantic, Western, and Southern   |
| <b>PJM/ALTE</b> | The interface between PJM and the eastern portion of the Alliant Energy Corporation's control area     |
| <b>PJM/ALTW</b> | The interface between PJM and the western portion of the Alliant Energy Corporation's control area     |
| <b>PJM/AMRN</b> | The interface between PJM and Ameren Corporation's control area  |
| <b>PJMCA</b>    | PJM Control Area   |
| <b>PJM/CILC</b> | The interface between PJM and the Central Illinois Light Company's control area                        |
| <b>PJM/CIN</b>  | The interface between PJM and the Cinergy Corporation's control area                                   |
| <b>PJM/CPLE</b> | The interface between PJM and the eastern portion of the Carolina Power & Light Company's control area |
| <b>PJM/CPLW</b> | The interface between PJM and the western portion of the Carolina Power & Light Company's control area |
| <b>PJM/CWPL</b> | The interface between PJM and the City Water, Light & Power's  |

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|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
|                 | (City of Springfield, IL) control area   |
| <b>PJM/DUK</b>  | The interface between PJM and the Duke Energy Corp.'s control area                       |
| <b>PJM/EKPC</b> | The interface between PJM and the Eastern Kentucky Power Corporation's control area      |
| <b>PJM/FE</b>   | The interface between PJM and the FirstEnergy Corp.'s control area                       |
| <b>PJM/IP</b>   | The interface between PJM and the Illinois Power Company's control area                  |
| <b>PJM/IPL</b>  | The interface between PJM and the Indianapolis Power & Light Company's control area      |
| <b>PJM/LGEE</b> | The interface between PJM and the Louisville Gas & Electric Company's control area       |
| <b>PJM/MEC</b>  | The interface between PJM and MidAmerican Energy Company's control area                  |
| <b>PJM/MECS</b> | The interface between PJM and the Michigan Electric Coordinated System's control area    |
| <b>PJM/NIPS</b> | The interface between PJM and the Northern Indiana Public Service Company's control area |
| <b>PJM/NYIS</b> | The interface between PJM and the New York Independent System Operator                   |
| <b>PJM/OVEC</b> | The interface between PJM and the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation's control area        |
| <b>PJM/TVA</b>  | The interface between PJM and the Tennessee Valley Authority's control area              |
| <b>PJM/WEC</b>  | The interface between PJM and the Wisconsin Energy Corporation's control area            |
| <b>PL</b>       | Pennsylvania Power & Light Company   |
| <b>PLC</b>      | Programmable Logic Controller  |
| <b>PLS</b>      | Parameter Limited Schedules  |
| <b>PMMS</b>     | Preliminary market structure screen  |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>PMS</b>       | Power Management System   |
| <b>PN</b>        | Pennsylvania Electric Company, see Penelec                                |
| <b>PNM</b>       | Public Service Company of New Mexico                                      |
| <b>PNNE</b>      | PENELEC's northeastern subarea  |
| <b>PNNW</b>      | PENELEC's northwestern subarea  |
| <b>POD</b>       | Point of Delivery   |
| <b>POH</b>       | Full Planned Outage Hours   |
| <b>POLR</b>      | Provider of Last Resort   |
| <b>POR</b>       | Point of Receipt  |
| <b>PPL</b>       | Pennsylvania Power & Light Company  |
| <b>PPM</b>       | Peak Period Maintenance   |
| <b>PPOH</b>      | Planned Partial Outage Hours  |
| <b>PPPC</b>      | PJM Public Power Coalition  |
| <b>PS</b>        | Public Service Electric and Gas Company                                   |
| <b>PSCO</b>      | Public Service Company of Colorado  |
| <b>PSEG</b>      | Public Service Enterprise Group   |
| <b>PSE&amp;G</b> | Public Service Electric & Gas Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of PSEG) |
| <b>PSEI</b>      | Puget Sound Energy Transmission   |
| <b>PSN</b>       | PSEG north  |
| <b>PSNC</b>      | PSEG northcentral   |
| <b>PSSE</b>      | Power System Simulator Equation   |
| <b>PT</b>        | Potential Transformer   |
| <b>PTDF</b>      | Power Transfer Distribution Factor  |
| <b>PTI</b>       | Power Technologies, Inc.  |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>PTID</b>   | Point Identification                       |
| <b>PTP</b>    | Point to Point                             |
| <b>PUC</b>    | Public Utility Commission                  |
| <b>PUHCA</b>  | Public Utility Holding Company Act         |
| <b>PURPA</b>  | Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act   |
| <b>PWR</b>    | Pressurized Water Reactor                  |
| <b>Q</b>      |  |
| <b>QF</b>     | Qualifying Facility                        |
| <b>QIL</b>    | Qualified Interruptible Load               |
| <b>QTU</b>    | Qualifying Transmission Upgrade            |
| <b>R</b>      |  |
| <b>RA</b>     | Reliability Authority                      |
| <b>RAA</b>    | Reliability Assurance Agreement            |
| <b>RAAS</b>   | Resource Adequacy Analysis Subcommittee    |
| <b>RAIS</b>   | Reliability Authority Information System   |
| <b>RATC</b>   | Recallable Available Transfer Capability   |
| <b>RC</b>     | Reedy Creek Improvement District           |
| <b>RC</b>     | Reliability Coordinator                    |
| <b>RCIS</b>   | Reliability Coordinator Information System |
| <b>RCP</b>    | Reliability Coordination Plan              |
| <b>RCR</b>    | Reactive Capability Range                  |
| <b>RE</b>     | Reserved Economy                           |
| <b>REC(s)</b> | Rural Electric Cooperative(s)              |
| <b>RECO</b>   | Rockland Electric Company                  |



