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**IN THE MATTER OF THE PROVISION OF  
BASIC GENERATION SERVICE FOR THE  
PERIOD BEGINNING JUNE 1, 2022**

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**Docket No. ER21030631**

**JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**

**PROPOSAL FOR  
BASIC GENERATION SERVICE  
BEYOND MAY 31, 2022**

**COMPANY SPECIFIC ADDENDUM**

**COMPLIANCE FILING**

**December 2, 2021**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**I. USE OF COMMITTED SUPPLY AND CONTINGENCY PLANS .....2**

    A. COMMITTED SUPPLY .....2

    B. CONTINGENCY PLANS.....3

**II. ACCOUNTING AND COST RECOVERY .....6**

    A. BGS-RSCP AND BGS-CIEP RECONCILIATION CHARGES (BGS-RSCPRC, BGS-CIEPRC) .....6

    B. ACCOUNTING FOR THE NGC DEFERRED BALANCE .....10

**III. DESCRIPTION OF BGS TARIFF SHEETS AND OTHER TARIFF CHANGES .....10**

    A. GENERAL .....10

    B. BGS-RSCP (RIDER BGS-RSCP).....11

        (1) *BGS-RSCP Energy Charges*.....12

        (2) *BGS-RSCP Transmission Charges*.....15

        (3) *BGS-RSCP Reconciliation Charge*.....15

    C. BGS-CIEP (RIDER BGS-CIEP).....16

        (1) *BGS-CIEP Energy Charges*.....17

        (2) *BGS-CIEP Capacity Charge* .....17

        (3) *BGS-CIEP Transmission Charges*.....18

        (4) *BGS-CIEP Reconciliation Charge* .....18

    D. CIEP STANDBY FEE (RIDER CIEP - STANDBY FEE (FORMERLY RIDER DSSAC)) .....18

**IV. DESCRIPTION OF BGS PRICING SPREADSHEET .....19**

**V. CONCLUSION.....27**

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**I. Use of Committed Supply and Contingency Plans****A. Committed Supply**

“Committed Supply,” means power supplies to which JCP&L has an existing physical or financial entitlement. This will include specifically NUG contracts, including any restructured replacement power contracts, customer generation under the operational control of JCP&L and generation assets still owned by JCP&L.<sup>1</sup> JCP&L will retain the right to negotiate changes in all NUG contracts and to make changes with respect to the operational control over dispatchable NUGs.

In prior auctions, JCP&L provided renewable attributes from non-utility generation contracts on a pro-rata basis to BGS-RSCP Suppliers. Since JCP&L’s last non-utility generation contract with renewable attributes was terminated in February 2017, no renewable attributes will be available going forward.

As previously directed by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (“Board” or “BPU”) in its Order dated December 11, 2001 (Docket No. EX01050303), except where retained to meet requirements of the Contingency Plan, JCP&L will continue to sell all of the remaining energy, capacity and ancillary services associated with its Committed Supply into the PJM Spot Market

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<sup>1</sup> On May 6, 2020, JCP&L submitted a Verified Petition seeking approval of its proposed sale of Yards Creek, which the BPU assigned to Docket No. EM20050343. On October 28, 2020, the BPU issued an Order approving the Company’s proposed sale of its interest in Yards Creek and ordering that JCP&L “[w]ithin thirty (30) days of the date of closing on this transaction the Company shall file with the Board proof of the closing, net transaction costs, and final journal entries along with a detailed calculation, including selling expenses, of the sale.” On May 5, 2021, JCP&L closed on the transaction for the sale of Yards Creek. As such, Yards Creek is no longer considered Committed Supply for BGS.

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unless and until the Board determines that a different sales protocol is appropriate. All net revenues from these sales will be credited to the NGC, provided that, in the case of JCP&L-owned generation assets, the all-in costs of those assets will continue to be recovered through BGS charges or JCP&L's NGC Deferred Balance.

In the event that JCP&L is required to invoke its Contingency Plan, Committed Supply may be used to offset requirements associated with the Contingency Plan.

BGS-RSCP and CIEP Suppliers will be responsible for obtaining and providing related verification information to JCP&L for the minimum Solar, Class I and Class II percentages or amounts required in the RPS associated with the tranches they serve, subject to the foregoing limitations, to each BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP Supplier's tranches using the BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP Supplier Responsibility Share. Such verification will be provided to the Company pursuant to the procedures and timeframes set forth in the BGS Supplier Master Agreements.

#### B. Contingency Plans

While not every contingency can be anticipated, JCP&L has identified three possible occurrences for which a Contingency Plan has been developed:

- (a) JCP&L receives an insufficient number of bids to provide for a fully subscribed Auction Volume, either for the BGS-RSCP auction or the BGS-CIEP auction;
- (b) A default by one of the winning bidders prior to June 1, 2022;
- (c) A default during the June 1, 2022 – May 31, 2025 supply period.

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**(a) Insufficient Number of Bids in Auction**

In order for the Auction Process to achieve the best price for customers, the degree of competition in the auction must be sufficient. To ensure a sufficient degree of competition, the target volume of BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP Load purchased at each auction will be decided after the round 1 bids are received. Provided that there are sufficient bids at the starting prices, the auctions will be held for 100% of BGS-CIEP Load with yearly rolling procurements for the BGS-RSCP Load, where approximately one-third of the required supply is contracted for the next three years.

