



MMU preferred options for unit notification and startup

1. Peak Period: Forced-outage if notification+startup more than 6 days. Forced outage if exceed physical parameters:
 - Unless physical reasons, reflected in historical operation
 - Can still be a capacity resource
 - For units more than 1 day lead time (cannot be scheduled in DA market): Forced-outage if unit would be economic under its standard physical parameters (including minimum run time, minimum down-time, lead time, max starts), unless longer lead time for physical reasons.
2. Non Peak Period: More than 1 day notification+startup (cannot be scheduled in DA market):
 - Unless physical reasons, reflected in historical operation
 - Can still be a capacity resource
 - Forced-outage if unit would be economic under its standard physical parameters (including minimum run time, minimum down-time, lead time, max starts).
3. Aborted notification cost
 - As a capacity unit, there is a level of service requirement included in the RPM payment.
Maintain current rule for aborted starts.
 - Any notification costs incurred as a result of an economic decision by the generation owner to lay up the unit in extended shutdown mode will not be compensated.
4. Startup Time guidelines
 - Startup time should be physical.
 - Operationally, PJM will use the physical startup time for scheduling.
 - Unit history will be used to determine start time. If units require exceptions to that start time parameter; the exception request must be documented and submitted to MMU.
5. Notification time guidelines
 - Generators may submit two notification times:

- i. the physical notification time, based on unit history;
 - ii. the non-physical notification time.
 - Physical notification time should reflect fully-staffed unit that is not laid up for economic reasons.
 - Non-physical notification time should reflect quickest time to return from laid up or de-staffed status.
 - Operationally, PJM will use the non-physical notification time for scheduling, but use physical notification time for evaluating when to attribute forced outages.
6. Application to price and cost schedules
- Maintain consistency across price and cost schedules absent fuel differences.
 - Cost schedules may have the flexibility of including the additional startup cost for the unit to have a faster response time on a separate schedule, if needed by PJM.
7. Effective time
- Effective immediately if the proposal has no material change to the capacity market