|        |   |
|--------|---|
| RegA   | Regulation A  |
| RegD   | Regulation D  |
| REQ    | Retail Electric Quadrant                              |
| RFC    | Reliability <i>First</i> Corporation                  |
| RFP    | Request for Proposal                                  |
| RLGCTF | Reliability Limited Generator Compensation Task Force |
| RGQ    | Retail Gas Quadrant                                   |
| RIMS   | Records and Information Management System             |
| RLR    | Retail Load Responsibility                            |
| RMCCP  | Regulation Market Capability Clearing Price           |
| RMCP   | Regional Market Clearing Price                        |
| RMPCP  | Regulation Market Performance Clearing Price          |
| RPM    | Reliability Pricing Model                             |
| RPPTF  | Regional Planning Process Task Force                  |
| RPSTF  | Regulation Performance Senior Task Force              |
| RRAS   | Reserve Requirement Assumptions Subcommittee          |
| RRC    | Reactive Reserve Check                                |
| RRO    | Regional Reliability Organization                     |
| RS     | Relay Subcommittee                                    |
| RSA    | Reserve Sharing Agreement                             |
| RSC    | Resource Scheduling and Commitment                    |
| RSCS   | Reliability Standards and Compliance Subcommittee     |
| RSI    | Residual Supply Index                                 |
| RSH    | Reserved Shutdown Hours                               |
| RTC    | Real-time commitment                                  |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>RTEP</b>   | Regional Transmission Expansion Plan              |
| <b>RTEPP</b>  | Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process. |
| <b>RTG(s)</b> | Regional Transmission Group(s)                    |
| <b>RTO</b>    | Regional Transmission Organization                |
| <b>RTS</b>    | Relay Testing Subcommittee                        |
| <b>RTU</b>    | Remote Terminal Unit                              |
| <b>S</b>      |   |
| <b>SA</b>     | Security Analysis                                 |
| <b>SAR</b>    | Standards Authorization Request                   |
| <b>SARDT</b>  | Standards Authorization Request Drafting Team     |
| <b>SARP</b>   | Systematic Assessment of RTO Performance          |
| <b>SC</b>     | Santee Cooper                                     |
| <b>SC</b>     | Scheduling Coordinator                            |
| <b>SCADA</b>  | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition          |
| <b>SCED</b>   | Security Constrained Economic Dispatch            |
| <b>SCEG</b>   | South Carolina Electric & Gas Company             |
| <b>SCL</b>    | Seattle City Light                                |
| <b>SCOT</b>   | Super Critical Once Through Generation Facility   |
| <b>SCPA</b>   | Southcentral Pennsylvania subarea                 |
| <b>SCR</b>    | Selective catalytic reduction                     |
| <b>SDX</b>    | System Data Exchange                              |
| <b>SDWG</b>   | System Dynamics Working Group                     |
| <b>SE</b>     | State Estimator                                   |
| <b>SEC</b>    | Seminole Electric Cooperative                     |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>SECI</b>           | Sunflower Electric Power Corporation                   |
| <b>SEHA</b>           | Southeastern Power Administration                      |
| <b>SEPJM</b>          | Southeastern PJM subarea                               |
| <b>SERC</b>           | Southeastern Electric Reliability Council              |
| <b>SERU</b>           | Southeastern Power Administration                      |
| <b>SESC</b>           | Space Environment Service Center (issues SMD warnings) |
| <b>SETH</b>           | Southeastern Power Administration                      |
| <b>SFT</b>            | Simultaneous Feasibility Test                          |
| <b>SGIWG</b>          | Small Generation Interconnection Working Group         |
| <b>SH</b>             | Service Hours  |
| <b>SHWPC</b>          | Safe Harbor Water Power Company                        |
| <b>SIGE</b>           | Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.                    |
| <b>SIPC</b>           | Southern Illinois Power Cooperative                    |
| <b>SIS</b>            | Systems Information Subcommittee                       |
| <b>SLOD</b>           | Severe Line Outage Detection                           |
| <b>SMD</b>            | Solar Magnetic Disturbance                             |
| <b>SMD</b>            | Standard Market Design                                 |
| <b>SME</b>            | Subject Matter Expert                                  |
| <b>SMECO</b>          | Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative                 |
| <b>SMEE</b>           | South Mississippi Electric Power Association           |
| <b>SMP</b>            | System Marginal Price                                  |
| <b>SMP</b>            | Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency              |
| <b>SMUD</b>           | Sacramento Municipal Utility District                  |
| <b>SNJ</b>            | Southern New Jersey                                    |
| <b>SO<sub>2</sub></b> | Sulfur dioxide   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>SOAP</b>      | Simple Object Access Protocol  |
| <b>SOCO</b>      | Southern Company Services, Inc.  |
| <b>SOF</b>       | Scheduled Outage Factor  |
| <b>SOS</b>       | System Operations Subcommittee   |
| <b>SOS</b>       | Standard Offer Service   |
| <b>SPA</b>       | Southwestern Power Administration  |
| <b>SPC</b>       | SaskPower Grid Control Centre  |
| <b>SPD</b>       | Scheduling, Pricing and Dispatch   |
| <b>SPP</b>       | Southwest Power Pool   |
| <b>SPPC</b>      | Sierra Pacific Power Co. – Transmission                                  |
| <b>SPS</b>       | Southwestern Public Service Company                                      |