It is possible that the number of initial bids will not result in a competitive auction for 100% of the BGS-CIEP Load and the approximately one-third of the yearly BGS-RSCP Load. This determination will be made by the Auction Manager in consultation with the State's electric distribution companies, BPU Staff and the Board Advisor.

In the event that the Auction volume is reduced to less than 100% of BGS-RSCP or BGS-CIEP Load, JCP&L will implement a Contingency Plan for the remaining tranches. Under that plan, JCP&L will purchase necessary services for the remaining tranches through PJM-administered markets. JCP&L's procurements will be made at prevailing Day-ahead JCP&L zonal spot market prices, and, unless instructed otherwise by the BPU, JCP&L will not enter into hedging transactions to attempt to mitigate the associated price or volume risks to serve these tranches.

This Contingency Plan will alert bidders that in order to secure BGS-RSCP or BGS-CIEP prices from New Jersey BGS customers for the bidders' supply, it will be necessary to bid in the auctions. Failure to bid will mean that the BGS market faced by suppliers will be a spot market with volatility and related risks.

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Since the Contingency Plan calls for the purchase of BGS supply in PJM-administered markets, it is considered a strong feature of the auction proposal because it provides bidders a strong incentive to participate in the Auction Process. If bidders were to believe that a less than fully subscribed auction would lead to a negotiation or a secondary market in which JCP&L, on behalf of its customers, would seek to acquire seasonally differentiated-priced supplies, then the incentive to participate in the auction and the incentive for bidders to present their best offer in the auction would be diminished.

**(b) Defaults prior to June 1, 2022**

If a winning bidder defaults prior to the beginning of the BGS service, then, at JCP&L's option, the open tranches may be offered to the other winning bidders or these tranches may be bid out as quickly as possible, or procured in PJM-administered markets. JCP&L's procurements in PJM-administered markets will be made at prevailing Day-ahead JCP&L zonal spot market prices, and, unless instructed otherwise by the BPU, JCP&L will not enter into hedging transactions to attempt to mitigate the associated price or volume risks to serve these tranches. Additional costs incurred by JCP&L in implementing this Contingency Plan will be assessed against the defaulting supplier's credit security, to the extent available.

**(c) Defaults during the Supply Period**

If a default occurs during the June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2025 period, at JCP&L's option, the available tranches may be offered to other winning bidders or bid out or procured in PJM-administered markets. JCP&L's procurements in PJM-administered markets will be made at prevailing Day-ahead JCP&L zonal spot market prices, and, unless instructed otherwise by the BPU, JCP&L will not enter into hedging transactions to attempt to mitigate the associated price or

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volume risks to serve these tranches. Additional costs incurred by JCP&L in implementing this Contingency Plan will be assessed against the defaulting supplier's credit security, to the extent available.

## II. ACCOUNTING AND COST RECOVERY

The accounting and cost recovery that JCP&L proposes for its BGS is summarized in this section. These provisions are intended to be applicable to JCP&L only. Each EDC will provide individual BGS cost recovery proposals.

### A. BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP Reconciliation Charges (BGS-RSCPRC, BGS-CIEPRC)

JCP&L's BGS accounting will account for BGS-RSCP revenues and BGS-CIEP revenues individually as follows:

1. BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP revenues will be tracked using established accounting procedures and recorded separately as BGS-RSCP revenue and BGS-CIEP revenue.
2. As previously established for JCP&L, uncollectible revenues are recovered through a component of JCP&L's Societal Benefits Charge.
3. Revenues related to the Board-approved Transmission and Transmission related Charges (e.g., TEC), as set forth in applicable Supplier Master Agreements (SMAs) and any amendments or supplements thereto, will be tracked separately and recorded using established accounting procedures.

JCP&L's BGS accounting will account for BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP costs individually as the sum of the following:

1. Payments made to winning BGS bidders for the provision of BGS-RSCP or BGS-CIEP service.
2. Any administrative costs associated with the provision of BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP service.

a. Administrative costs are defined as commonly-incurred or directly-incurred. Commonly-incurred costs are costs shared among all of the New Jersey Electric Distribution Companies (the “EDCs”). Directly-incurred costs are costs specifically incurred by each EDC, individually.

Commonly-incurred costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- preparing and conducting the annual auction, which includes all pre-auction development work, developing and printing materials, developing and maintaining the BGS auction website, conducting information sessions for prospective bidders, as well as other consulting services provided by the Auction Manager
- oversight of the auction process on behalf of the Board, as performed by the Board’s consultant
- rent and maintenance of office space in New Jersey for the auction manager
- outside counsel legal costs associated with the prosecution and/or defense of BGS patent claims
- facility costs associated with viewing the annual auction in real time, which includes, but are not limited to, costs for physical space and equipment/media connections

Directly-incurred costs (for JCP&L) include, but are not limited to, the following:

- advertising
- court reporter fees

b. The commonly-incurred cost estimates for each BGS Auction cycle are paid for by the winning bidders of the auction at the start of each Energy Year through the Tranche Fee. The difference between the estimated commonly-incurred costs and the actual commonly-incurred costs and all the directly-incurred costs are paid through the BGS Reconciliation charges.

