Planning Parameter Assumptions

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- Load Flow Modeling
  - Power flow topology will be based on the latest representation of the delivery year under study
    - Includes all PJM Board approved upgrades expected to be in-service for the delivery year.
    - Backbone projects must also meet criteria for including
- Firm Commitments
  - Long term firm transmission service will be consistent with operations
- Outage Rates
  - Generation outage rates will be based on the most recent Reserve Requirement Study performed by PJM
  - Generation outage rates for future PJM units will be estimated based on class average rates

Planning Parameter Assumptions

- Load
  - Load will be modeled consistent with the latest PJM Load Forecast Report for the applicable delivery year
- Load Management
  - Load management will be modeled consistent with the latest PJM Load Forecast Report for the applicable delivery year
- Generation
  - All existing generation expected to be in service for the year being studied will be modeled.
  - Future generation with a signed Interconnection Service Agreement will be modeled along with any associated upgrades.

- All PJM bulk electric system facilities, all tie lines to neighboring systems and all lower voltage facilities operated by PJM will be monitored.

- Contingency analysis will include all bulk electric system facilities, all tie lines to neighboring systems and all lower voltage facilities operated by PJM.

- Thermal and voltage limits will be consistent with those used in operations.

- All LDAs are studied
  - 18 zonal
  - 2 subzones (PS-North and Delmarva South)
  - 5 Global LDAs (i.e. MAAC, EMAAC, SWMAAC, PJM West, Western MAAC)

- Generation deficiency assumed for one LDA at a time
  - Area external to the area under test is assumed to be experiencing normal outages

- Loads in the Power Flow
  - Area under test is assumed to be experiencing a capacity deficiency due to a combination of higher than expected demand and greater than expected generator unavailability
  - Load in the area under test is modeled at the 90/10 level reduced by EE and DR
    - If 90/10 – EE – DR is less than the 50/50 load then the 50/50 load is used
  - Load outside the area under test is assumed to be at 50/50 load level reduced by EE