| <b>SRAR</b>      | Standard Resource Adequacy Requirement                                   |
| <b>SRCTF</b>     | System Restoration Coordinators Task Force                               |
| <b>SRMCP</b>     | Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price                               |
| <b>SPREGO</b>    | Synchronized reserve and regulation optimizer (market-clearing software) |
| <b>SRMCP</b>     | Synchronized reserve market-clearing price                               |
| <b>SRP</b>       | Salt River Project   |
| <b>SRRTEP-MA</b> | Sub Regional RTEP Committee – Mid-Atlantic                               |
| <b>SRRTEP-S</b>  | Sub Regional RTEP Committee – Southern                                   |
| <b>SRRTEP-W</b>  | Sub Regional RTEP Committee - Western                                    |
| <b>SSL</b>       | Secure Socket Layer  |
| <b>SSR</b>       | Supplemental Status Report   |
| <b>STD</b>       | Standard deviation   |
| <b>STE</b>       | Short Term Emergency Rating (thermal)                                    |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>STLF</b>   | Short Term Load Forecast (hourly interval for seven days) |
| <b>STNET</b>  | Study Network Analysis                                    |
| <b>STOP</b>   | Scheduled Transmission Outage Program                     |
| <b>SUB</b>    | Substation  |
| <b>SVC</b>    | Static VAR Compensator                                    |
| <b>SWMAAC</b> | southwestern Mid-Atlantic Area Council                    |
| <b>T</b>      |   |
| <b>TAL</b>    | City of Tallahassee                                       |
| <b>TC</b>     | Transaction Coordinator                                   |
| <b>TCAP</b>   | Targeted Unforced Capacity                                |
| <b>TCUL</b>   | Tap Changing Under Load (transformer)                     |
| <b>TDU</b>    | Transmission Dependent Utility                            |
| <b>TEAC</b>   | Tariff Expansion Advisory Committee                       |
| <b>TERM</b>   | Transmission Equipment Ratings Monitor                    |
| <b>THI</b>    | Temperature Humidity Index                                |
| <b>TIR</b>    | Transmission Injection Rights                             |
| <b>TISTF</b>  | Transaction Issues Senior Task Force                      |
| <b>TLB</b>    | Tie Line Bias   |
| <b>TLC</b>    | Transfer Limit Calculation                                |
| <b>TLR</b>    | Transmission Loading Relief Procedure                     |
| <b>TMI</b>    | Three Mile Island   |
| <b>TMS</b>    | Transaction Management System                             |
| <b>Tos</b>    | Transmission Owners                                       |
| <b>TOA</b>    | Transmission Owners Agreement                             |
| <b>TOA-AC</b> | Transmission Owners Agreement-Administration Committee    |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>TPS</b>    | Third Party Supplier   |
| <b>TPS</b>    | Three-Pivotal Supplier Test                                    |
| <b>TPWR</b>   | Tacoma Power   |
| <b>TRM</b>    | Transmission Reserve Margin or Transmission Reliability Margin |
| <b>TSS</b>    | Transmission and Substation Subcommittee                       |
| <b>TSR</b>    | Transmission Service Request                                   |
| <b>TSS</b>    | Transmission Security System                                   |
| <b>TTC</b>    | Total Transfer Capability                                      |
| <b>TTF</b>    | Transactions Task Force  |
| <b>TTV4TF</b> | TO/TOP Matrix v4 Task Force                                    |
| <b>TVA</b>    | Tennessee Valley Authority                                     |
| <b>TWR</b>    | Transmission Withdrawal Rights                                 |
| <b>U</b>      |  |
| <b>UC</b>     | Unit Commitment  |
| <b>UCAP</b>   | Unforced Capacity  |
| <b>UCDB</b>   | Unit Commitment Data Base                                      |
| <b>UCDC</b>   | Unit Commitment Data Coordinators                              |
| <b>UCT</b>    | Unit Commitment Terminal                                       |
| <b>UDS</b>    | Unit Dispatch System   |
| <b>UGI</b>    | UGI Utilities, Inc.  |
| <b>UOH</b>    | Unplanned Outage Hours   |
| <b>UPF</b>    | Unit participation factor                                      |
| <b>UPPC</b>   | Upper Peninsula Power Co.                                      |
| <b>UPS</b>    | Uninterruptible Power Supply                                   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>URL</b>   | Uniform Resource Locator   |
| <b>V</b>     |  |
| <b>VACAR</b> | Virginia – Carolina Region of SERC                                 |
| <b>VAP</b>   | Dominion Virginia Electric Power, see DOM                          |
| <b>VaPwr</b> | Dominion Virginia Electric Power, see DOM                          |
| <b>VAR</b>   | Volt Ampere Reactive   |
| <b>VCLC</b>  | Voluntary Customer Load Curtailment                                |
| <b>VCP</b>   | Voltage Coordination Plan  |
| <b>VEM</b>   | VACAR, ECAR, MAAC  |
| <b>VGR</b>   | Video Graphic Recorder   |
| <b>VOM</b>   | Variable Operating & Maintenance expense                           |
| <b>VRR</b>   | Variable Resource Requirement                                      |
| <b>VSTLF</b> | Very Short Term Load Forecast (five minute interval for six hours) |
| <b>W</b>     |  |
| <b>WACM</b>  | Western Area Power Administration – CM                             |
| <b>WALC</b>  | Western Area Power Administration – DSW                            |
| <b>WAUE</b>  | Western Area Power Administration – UGPR                           |
| <b>WAUW</b>  | Western Area Power Administration – UGPR                           |
| <b>WE</b>    | Wisconsin Public Service Corp.                                     |
| <b>WEA</b>   | Weather Services   |
| <b>WEC</b>   | Wisconsin Energy Corporation                                       |
| <b>WECC</b>  | Western Electricity Coordinating Council                           |
| <b>WEQ</b>   | Wholesale Electric Quadrant  |
| <b>WFEC</b>  | Western Farmers Electric Cooperative                               |