As noted above, one commonly-incurred cost has been the costs associated with the rent and maintenance of the office space in New Jersey for the Auction Manager to conduct the annual BGS Auction. Due to the restrictions and safeguards put in place for the COVID-19 pandemic, the February 2021 BGS Auction was conducted remotely (*i.e.*, the aforementioned office space was not utilized), without issue. Given the success of conducting the recent auction remotely, JCP&L believes it would be prudent (and will reduce costs for the benefit of BGS customers) to



conduct future BGS Auctions in this same remote manner. As such, the Company proposes to begin subletting or otherwise closing the physical BGS Office located in Newark, New Jersey, in an effort to eliminate the costs related to the same.

Additionally, in response to a recommendation included in the BGS Administrative Expense Audit (BPU Docket No. EA17010004), JCP&L has evaluated its administrative costs and identified additional directly incurred costs that are common across the EDCs and related to the provision of BGS service. The Company plans to account for such costs in a manner similar to other BGS administrative costs (*i.e.*, through the reconciliation charge(s)), until such time as said costs are determined to be recoverable through base rates as part of the Company's next base rate case.

3. The cost of any procurement of necessary services, including capacity, energy, ancillary services, transmission, RPS compliance and other expenses related to the Contingency Plan, less payments, if any, recovered from defaulting suppliers or from defaulting suppliers' credit security.
4. Payments to PJM for Transmission and Transmission related Charges, as set forth in applicable SMAs and any amendments and/or supplements thereto, (e.g., TEC) will be tracked separately and recorded using established accounting procedures.

BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP rates will be subject to deferred accounting since there will be differences between the BGS revenue and costs (as defined above). Adjustment-type charges are necessary in order to balance out the difference between (1)(a) the amount paid to the BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP suppliers for BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP supply, (b) the total administrative costs, net of amounts received from BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP suppliers, (c) the total Contingency Plan costs, net of recoveries from defaulting bidders, and (d) the payments to PJM for Transmission and Transmission related Charges, and (2) the total revenue received from customers for BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP services, respectively.

A BGS deferral/credit will be determined individually for the BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP rates as the difference between recorded BGS-RSCP or BGS-CIEP revenue and the total BGS-RSCP or BGS-CIEP costs. The individual BGS deferrals will be accounted for in the following manner:

1. If individual BGS costs, as defined above, are higher than individual BGS recorded revenue, then the difference will be charged on a monthly basis to a reconciliation account to be reconciled and recovered from customers, with interest, on a quarterly basis through the BGS-RSCPRC and/or the BGS-CIEPRC;
2. If individual BGS costs, as defined above, are lower than individual BGS recorded revenue, then the difference will be credited on a monthly basis to a reconciliation account to be reconciled and returned to customers, with interest, on a quarterly basis through the BGS-RSCPRC and/or BGS-CIEPRC.

Reconciliation Charge rates will be calculated separately each quarter, with interest, for BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP, on a cents/kWh basis, and the respective rates applied to all BGS-RSCP and BGS-CIEP kWh billed. Interest will be calculated monthly at the interest rate equal to the average monthly rate actually incurred on the Company's short term debt (debt maturing in less than one year), or the rate on equivalent temporary cash investments if the Company has no short-term debt outstanding. These charges may be combined with the seasonally differentiated BGS-RSCP rates and BGS-CIEP hourly charges for billing, although they will be published in separate BGS-RSCPRC and BGS-CIEPRC tariff sheets that will be revised quarterly to reflect adjustments made based on actual costs.

Consistent with the Board-approved mechanisms for all prior BGS Post Transition Years and the related quarterly reconciliations, JCP&L will file formula-based BGS-RSCPRC and BGS-CIEPRC rates with the Board at least 30 days in advance of the effective dates. The filed rates will become final and effective 30 days after filing, absent a determination of manifest error by the Board. The quarterly reconciliation effective dates will be March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year. For billing reasons, the June 1 effective date for reconciliation is aligned with the beginning of the BGS annual supply period (i.e., June 1, 2022). The subsequent formula-based reconciliation will continue every three months thereafter.

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In connection with this filing, JCP&L is requesting the Board to make the following determinations with respect to BGS accounting and cost recovery:

1. that JCP&L's proposed accounting for BGS is approved by the Board for purposes of accounting and BGS cost recovery; and
2. that the proposed BGS Contingency Plan is approved by the Board and there will exist a presumption of reasonableness and prudence with respect to (i) the BGS Auction Plan method, (ii) the costs incurred for BGS supply under the Auction Plan, and (iii) the related Contingency Plan.

B. Accounting for the NGC Deferred Balance

The NGC Deferred Balance will be credited with net revenues from the sale of Committed Supply energy, capacity and ancillary services in the wholesale market. Additionally, as applicable to the SMA, the NGC Deferred Balance will be credited with any revenues resulting from JCP&L's assumption of Unaccounted for Energy, Meter Corrections, and Inadvertent Energy.

The NGC Deferred Balance will be charged with all costs associated with Committed Supply, including NUGs and Yards Creek. The NGC Deferred Balance will also be charged for the costs associated with any RPS compliance requirements resulting from JCP&L's assumption of Unaccounted for Energy.

III. DESCRIPTION OF BGS TARIFF SHEETS AND OTHER TARIFF CHANGES

A. General

As described in the generic section of the EDCs' 2022 BGS Proposal, two different methods will be utilized for the pricing of BGS default supply service to customers – seasonally differentiated energy pricing and variable hourly energy pricing. For JCP&L, the seasonally differentiated energy pricing will be termed “Basic Generation Service – Residential Small Commercial

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Pricing”, or BGS-RSCP, and the hourly energy pricing service will be termed “Basic Generation Service – Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing”, or BGS-CIEP.

The BGS-RSCP default service is proposed to be available to residential and small and medium sized business customers, specifically those served on Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT, GS, GST, OL, SVL, MVL, ISL and LED, except as noted below. This comprises the majority of the number of customers and approximately 87% of the total load on the JCP&L electric system.

The BGS-CIEP default service will be available to the larger business customers, specifically those served on Service Classifications GP – General Service Primary and GT- General Service Transmission, and as noted below. Approximately 834 customers, excluding GS and GST customers as noted below, would thus be eligible to receive BGS-CIEP default service, which would comprise about 13% of the total load on the JCP&L electric system.

#### B. BGS-RSCP (Rider BGS-RSCP)

The tariff sheet for the Basic Generation Service – Residential Small Commercial Pricing (BGS-RSCP) default supply service is included in Attachment 1. The BGS-RSCP default service is proposed to be available to customers served on Service Classification RS, RT, RGT, GS, GST, OL, SVL, MVL, ISL and LED, except for GS and GST customers with peak load shares of 500 kW or greater as of November 1, 2021, and those GS and GST customers that have opted to take BGS-CIEP default service for the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period (June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023) as of January 4, 2022.

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On any meter reading date, and with prior requisite notice, a customer taking supply service under BGS-RSCP may switch to third-party supply service, and a customer taking third-party supply service may switch to BGS-RSCP supply service.

As indicated on the proposed tariff sheet, the BGS-RSCP default service is made up of three components: BGS-RSCP Energy Charges, BGS-RSCP Transmission Charges, and the BGS-RSCP Reconciliation Charge.

(1) BGS-RSCP Energy Charges

The BGS-RSCP Energy Charges applicable to Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT, GS, GST, OL, SVL, MVL, ISL and LED, except for certain GS and GST customers as noted above, include the costs related to energy, ancillary services and generation capacity and administrative-related costs. This calculation is consistent with the current, approved methodology of recovering all electric supply service costs in the kWh charges for these rate classes.

The specific costs that will be used to calculate the BGS-RSCP Energy Charges will be calculated as the “winning bid price” for the JCP&L zone times the appropriate Ratio of BGS Unit Costs (excluding Transmission) at customer to All-In Average Cost (excluding Transmission) at transmission nodes, as shown on Table #C7 of the Composite Cost Allocation of the 2022 BGS Auction Cost and Bid Factor Tables, included in Attachment 2. “Winning bid price” is defined as the tranche weighted average of the winning bid prices adjusted for the seasonal payment factors. “Winning bid price” from 2020 auction is reduced by the estimated transmission cost. Attachment 4 shows the development of estimated transmission cost included in the “Winning bid price” from 2020’s auction. For the RS rate class, the Summer energy charges are further modified by the

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blocking differential found in Table #C7 of the Composite Cost Allocation of the 2022 BGS Auction Cost and Bid Factor Tables.

With the prior postponement of the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 PJM Base Residual Auctions (“BRA”) for the Reliability Pricing Model (“RPM”) products for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 delivery years, the EDCs proposed and the Board adopted the use of Capacity Proxy Prices to provide bidders in the 2020 and 2021 BGS-RSCP auctions with some certainty regarding capacity prices for the BGS-RSCP load in the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 delivery years. The Capacity Proxy Price for JCP&L for the 2020 and 2021 BGS Auctions were \$152.06 for the 2022/2023 delivery year and for the 2021 BGS Auctions was \$146.51 for the 2023/2024 delivery years. Similarly, the EDCs propose the use of a Capacity Proxy Price to provide bidders in the 2022 BGS-RSCP auction with some certainty regarding capacity prices for the BGS-RSCP load in the 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 delivery years. For the 2022 BGS-RSCP auction, JCP&L proposes a Capacity Proxy Price of \$118.12 for the 2023/2024 delivery year and a Capacity Proxy Price of \$87.98 for the 2024/2025 delivery year.

For Energy Year (EY) 2024, payments to the BGS-RSCP suppliers that have executed the Supplement A to the BGS-RSCP SMA, if the capacity charge for the 2023/2024 Delivery Year is not known at least five (5) business days prior to the BGS-RSCP Auction, will be adjusted for the difference between the “Zonal Capacity Price”, which is the price paid by BGS-RSCP suppliers for Capacity in the Company’s PJM Zone, as may be determined under the Reliability Pricing Model or its successor or otherwise and the 2023/2024 Capacity Proxy Price for the 2023/2024 BGS Supply Period (the “Capacity Price True-up”). Similarly, for EY 2025, payments to the BGS-RSCP suppliers that have executed the Supplement B to the BGS-RSCP SMA, if the capacity charge for the 2024/2025 Delivery Year is not known at least twenty (20) business days prior to

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the BGS-RSCP Auction, will be adjusted for capacity prices difference between the “Zonal Capacity Price”, which is the price paid by the BGS-RSCP Suppliers for Capacity in the Company’s PJM Zone, as may be determined under the Reliability Pricing Model or its successor or otherwise in the 2024/2025 delivery year and the 2024/2025 Capacity Proxy Price. BGS-RSCP Energy Charges for the 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 BGS Supply Period will also be adjusted to reflect the impact of such Capacity Price Adjustments for payments made pursuant to the Supplements. Attachment 3, Table A, Page 2, shows the Development of Capacity Proxy Price True Up and the resulting “Winning bid price” for the 2023/2024 BGS Supply Period. Attachment 3, Table A, Page 3, shows the Development of Capacity Proxy Price True Up and the resulting “Winning bid price” for the 2024/2025 BGS Supply Period for illustrative purposes.