|             |                                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>WGQ</b>  | Wholesale Gas Quadrant               |
| <b>WLR</b>  | Wholesale Load Responsibility        |
| <b>WPEK</b> | Aquila Networks – WPK                |
| <b>WPF</b>  | Wind Power Forecast                  |
| <b>WPS</b>  | Wisconsin Public Service Corporation |
| <b>WR</b>   | Western Resources, dba Westar Energy |
| <b>WSA</b>  | Weather Sensitivity Adjustment       |
| <b>WSCC</b> | Western Systems Coordinating Council |
| <b>WSI</b>  | Weather Services International       |
| <b>X</b>    |                                      |
| <b>XIC</b>  | External Installed Capacity          |
| <b>XML</b>  | Extensible Markup Language           |
| <b>Y</b>    |                                      |
| <b>YAD</b>  | Yadkin, Inc.                         |



## Revision History

### **Revision 22 (2/28/2013):**

- Administrative Change: updated all references of “eSchedules” to “InSchedules”

### **Revision 21 (01/15/2013):**

Based on the work of the Regulation Performance Senior Task Force (RPSTF) the following Definitions were added:

- Marginal Benefits Factor
- Mileage
- RegA
- RegD
- Regulation Market Performance Clearing Price
- Regulation Market Capability Clearing Price
- Unit Specific Benefits Factor

The following Definition was edited:

- Regulation Market Clearing Price

The following Acronyms were added:

- RegA
- RegD
- RMCCP
- RMPCP

### **Revision 20 (06/28/2012):**

Added the following Definitions:

- Transmission Subzone

Added the following Acronyms:

- CSTF - Capacity Senior Task Force
- EFTF- Energy Efficiency Task Force
- MMUAC - Market Monitoring Unit – Advisory Committee
- PCLLRW – Post Contingency Local Load Relief Warning
- RLGCTF - Reliability Limited Generator Compensation Task Force
- RSCS - Reliability Standards and Compliance Subcommittee
- SCED - Security Constrained Economic Dispatch
- TTF - Transactions Task Force

Removed the following acronyms:

- AQTAC- Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee
- ARG- At-Risk Generation Subcommittee
- ASC- Accounting Subcommittee
- CIRCWG - Circulation Working Group
- DSRWG- Demand-Side Response Working Group
- EPMUG- Emergency Procedures and Messaging User Group
- GRS- Generation Relay Subcommittee
- GUS-Generator Unavailability Subcommittee
- GWG-Governance Working Group
- IPMWG- Interconnection Project Management Working Group
- L&CS- Load and Capacity Subcommittee
- LMPMWG- Local Market Power Mitigation Working Group
- LMTF- Load Management Task Force
- LRWG- Load Research Working Group
- LTFTRWG- Long-Term FTR Working Group
- MLWG- Marginal Losses Working Group
- MMAC- The Market Monitoring Advisory Committee
- MMWG- Multi-Regional Modeling Working Group
- OAWG – Operations Analysis Working group
- RAMSWG- PJM-RAM Stakeholder Working Group
- RMWG- Reserve Markets Working Group
- RPCWG- Reliability Planning Criteria Working Group
- RRAWG-Reserve Requirement Assumptions Working Group
- RSWG-Reactive Services Working Group
- TAC- Tariff Advisory Committee
- TIG- Transmission Issues Working Group
- TORWG- Transmission Outage Reporting Working Group
- TSDS- Transmission and Substation Design Committee
- UIS- User Interface Subcommittee
- VPRMWG- Voltages Profile & Reactive Margin Working Group
- WTOA-AC-The West TOA Administrative Committee

**Revision 19 (06/24/2011):**

- Revised the following Acronyms
  - FCA - Forecast Applications
  - LF - Load Forecast
  - LFH - Load Forecast, Hourly (hourly interval for seven days)
  - LFM - Load Forecast, Five Minute (five minute interval for six hours)
  - NIS - Net Interchange Schedule
  - NISF - Net Interchange Schedule Forecast
  - NN - Neural Networks
  - STLF - Short Term Load Forecast (hourly interval for seven days)
  - VSTLF - Very Short Term Load Forecast (five minute interval for six hours)
  - WEA - Weather Services
  - WPF - Wind Power Forecast
  - CDS - Cost Development Subcommittee
  - PLS - Parameter Limited Schedules
  - DMS – Data Management Subcommittee
  - DRS – Demand Response Subcommittee
  - DTS – Dispatcher Training Subcommittee
  - MSS – Market Settlements Subcommittee
  - RAAS – Resource Adequacy Analysis Subcommittee
  - RTS – Relay Testing Subcommittee
  - BSSTF – Black Start Service Task Force
  - FTRTF – FTR Task Force
  - IRTF – Intermittent Resources Task Force
  - LMTF - Load Management Task Force
  - RPPTF – Regional Planning Process Task Force
- Added the following definitions:
  - Black Start Service
  - Black Start Plant
  - Black Start unit to conform to the definitions in the OATT
  - Carrying Charges
  - Cost Based Offers
  - Direct Costs
  - Economic Demand Response

- Emergency Demand Response
- Energy Market Opportunity Costs
- Indirect Costs
- Interconnection Queue Close Date
- Interconnection Customer
- Parameter Limited Schedules
- Pnodes
- Queue Date
- Regulation Market Clearing price (RMCP)
- Synchronized Reserve Market
- Updated Cost Development Task Force to Cost Development Subcommittee

**Revision 18 (10/01/2010):**

- Added Capacity Interconnection Rights and Maximum Facility Output definitions and modified Dispatchable Generation definition to reflect revision to PJM tariff regarding Energy Resource Curtailments (Docket #ER10-1762-000).

**Revision 17 (04/01/2010):**

Added Nuclear Energy related definitions

**Revision 16 (01/22/2010):**

Added the definition for Hub

**Revision 15 (04/17/2009):**

Updated the definition for “Generation Capacity Resource.”

**Revision 14 (10/21/2008):**

Removed the definitions for Active Load Management, ALM Credits, ALM Factor

Updated definition for System Impact Study,

Added the glossary of terms from Manual 18

**Revision 13 (11/01/2006)**

- The following definitions were added:

Coincidental Peaks (5CP)

eMTR

**ReliabilityFirst Corporation  
(RFC)**

Conversational Monitor System (CMS)                      PJM Energy Market                      Reliability Pricing Model (RPM)  
Daily Load and Capacity (DLC) File

- The following definitions were revised:

|  |                                    |                                      |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Available Transfer Capability (ATC)            | Green Book                         | PJM Region                           |
| Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO)   | IEMO                               | RAA                                  |
| Effective Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate | IRC                                | Reliability Coordination Plan (RCP)  |
| EFORd (Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate)   | MAAC                               | Reliability Principals and Standards |
| eGADS  | Memorandum of Understanding        | Retail Customer                      |
| Electric Distribution Company (EDC)            | Mid-Atlantic Area Council (MAAC)   | Sector                               |
| eSuite   | PJM Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) | Shared Reserves                      |

- The following definitions were deleted:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| PJM Reserve Margin      | Pool Reserve Margin                               |
| PJM Reserve Requirement | Recallable Available Transmission Capacity (RATC) |