For the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period, the SMA Supplements signed by BGS Suppliers in February 2020 and February 2021 are still in effect for approximately two-thirds of the load. Payments to suppliers that executed the Supplement to the SMA approved by the Board on November 13, 2019 and November 18, 2020 will be adjusted for the price difference between the price paid by BGS-RSCP Suppliers for Capacity in the Company’s PJM Zone and the Capacity Proxy Price for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year. Upon the conclusion of the final incremental RPM auction, or the RPM’s successor or otherwise, the price paid by BGS-RSCP Suppliers for Capacity in the Company’s PJM Zone will be known. JCP&L will file new tariff sheets reflecting the impact of the Supplements. The rate design spreadsheets include the formulas that will be used to reflect the impact of payments made pursuant to the Supplements executed by BGS Suppliers in February 2020 and February 2021. The value (\$97.75per MW-day) of the recently concluded BRA in June of 2021 is used as an approximation for the price paid by BGS-RSCP Suppliers for Capacity in

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the Company's PJM Zone for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year, as shown in Attachment 3, Table A,  
Page 1

(2) BGS-RSCP Transmission Charges

BGS-RSCP Transmission Charges will be based on such applicable rate schedules on file with and approved by the Board as may be in effect from time to time.

JCP&L will file with the BPU to change the transmission charges to customers as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "FERC") approves changes in the Network Integration Transmission Service charges for the JCP&L zone in the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (the "PJM OATT"), or the FERC approves other network transmission-related charges in the PJM OATT at a minimum of twice per year for rates to become effective January 1 and June 1. To the extent that there is a change to the payments required by PJM for transmission, either as a result of a change in the firm transmission rate or as a result of a cost reallocation, the EDCs may submit an additional filing to the Board to change the transmission charge paid by BGS customers. JCP&L will review and verify the basis for any BGS transmission charge adjustment, file supporting documentation from the PJM OATT, and any rate translation spreadsheets used.

(3) BGS-RSCP Reconciliation Charge

Implementation of the BGS-RSCP Reconciliation Charge for the BGS-RSCP default service is explained in Section II - Accounting and Cost Recovery, above.



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C. BGS-CIEP (Rider BGS-CIEP)

The tariff sheet for the Basic Generation Service – Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing (BGS-CIEP) is included in Attachment 1. The BGS-CIEP default service will be the only default service for customers served on Service Classifications GP – General Service Primary and GT – General Service Transmission and for customers served on Service Classifications GS – General Service Secondary and GST – General Service Secondary Time-of-Day customers with peak load shares of 500 kW or greater as of November 1, 2021, those GS and GST customers that have opted to take BGS-CIEP default service for the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period (June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023) as of January 4, 2022, and those GS and GST customers that previously opted to take BGS-CIEP default service and do not notify the Company, by January 4, 2022, that they opt to return to BGS-RSCP default service for the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period (June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023).

JCP&L will identify all GS and GST customers with loads of 500 kW or greater based on the individual customer's share of the capacity peak load assigned to the JCP&L Transmission Zone by PJM, as in effect on November 1, 2021, adjusted for billing anomalies.

All GS and GST customers (with the exception of non-metered accounts) may “opt in” to BGS-CIEP, effective June 1, 2022, provided that they notify the Company no later than January 4, 2022. The Company will post a notice on its website informing these customers that they may voluntarily opt-in to BGS-CIEP, along with a toll free number, printable enrollment form or web address to use to opt in.

All customers voluntarily requesting to be billed under BGS-CIEP will be required to pay the metering and communications costs to accommodate BGS-CIEP billing. In addition, any GS

customer with special provision (d) or (e) for restricted water heating service (“Restricted Off-Peak Water Heating Service” or “Restricted Controlled Water Heating Service”) who opts to take BGS-CIEP will no longer qualify for such special provisions effective June 1, 2022.

The rates for BGS-CIEP are comprised of several segments: BGS-CIEP Energy Charges, a BGS-CIEP Capacity Charge, BGS-CIEP Transmission Charges and the BGS-CIEP Reconciliation Charge.

(1) BGS-CIEP Energy Charges

The primary component of this charge will be the actual real time PJM load weighted average Residual Metered Aggregate Locational Marginal Price (“LMP”) of energy for the JCP&L Transmission Zone plus the ancillary service costs (including PJM Administrative Costs). This sum will then be adjusted for losses for service at the various voltage levels to which this service is applicable (such losses will be updated to reflect actual PJM marginal loss). The ancillary service costs will be set at \$0.006 per kWh for all monthly usage.

(2) BGS-CIEP Capacity Charge

This charge is designed to recover the costs associated with generation capacity for customers served under Service Classifications GP and GT, GS and GST customers that have a peak load share of 500 kW or greater as of November 1, 2021, and GS and GST customers that have opted in no later than January 4, 2022. The BGS-CIEP Capacity Charge is expressed on a per kW of generation capacity obligation at \$0.xxxxx per kW-day to be applied to the customer’s share of capacity peak load assigned to the JCP&L Transmission Zone by PJM, as adjusted by PJM

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assigned capacity related factors. The capacity charge will be determined in the BGS-CIEP Auction Process.

(3) BGS-CIEP Transmission Charges

The BGS-CIEP Transmission Charges will be based on such applicable rate schedules on file with and approved by the Board as may be in effect from time to time.

JCP&L will file with the BPU to change the transmission charges to customers as the FERC approves changes in the Network Integration Transmission Service rates for the JCP&L zone in the PJM OATT, or the FERC approves other network transmission-related charges in the PJM OATT at a minimum of twice per year for the rates to become effective January 1 and June 1. To the extent that there is a change to the payments required by PJM for transmission, either as a result of a change in the firm transmission rate or as a result of a cost reallocation, the EDCs may submit an additional filing to the Board to change the transmission charge paid by BGS customers. JCP&L will review and verify the basis for any BGS transmission charge adjustment, file supporting documentation from the PJM OATT, and any rate translation spreadsheets used.

(4) BGS-CIEP Reconciliation Charge

Implementation of the BGS-CIEP Reconciliation Charge for the BGS-CIEP default service is explained in Section II - Accounting and Cost Recovery, above.

D. CIEP Standby Fee (Rider CIEP - Standby Fee (formerly Rider DSSAC))

This charge (formerly the “Default Supply Service Availability Charge”), equal to \$0.00015 per kWh of BGS-CIEP-Eligible Customers’ usage, is intended to recover the BGS-CIEP Suppliers’ costs associated with maintaining the availability of the hourly priced default electric supply

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service for all customers on the applicable rate classes as indicated in the Rider and, thus, this charge will be paid directly to the BGS-CIEP Suppliers by the Company.

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF BGS PRICING SPREADSHEET

The charge for each BGS rate element (*i.e.* Rate RT Summer charge, Winter charge, etc.) for the BGS-RSCP service will be based on a factor times the final winning bid price. These factors have been developed based on the ratios of the estimated underlying market costs of each rate element (for each rate class) to the overall all-in BGS cost, as determined by the percent load weighted costs of the remaining load served from the 2020 and 2021 BGS auctions and the forecasted cost for the 2022 BGS auction. The tables included in Attachment 2 present all of the input data, intermediate calculations, and the final results in the calculation of these ratios.

A separate cost allocation is performed for each auction (2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, BGS Supply Periods). Except where noted, the tables are identical for each year.

Table #1 (% Usage during PJM On-Peak Period) contains the percentage of on-peak load, inputted by month, for each rate schedule. The on-peak period as used in this table (referred to as PJM periods) is defined as the 16-hour period from 7 AM to 11 PM, Monday through Friday (non-holidays). All remaining weekday hours and all hours on weekends and holidays recognized by the National Electric Reliability Council (“NERC”) are considered the off-peak period. This is consistent with the time periods used in the forwards market for trading of bulk power. The values in this table are an average based on the on-peak versus total usage for the respective rate class and calendar month using 2018, 2019 and 2020 data.

Table #2 (% Usage During JCP&L On-Peak Billing Period) contains the percentage of on-peak load, forecasted for 2021, by month, for JCP&L's RT and GST rate schedule based on the

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definitions of time periods as contained in JCP&L's Tariff under the applicable rate schedule. RT and GST are the two rate schedules in Table #1 for which JCP&L bills energy charges differentiated by on-peak and off-peak prices.

Table #3 (Class Usage @ customer) contains the calendar month sales forecasted for the calendar year 2021. The values in Table #3 will be updated in January 2022 to better reflect the amount by rate schedule that could be in effect starting on June 1, 2022. The GS and GST classes exclude the usage of those accounts with peak load shares of 500 kW or greater to be served under BGS-CIEP.

Table #4 (Forwards Prices – Energy Only @ bulk system) contains the forwards prices for energy, by time period and month, for the applicable Post Transition Year. For the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 BGS Supply Periods, the initial prices that were used were adjusted by a uniform amount (see Table #17) so that the total costs match the total payments at the final bid price for the 36-month tranches from the 2020 and 2021 BGS auctions. These values consist of the published energy on-peak forwards at the time the respective year's Pricing Spreadsheet was developed, and an estimate of the unpublished costs for the off-peak periods of each month derived based on a ratio of on-peak to off-peak prices.

An adjustment of the forward prices contained in Table #4 must be made to correct for the pricing differential between the PJM West trading hub and the JCP&L zone where the BGS supply will be utilized.

Table #5 (Zone-Hub Basis Differential) contains an estimate of the average differential, by month and time period, which, when multiplied by the prices at the PJM West trading hub, will result in costs for power delivered into the JCP&L zone.

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The factors utilized for average system losses and unaccounted-for supply are inputted in Table #6 (Losses) by rate schedule. Loss factors (@ bulk) are those currently in effect and approved by the Board. Since the service for all of the rates indicated is at secondary voltages, the loss factors are identical for all rates. The loss factors (@ transmission node) shown on the lower portion of this Table reflected PJM marginal loss.