- The following acronyms were added:

|      |        |       |        |        |         |       |        |
|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| ACB  | ConEd  | EPMUG | GCB    | M2M    | O&R     | PSE&G | RTTF   |
| AEC  | CRM    | FE-E  | GRS    | ME     | OE      | RCP   | SARP   |
| AECO | CT     | FE-JC | Hz     | MIS    | PCGC    | RFC   | SCOT   |
| AP   | Dayton | FE-ME | IESO   | MLWG   | Penelec | RMWG  | SE     |
| ARG  | DAY    | FE-PN | ISO-NE | MRO    | PJM     | RPM   | SHWPC  |
| BGE  | DOM    | FE-W  | JCPL   | NE-ISO | POLR    | RPPWG | UIS    |
| BG&E | DQE    | FECE  | JCP&L  | NEPA   | PPL     | RRC   | VPRMWG |
| BPU  | DUQ    | FERD  | LOC    | NY-ISO | PSEG    |       |        |

- The following acronyms were revised:

|     |        |       |      |       |       |       |       |
|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AE  | CIRCWG | DQ    | GADS | JC    | NYIS  | PECO  | PN    |
| APS | ComEd  | DVP   | GPU  | MAAC  | NYISO | PEP   | VAP   |
| BC  | CRM    | eGADS | IMO  | MAPP  | NYPP  | PEPCO | VaPwr |
| CE  | DLCO   | FE    | ISNE | NEPEX | PE    |       |       |

- The following acronyms were deleted:

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| ASAP | IEMO | MIWG |
|------|------|------|

### Revision 12 (08/25/06)

- Exhibit 1: Updated to include the new Manual 30: Alternative Collateral Program
- Section 2: Definitions

- Revised definition of Area Control Error(ACE), Active Load Management (ALM), ALM Factor, Adjusted Primary Reserve, Adjusted Spinning, Affiliate Group, Agent, Agreement, Ancillary Services, Area Regulation Signal, Available Transfer Capability, ALM Credit
- Revised definition of Bulk Power Electric Supply System
- Revised definition of Calculated Operating Capacity, Capacity, Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective, Capacity Resource, CETL
- Added definition of CRM
- Revised definition of Decrement Bids, Deficiency charge, Designated Transmission Facilities, Dispatch Rate, Diversified Peaks, Diversity Factor
- Added definition of Day-ahead Energy Market, Delayed Outage, Demand Bid(Fixed), Demand Bid(Price-sensitive)
- Added definition of EES, eMKT
- Revised definition of eFTR, Electric Distributor, End-Use Customer, Equivalent Load, InSchedules, External Market Buyer, External Resource, External Transaction
- Added definition of FTR Auction
- Revised definition of Facilities Study, FERC Order 888/889, File Download, File Upload, First Contingency Basis, Financial Transmission Right, Forecast Pool Requirement
- Revised definition of GEBGE, Generating Market Buyer, Generation Outage Rate Program, Generation Owner, Generator Maintenance Outage, Green Book
- Revised definition of IEMO, Inadvertent Interchange, Increment Offers, Interconnection, Interconnection Agreement, Internal, Internal Market Buyer, Internal Transaction, IRC, ISONE
- Added definition of Interruption
- Added definition of Learning Management System, LSE Reserve Margin
- Revised definition of Load, Load Aggregator, Load Analysis Subcommittee, Load Drop, Load Serving Entity, Load & Capacity Subcommittee, Local Area Transmission Facilities, LSE Reserve Requirement
- Revised definition of Market Operations Center, Maximum Generation Emergency, Maximum Generation Emergency Limit, Metered, Metered Entity, Metered Market Buyer, Mid-Atlantic Area Council
- Added definition of Market Database
- Revised definition on Net Capability, Net Capacity Verification Report, Net Tie Flow, Non-Metered, Non-Metered Market Buyer, Non-PJM-designated Transmission Facilities, NYISO
- Added definition of Normal Maximum Generation, Normal Minimum generation
- Revised definition of Off-Cost, Offer Data, Operating Agreement of PJM, Operating Reserve, Other Supplier

- Added definition of Office of Interconnection. Operating Margin
- Revised definition of PJM, PJM Board of Managers, PJM Installed Reserve Margin, PJM Interchange Energy Market, PJM Interchange Export, PJM Manuals, PJM Control Center, PJM Open-Access Same-Time Information System, PJM Reserve Margin, PJM Reserve Requirement, PJM Tariff, Planned Outage, Planning Period, PJM Load Ordered Time Series, Pool Reserve Margin, President
- Added definition of Peak Period Maintenance Deficiency, Peak Period Maintenance Excess, Peak Season, Peak Season Maintenance, PJM Interchange, PJM Office of the Interconnection, PJM RTO, PJM-RTO Scheduled Resource, Planning Period Peak, Planning Period Peak Diversity Entitlement
- Revised definition of Reduced Winter Peak, Regional Transmission Owner, Reserved Transmission Capability, Retail Load Responsibility, Retail System User, RAA
- Added definition of Reserve Requirement Documentation
- Revised definition of Sector, Short-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service, Source
- Added definition of Security
- Revised definition of Total Transfer Capability, Transmission Facilities, Transmission Owner, Transmission Owners Agreement, Transmission Provider, Transmission System
- Added definition of Transmission Security System
- Revised definition of Unavailable Capability, Unforced Capacity, Unmetered Generation & Pumping Load
- Added Unaccounted for Capacity
- Revised definition of World, Wholesale System User, Zone
- Added definition of Weather Normalized Peak
- Section 3: Acronyms
  - Deleted the following acronyms:
    - Public Interest and Environmental Organizations User Group (PIUG)
    - Reliability Committee (RC)
    - Electricity Market Committee (EMC)
    - Transmission Outage Impact Mitigation Working Group (TOIMWG)
    - PJM-RAM Stakeholder Working Group (RAM)
    - Retail Access Working Group (RAWG)
    - Load Power Factor Working Group (LPFWG)
    - Generation Retirement Working Group (GRWG)
    - Combustion Turbine (CT)