Table #7 (Summary of Average BGS Energy Only Unit Costs @ customer – PJM Time Periods) is the calculation of the energy-only costs by rate, time period and season. These values are the seasonal and time period average costs per MWh as measured at the customer billing meter (from Table #3), based on the forward prices (from Table #4) corrected for zone-hub differential (from Table #5), losses (from Table #6), and monthly time period weights (from Table #1). These average costs do not include the costs associated with Ancillary Services, Renewable Portfolio Standard compliance, Generation Obligation or Transmission, which will be considered in subsequent calculations.

Table #8 (Summary of Average BGS Energy Only Costs @ Customer – PJM Time Periods) indicates the total value, in thousands of dollars, of the average BGS energy-only costs. These are the results of the multiplication of the unit costs from Table #7 and the total sales to customers from Table #3. Since the end result of these calculations will be utilized in the development of retail BGS rates, the rates utilizing time-of-day pricing must be developed based upon the time periods as defined for billing.

Table #9 (Summary of Average BGS Energy Only Unit Costs @ Customer – JCP&L Time Periods) shows the result of the corrections for the RT and GST rates billed on a time-of-day basis. These values are calculated by starting with the revenue in Table #8. Because JCP&L bills fewer

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on-peak hours than the hours defined by PJM, a portion of the PJM on-peak costs had to be reallocated to the revenue to be collected at Tariff off-peak hour prices. This was accomplished by first calculating the difference between the two sets of on-peak hours by multiplying the total respective RT and GST MWh usage for each month from Table #3 by the percentages in Table #1 versus the percentages in Table #2. This difference between these two sets of on-peak MWh was then totaled by season (Summer and Winter) and multiplied by the average of the applicable Summer or Winter on-peak and off-peak prices in Table #7. This revenue amount was added to the respective off-peak revenue amount in Table #8 and subtracted from the respective on-peak revenue amount in Table #8. The revenue amounts in Table #8 (with the respective RT and GST on-peak and off-peak revenue adjusted by the calculations noted above) were then divided by the Tariff-based MWh for the respective rate class and usage type (total, on-peak or off-peak) and season (Summer or Winter) to arrive at the unit costs in Table #9.

Table #10 sets up the calculations to establish the costs of the Generation Capacity and Transmission obligations. The top portion of Table #10 (Generation & Transmission Obligations and Costs) shows the total obligations, by rate schedule, that are currently being utilized in the year 2021, with the GS and GST obligation reduced to reflect the accounts with a peak load share of 500 kW or greater taking service under BGS-CIEP. The values in the top portion of Table #10 will be updated in January 2022 to better reflect the aggregate amount by rate schedule that could be in effect on June 1, 2022. The middle portion of this table shows the number of Summer and Winter days and months and the seasonally differentiated costs of generation capacity that were projected during the applicable BGS Supplier Period. For the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 BGS Supply Periods, the initial prices used are adjusted by a uniform amount (see Table #17) so that the total costs match the final bid price for the 36-month tranches from the 2020 and 2021 BGS

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auctions. The cost of transmission service is equal to the current transmission rate under the JCP&L retail tariff approved by the BPU, excluding the pass-through of transmission rate increases (e.g., TECs) that are subject to refund. For the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 BGS Supply Periods, the cost of transmission service is set to zero. The bottom portion of this table shows the Summer BGS price block differential for the RS rate class as prescribed by the Board. The percentage usage figures are based on the amount of RS Summer billing month usage forecasted to be billed at the respective price blocks for 2021. These price block usage percentages are used in Table #13 to lower the first block (0-600 kWh per month) and raise the second block (over 600 kWh per month) RS Summer prices on an overall revenue neutral basis.

Table #11 (Ancillary Services) For 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period, an estimate of the effects of the cost of ancillary services and the Renewable Portfolio Standard is included in the development of the final BGS rates. The values of \$2.00 per MWh and \$16.09 per MWh are used, respectively. Since the actual costs are a complex combination of many factors, this Board approved estimate of the overall annual average value, expressed on a dollar per MWh basis, is used as a reasonable and practical alternative. For the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 BGS Supply Periods, the initial prices used are adjusted by a uniform amount (see Table #17) so that the total costs match the final bid price for the 36 month tranches from the 2020 and 2021 BGS auctions.

Table #12 (Summary of Obligation Costs Expressed as \$/MWh @ customer) provides transmission obligations for 2020/2021 BGS Supply Periods, which are JCP&L's Tariff transmission rates for the rate schedules indicated, excluding the pass-through of transmission rate increases (e.g., TEC) , and sales and use tax, and shows the result of the allocation of generation costs on a per MWh basis. For the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 BGS Supply Periods, transmission cost is set to zero. The values for the generation obligations are calculated by taking the total



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generation capacity costs from the middle of Table #10 (Summer, Winter and annual) and allocating them by rate class based on each rate class's portion of the BGS-RSCP Total Generation Obligation (from the top of Table #10). The respective allocated capacity costs for each rate class and season are then divided by the associated MWh. The MWhs are taken from Table #3 for the All Hours costs to arrive at the Generation Obligation \$/MWh in Table #12. For RT and GST, the respective MWhs from Table #3 are multiplied by the on-peak percentages from Table #2 to arrive at the On-Peak Generation Obligation \$/MWh in Table #12.

Table #13 (Summary of BGS Unit Costs @ customer) is the result of the inclusion of the transmission (excluding the pass-through of transmission rate increases (e.g., TEC) ) for 2020/2021 BGS Supply Period only, generation capacity, and Ancillary Services costs in the energy only costs shown in Table #9. Note: the Ancillary Services cost in Table #11 is corrected for losses (from Table #6). This table shows the total estimated all-in BGS costs on a dollars per MWh basis.