- Data Confidentiality Working Group (DCWG)
- Base Case Conditions (BCC)
- Behind The Meter Generation Working Group (BMGWG)
- Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL)
- Capacity Emergency Transfer Objects (CETO)
- System Dynamics Data Working Group (SDDWG)
- Added the following acronyms:
  - Learning Management System (LMS)
  - Markets and Reliability Committee (MRC)
  - Circulation Working Group (CLWG)
  - Alternate Dispute Resolution Committee (ADRC)
  - Customer Relationship Manager (CRM)
  - Load Research Working Group (LRWG)
  - Long-Term FTR Working Group (LTFTRWG)
  - PJM-RAM Stakeholder Working Group (RAMSWG)
  - System Dynamics Working Group (SDWG)
  - Governance Working Group (GWG)
- Revised the following acronyms:
  - Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price (SRMCP)
  - Static VAR Compensator (SVC)

**Revision 11 (06/08/06)**

- Section 2: Definitions
  - Add term and definition for Demand Resources
  - Revised relevant terms for Ancillary Services Rules for Demand Side Response providing Ancillary Services

**Revision 10 (04/19/06)**

Deleted the following definitions:

- Generating Capability Rating Procedures Task Force
- Organization Certification Task Force (OCTF)
- Office of Interconnection (OI)
- Office of the Interconnection (OI)



Deleted the following acronyms:

|                   |              |             |               |             |             |                  |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| <b>CRMWG</b>      | <b>EC</b>    | <b>FSWG</b> | <b>GCRPTF</b> | <b>GCTF</b> | <b>JIC</b>  | <b>L&amp;CWG</b> |
| <b>MICSWG</b>     | <b>MMOWG</b> | <b>OCTF</b> | <b>OI</b>     | <b>PCTF</b> | <b>RMTF</b> | <b>SAC</b>       |
| <b>SC&amp;PWG</b> | <b>SDT</b>   | <b>SES</b>  | <b>SGS</b>    | <b>SRTF</b> |             |                  |

Added the acronym MSWG.

Revisions were made on the following pages: 34, 48, 50, 76, 79, 82, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 94, 95 and 97.

**Revision 09 (10/26/05)**

Revised definition for Extra High Voltage (EHV).

**Revision 08 (10/14/05)**

Added definition for Construction Costs, Feasibility Study and Feasibility Study Agreement.  
Revised definition for Facilities Study and Facilities Study Agreement.

**Revision 07 (06/23/05)**

Added the acronym OPSI and removed the acronym PJM.

**Revision 06 (06/08/05)**

Added the acronyms PGT and RRO.

**Revision 05 (02/04/05)**

Added the following acronyms:

|              |             |             |              |             |              |               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>AEC</b>   | <b>CWLD</b> | <b>FMPP</b> | <b>KCPL</b>  | <b>NGO</b>  | <b>RPCWG</b> | <b>SPS</b>    |
| <b>AECI</b>  | <b>CWLP</b> | <b>FPC</b>  | <b>LAFA</b>  | <b>NIPS</b> | <b>RRAWG</b> | <b>SRP</b>    |
| <b>AESO</b>  | <b>DEAA</b> | <b>FPL</b>  | <b>LAGN</b>  | <b>NPPD</b> | <b>RS</b>    | <b>TAL</b>    |
| <b>AVA</b>   | <b>DEEM</b> | <b>GCPD</b> | <b>LDWP</b>  | <b>NSB</b>  | <b>SC</b>    | <b>TEC</b>    |
| <b>AZPS</b>  | <b>DEMT</b> | <b>GRDA</b> | <b>LEPA</b>  | <b>NSP</b>  | <b>SCEG</b>  | <b>TEPC</b>   |
| <b>BCA</b>   | <b>DENL</b> | <b>GRE</b>  | <b>LES</b>   | <b>NSPL</b> | <b>SCL</b>   | <b>TOA-AC</b> |
| <b>BCHA</b>  | <b>DERS</b> | <b>GRMA</b> | <b>LGEE</b>  | <b>NWMT</b> | <b>SEC</b>   | <b>TOIMWG</b> |
| <b>BMGWG</b> | <b>DESG</b> | <b>GRWG</b> | <b>LPFWG</b> | <b>NYIS</b> | <b>SECI</b>  | <b>TPWR</b>   |
| <b>BPAT</b>  | <b>DEVI</b> | <b>GVL</b>  | <b>MAR</b>   | <b>OKGE</b> | <b>SEHA</b>  | <b>TSDS</b>   |
| <b>BREC</b>  | <b>DLCO</b> | <b>HE</b>   | <b>MCLN</b>  | <b>OPPD</b> | <b>SERU</b>  | <b>UPPC</b>   |
| <b>BSSWG</b> | <b>DOCA</b> | <b>HGMA</b> | <b>MEC</b>   | <b>OTP</b>  | <b>SETH</b>  | <b>WACM</b>   |