Table #14 (Units at Customer) is the forecasted 2021 units at customer (metered usage without losses) by rate class, season, usage block and on-peak versus off-peak as applicable.

Table #15 (Summary of Total Estimated BGS Costs by Season) provides the total cost by rate class by season, usage block and on-peak versus off-peak period, as applicable. This is based on the unit costs in Table #13 multiplied by the applicable units in Table #14.

Table #15A (Summary of Total Estimated BGS Costs by Season excluding Transmission) applies only to the 2020/2021 BGS Supply Periods. This table takes the total cost from Table #15 and subtracts the transmission obligation cost, which is determined as the transmission cost in

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(\$/MWh) from Table 12 multiplied by the Table 14 Units @ Customers by rate class, season and block for each of the 2020/2021 BGS Supply Periods.

Table #16 (Customer and Bulk System Costs) applies only to the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 BGS Supply Periods. This table takes the total costs at customer from Table #15, summarizes the units from Table #14 by season and then calculates the Supplier Payment that would be required if 100% of the load was provided based on the final bid price and seasonal factors for the applicable auction year.

Table #17 (Adjustment Factor Calculation) applies only to the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 BGS Supply Periods. This table compares the Total Supplier Payments from Table #16 to the total Estimated BGS Costs by Season in Table #15 based upon the initial Forwards Prices in Table #4, Generation Capacity Cost in Table #10 and Ancillary Service Charges in Table #11. The resulting Summer and Winter adjustment factors are then used to derive the adjusted Forwards Prices in Table #4, Generation Capacity Cost in Table #10 and Ancillary Service Charges in Table #11. After updating the applicable formulas with these adjustment factors the Total Suppliers Payments in Table #16 and the Total Estimated BGS Costs by Season in Table #15 should match within rounding error and the adjustment factor calculation should arrive at (or very close to) 1.

Table #18 (Bulk System Costs) applies only to the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period. This table takes the total cost from Table #15 and divides it by the total units in Table #3 adjusted by the loss factors in Table #6 to derive the average annual cost per wholesale MWh.

Table #19 (Seasonal Payment Factors) performs a similar calculation to Table #18, but on a seasonal basis to arrive at the average Summer cost per wholesale MWh and the average Winter cost per wholesale MWh. It then compares these average seasonal costs to the average annual cost

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to derive the Seasonal Payment Factors for the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period. Since the normal calculation would produce the atypical result of a Summer Seasonal Payment Factor that is lower than the Winter Seasonal Payment Factor for the 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period, a factor of 1.0 will be used for both the Summer and Winter Seasonal Payment Factors.

The Composite Cost Allocation uses the Total Estimated BGS Costs excluding Transmission by Season from Table #15 for the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 BGS Supplier Periods and Table #15A for the 2020/2021 BGS Supply Periods to derive the tranche weighted average cost excluding Transmission for June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023, for each rate class, by season, usage block and on-peak versus off-peak as applicable.

Tables #C1, #C2 and #C3 are the costs excluding transmission for the three bid years along with the number of tranches that will be served from each respective bid year for the period June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023.

Table #C4 (Composite Percent Load Weighted Costs) is the cost for each of the bid years multiplied by the respective number of tranches to be served in each bid year divided by the total number of tranches.

Table #C5 (Units @ Customer) This is the forecasted 2021 units at customer (metered usage without losses) by rate class, season, usage block and on-peak versus off-peak, as applicable.

Table #C6 (Summary of BGS Unit Costs @ customer) is the average cost per MWh for each rate class, season, usage block and on-peak versus off-peak (as applicable), based on the Composite Costs in Table #C4 divided by the units at customer in Table #C5 with a migration adjustment.

The second part of Table #C6 takes the total Composite Cost from Table #C4 and divides it by the

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total wholesale MWh (2022/2023 BGS Supply Period, Table #3 adjusted by the loss factors in 2022/2023 BGS Supply Period, Table #6) to arrive at the Average Costs at bulk system and the Average Costs at transmission nodes.

Table #C7 (Ratio of BGS Unit Costs @ customer to Average Cost @ transmission nodes) indicates the ratio of the individual rate element costs to the overall cost as measured at the transmission nodes, both from Table #C6. These ratios are to be used to go from the bid price to the rate class-specific retail BGS rates effective June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023. For all but the RS service classification, the rate class specific energy, capacity and ancillary services rate will be the bid price times the ratio in Table #C7, the result of which is increased for sales and use tax. Customers will continue to be billed the current Tariff transmission rates. For the RS service classification, Table #C7 also provides constants (excluding sales and use taxes) to be applied to all RS Summer first and second block units (after applying the ratio in Table #C7) to achieve the prescribed first versus second block differential (per the bottom of Table #10) while maintaining the same overall revenue. Other than adjusting the price by this constant, all rates for the RS service classification are calculated as indicated above.

#### V. CONCLUSION

JCP&L hereby submits its Company Specific Addendum to the Board and requests that the Board issue an Order specifically approving, as reasonable and prudent, the Company's proposals for (1) use of its Committed Supply; (2) a Contingency Plan; (3) Tariff sheets for Riders BGS-RSCP, BGS-CIEP, and CIEP - Standby Fee; and (4) BGS pricing.