|             |                |              |               |              |              |                |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>CFE</b>  | <b>DPC</b>     | <b>HQT</b>   | <b>MECS</b>   | <b>PACE</b>  | <b>SGIWG</b> | <b>WALC</b>    |
| <b>CHPH</b> | <b>DUK</b>     | <b>HST</b>   | <b>MGE</b>    | <b>PACW</b>  | <b>SIGE</b>  | <b>WAUE</b>    |
| <b>CILC</b> | <b>EDARTUG</b> | <b>IID</b>   | <b>MHEB</b>   | <b>PGE</b>   | <b>SIPC</b>  | <b>WAUW</b>    |
| <b>CIN</b>  | <b>EDE</b>     | <b>IMO</b>   | <b>MIC</b>    | <b>PIEUG</b> | <b>SMEE</b>  | <b>WEC</b>     |
| <b>CISO</b> | <b>EEI</b>     | <b>INDN</b>  | <b>MICSWG</b> | <b>PNM</b>   | <b>SMP</b>   | <b>WFEC</b>    |
| <b>CLEC</b> | <b>EES</b>     | <b>IPCO</b>  | <b>MMAC</b>   | <b>PSCO</b>  | <b>SMUD</b>  | <b>WPEK</b>    |
| <b>CPLE</b> | <b>EKPC</b>    | <b>IPL</b>   | <b>MP</b>     | <b>PSEI</b>  | <b>SOCO</b>  | <b>WPS</b>     |
| <b>CPLW</b> | <b>EPE</b>     | <b>IPMWG</b> | <b>MPS</b>    | <b>RAM</b>   | <b>SPA</b>   | <b>WR</b>      |
| <b>CSWS</b> | <b>ERCO</b>    | <b>ISNE</b>  | <b>MPW</b>    | <b>RC</b>    | <b>SPC</b>   | <b>WTOA-AC</b> |
| <b>CWG</b>  | <b>FC</b>      | <b>JEA</b>   | <b>NEVP</b>   | <b>RC</b>    | <b>SPPC</b>  | <b>YAD</b>     |

Deleted BSWG from acronyms.

Revised EMC from Energy Market Committee to Electricity Market Committee.

#### Revision 04 (08/23/04)

Add the following acronyms:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>CA</b>    | Control Area                                  |
| <b>ComEd</b> | Commonwealth Edison                           |
| <b>CM2</b>   | Congestion Management Coordinated Methodology |
| <b>CZRA</b>  | Control Zone Regulation Assist                |
| <b>eDart</b> | Dispatcher Applications and Reporting Tool    |
| <b>eGADS</b> | Generator Availability Data System            |
| <b>GCA</b>   | Generating Control Area                       |
| <b>GMS</b>   | Generation Management System                  |
| <b>GTO</b>   | Generation Transfer Optimizer                 |

|              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>JOA</b>   | Joint Operating Agreement      |
| <b>LCA</b>   | Load Control Area              |
| <b>LD</b>    | Liquid Damages                 |
| <b>MIL</b>   | Mandatory Interruptible Load   |
| <b>ND</b>    | Network Designated             |
| <b>NND</b>   | Network Non-Designated         |
| <b>NICA</b>  | Northern Illinois Control Area |
| <b>PD</b>    | Power Dispatcher               |
| <b>PJMCA</b> | PJM Control Area               |
| <b>PTP</b>   | Point to Point                 |
| <b>SA</b>    | Security Analysis              |
| <b>SDX</b>   | System Data Exchange           |
| <b>TVA</b>   | Tennessee Valley Authority     |
| <b>UCAP</b>  | Uninstalled Capacity           |
| <b>VSTLF</b> | Very Short Term Load Forecast  |
| <b>XIC</b>   | External Installed Capacity    |

**Revision 03 (06/22/04)**

Add acronym LSR: Load Ratio Share

**Randy RitterRevision 02 (05/08/04)**

Add definitions for NICApacity.

Change Manager's name to reflect current manager of Customer Relations Department

**Revision 01 (10/15/03)**

Correct two definitions: "Area Regulation Signal" and "Mature Units".

**Revision 00 (09/30/03)**



This revision is a draft of the PJM Manual of Definitions and Acronyms.